

BIOGRAPHIES
OF
Homœopathic Physicians

Collected, and arranged in twenty years and
now given in the present Form,

TO THE
Library of Hahnemann Medical College
OF PHILADELPHIA

BY
Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

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They represent much labor, but it has been a labor of love.

PHILADELPHIA,

1916.

MAAS, ELIZABETH C

ELIZABETH C. MAAS, Rockford, Illinois, born Kenosha, Wis., March 30, 1863; literary education, University of Wisconsin; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, 1884; attending physician to Rockford City Hospital.

MACCARTHY, FRANCIS HAMILTON

FRANCIS HAMILTON MAC CARTHY, Boston, Massachusetts, born Canton, Mass., December 4, 1871; literary education, Tilton Seminary and Redfield College; graduated, Boston University School of Medicine, 1900.

MACCRACKEN, ELIZABETH AVERY

ELIZABETH AVERY MACCRACKEN, Chicago, Illinois, born Aurora, Cayuga Lake, New York, in 1853; literary education, Cayuga Lake Academy; graduated from Wells College, 1870; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1887.

MACE, HOWARD SAMUEL

HOWARD SAMUEL MACE, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a native of Maine, born in Readfield in that state in 1867, and son of Elijah A. Mace and Mary Sheridan, his wife. Dr. Mace acquired his earlier education in the Readfield public schools, and his medical education in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1890. After graduation he was appointed to Ward's Island (New York) Homœopathic Hospital, where he served as interne until the following year, and then located for practice in Philadelphia, his present home. He is a member of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society and of the alumni association of his alma mater.

King Vol IV

DUNCAN MACFARLAN,
M.D.

The name Macfarlan is closely allied to homœopathy in this city. The two brothers, Malcom and Duncan Macfarlan, have attained prominence not only among the laity, but also among their professional brethren. Dr. Duncan Macfarlan, the younger of the two brothers, is the subject of this sketch. Born in New York, November 6, 1852, and receiving part of his medical training in that city, he divides his allegiance between his native city and the city of his adoption. His father, Duncan Macfarland, was the oldest silk manufacturer in America, and was prominent in the business world of the Metropolis. Young Duncan was entered in the New York College, but owing to ill health was forced to leave it in his Sophomore year. After leaving college he commenced the study of medicine with his brother, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of this city. After graduating he was appointed House Surgeon at the New York Homœopathic Hospital at Ward's Island. After serving here for one year he matriculated at the Bellevue College of New York. This was in 1876. For about one year he was a private student of Dr. Knapp, one of the most celebrated eye and ear surgeons in the country. Coming to Philadelphia in 1877 he began the practice of his profession in West Philadelphia where he has remained.

He is President of the Boenninghausen Medical Club of this city, and Chairman of the Bureau of Materia Medica of the County Medical Society. Dr. Macfarlan is also an active member of the State Homœopathic Society and American Institute of Homœopathy. He has occupied the position of Visiting Surgeon to the Women's Hospital of this city. He married Miss Katie P. Sloane, daughter of Douglas Sloane, the large carpet manufacturer of New York.

MARCH 28, 1903.—24 PAGES

CRAZED DR. M'FARLAN FOUGHT TO END LIFE

MAR 28 1903

Terrific Struggle with Scow Captain
Who Saved Philadelphia Physi-
cian from Death

TRIED TO JUMP INTO RIVER

Battled for Eight Hours on Deck of
Boat in East River

ESCAPED FROM A SANITARIUM

Eluded His Nurse and Secreted Him-
self in the Hold of the Vessel,
Lying at a Pier

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, March 27.—Dr. Duncan MacFarlan, of Philadelphia, who since Wednesday a week ago has been a patient in the River Crest Sanitarium, at Astoria, escaped from that institution this morning, and would have committed suicide had it not been for the heroic efforts of a scow captain, who discovered the crazed man just in time to prevent him from leaping into the cold waters of the East river just off Twelfth street.

When the scow captain, James Gorman, found Dr. MacFarlan, the physician was just emerging from a hatchway of the scow. Gorman was alone, and is a man of great strength. He grabbed the insane physician with a grip of iron and pulled him back into the boat just as he started to leap overboard. After this, and until the scow reached Forty-fifth street, in the North river, Gorman struggled with Dr. MacFarlan, who fought with all the fury of a madman to free himself from the sturdy arms of the riverman. At Forty-fifth street the police were notified, and Dr. MacFarlan was taken to the West Forty-seventh street station. Later he was arraigned in the West Side Court, where Magistrate Mayo ordered that he be taken back to the sanitarium.

Dr. MacFarlan was returned to the sanitarium this evening. He said he simply went away because he had become nervous and discontented and, as he had had his outing, he was glad to be back.

APPLIED FOR TREATMENT.

Dr. MacFarlan is a man of wealth and a prominent homeopathic physician of Philadelphia. Last week he came to the River Crest Sanitarium and made arrangements to undergo treatment, as, he said, he was threatened with nervous prostration. He said that he desired to take what is called the "rest cure." The physician appeared to be perfectly rational, in no way, either by word or action, evidencing that he was not in his right mind. Dr. MacFarlan was assigned to one of the best rooms in the voluntary patients' ward. The room was on the second floor, on the river side. A special nurse was also assigned to attend the doctor.

No restrictions were placed upon Dr. MacFarlan and he was allowed to do practically anything he pleased except to leave the grounds. After a few days' treatment he became more cheerful, and Tuesday it was believed that he would be able to leave the sanitarium in a day or so and return to his practice in Philadelphia. Thursday night he retired as usual and the nurse, who slept in the same room, says that he soon fell asleep. The nurse followed suit a little later on. Then came the escape and the journey to the banks of the East river off Hell Gate.

THEORY OF HIS ESCAPE.

This is the way he is supposed to have gotten out of the house, as told by Dr. Dold, the physician in charge of the sanitarium:

"It is a very peculiar case," said Dr. Dold, "since in no way had Dr. MacFarlan shown any inclination to commit suicide. He subsequently escaped through the window, leaping to the roof of the porch, and then descending to the ground by means of a tall tree that grows alongside the house. Once out of the house he managed to elude the vigilance of the watchman and escape to the riverside. Soon after he left he was seen by a man at the Consolidated Gas Works, just below here, in the act of boarding a scow. Next he was in the water, and when, after a thorough search no trace of him was found, we all naturally concluded that he had been drowned. Imagine our surprise then when we received telephonic information from New York that he was under arrest there. However, you can get a better story of the whole affair from Captain Gorman, of the scow, who, after all, is the person who knows most about it."

Captain Gorman, who is a modest, big hearted Irishman, was at work on a scow moored at the pier of the Consolidated Gas Works when seen. He readily consented to tell the story of his struggle with Dr. MacFarlan, and seemed very proud of the fact that he had been able to save the unfortunate physician's life. Gorman had not slept on the scow Thursday night, and hence did not know the details of what occurred there when Dr. MacFarlan arrived at the pier and jumped

into the river. That part of the story was told by William N. Meylan, the superintendent of the gas company's property.

CAPTAIN GORMAN'S STORY.

"I was alone on the boat," said the captain "and was attending to some work on the scow. Just as we were off Twelfth street, a barefooted man, without coat and hat, climbed on deck through one of the hatchways. At first I did not know what to make of the fellow, and got ready for a scuffle, not knowing whether the man was a thief or what. I had no idea that he was the crazy doctor from the sanitarium, as after what Mr. Meylan had told me I thought that person was dead. While I was standing there sorter dumfounded like, wondering what the fellow was going to do, he suddenly gave a jump, and made a dash for the side of the scow. Then I knew that there was something doing, and I jumped after him, catching him by the shoulder just as he was about to leap.

"Like all crazy people, the man was awful strong, and I had my hands full in keeping him on deck. After we had been grappling for about ten minutes the man quieted down, and then started to cry. He seemed to be in some awful trouble, and kept telling me about his wife and his little daughter. The little girl worried him most. For some reason or other he had a notion in his head that his baby was going to freeze to death. He said that they didn't have any coal in the house. I tried to comfort him as best I could, and told him that coal was cheap, and that the neighbors would probably look out for his folks. This seemed to ease his mind, and then all of a sudden he changed his tune, and took a notion that he would like to land right away in New York. He told me he was a millionaire, and that if I would get him ashore right away he would give me \$50,000. When I told him I couldn't do that he raised his bid to \$100,000, and then

I knew for a fact that he was in a bad way so far as his head was concerned.

"Then he got to crying again and said a lot of nice things about his wife, who must be a mighty nice woman from what he said, and then he gave me the old story about coal and his little girl.

"We were under the Brooklyn bridge by that time, and the man was beginning to cheer up again. Then he got crazy again, and made another dash for the side of the boat. I was after him like a flash, and got him before he could jump. This time I made up my mind to take no chances, and we commenced to struggle 'for fair.' He looked mighty weak, but he was just the opposite for the next half hour, and until we had rounded the Battery he gave me a tussle such as I have not had since I was a strapping young one and able to hold my own in any crowd. All this time while I was tussling with the poor fellow he was telling me all kinds of peculiar things, sometimes talking about his money, then his family, and then again the coal and so on. It seemed like he thought of everything he ever did. We were both pretty well

played out when we got to a point just off the American line piers, but I kept my hands on him ready to tighten my grip the minute he tried any more stunts about jumping overboard.

"About Houston street he got quiet again, but not for long, and the next notion he got in his head was the furthest fetched yet. We were sitting there back of the cabin, me on the watch and him too, when suddenly he turned on me and accused me of trying to kidnap him. I told him I wasn't doing any such thing, and that I was his friend, and that he wasn't going to jump out of the scow as long as the muscles in my arm held out. Then he offered me another \$100,000 to let him go ashore.

Then I got him in the cabin and persuaded him to let me put a pair of my shoes on him, after which I placed him close to the stove to get warm. There we stayed for a while, and then he had to convince himself that I wasn't a kidnapper. Then we had another tussle, which ended just as we arrived at our pier, at the foot of Forty-fifth street. Then a policeman came to my aid and took the man to the station. That's all I had to do with the case, but I won't for-

get that eight mile tussle in the rivers and around the Battery soon; there ain't no doubt about that."

Policeman Redding, of the West Forty-fifth street station, escorted Dr. MacFarlan to the station. On his arrival there the doctor described himself correctly to Sergeant Northrup, and said that his Philadelphia address was 3924 Chestnut street. He said that he was 49 years old, and that his wife and daughter were in the South. He seemed, despite his pitiful appearance, to be perfectly rational. Then he said that he had a brother-in-law in the city in the person of Robert W. Thompson, Jr., 166 West Ninety-second street, who is a lawyer, with offices at 48 Wall street. Mr. Thompson was telephoned and soon arrived at the station. He procured for the doctor a new suit of clothing and hat and a pair of shoes. Dr. MacFarlan was then taken to the West Side Court, where he again seemed to be perfectly rational.

At the sanitarium to-night it was said that Dr. MacFarlan was in the hospital, and that he did not appear to be much the worse for his adventure on the rivers.

DR. MCFARLAN WANTED REST

Dr. Duncan MacFarlan is a well known Philadelphia physician and lives at 3924 Chestnut street. He is a graduate of Hahnemann College and has always practiced in this city. His wife and 8 year old daughter are visiting in Atlantic City. His practice has required his attention so much lately that he was on the verge of collapse last week, and on Monday went to the sanitarium at Astoria to take a complete rest. His brother, Dr. Malcom MacFarlan, of 1805 Chestnut street, heard from him on Wednesday and understood that his brother would remain in the sanitarium for several weeks or until he had recovered from his weak condition.

MAY 28 1904
NORTH AMERICA

DR. DUNCAN MACFARLAN DECLARED A LUNATIC

Sheriff's Jury Finds That Practitioner's Brilliant Intellect
is Shattered.

HIS ESTATE IS LARGE

Latest Hallucination is Religious;
Writes to President
Roosevelt.

By the verdict of a Sheriff's jury Dr. Duncan Macfarlan, one of the best known physicians in Philadelphia, has been declared a lunatic. For nearly twenty years Dr. Macfarlan has lived at 3921 Chestnut street and his practice has been one of the largest in West Philadelphia.

The proceedings under which the action was begun had their start when his wife, Catharine Petry Macfarlan, petitioned the Court of Common Pleas No. 5 for the appointment of a commissioner in lunacy and the naming of a Sheriff's jury to try the case. Carroll R. Williams was selected and a number of meetings held at which testimony was taken, a copy of which is annexed to the formal finding of the jury and the commissioner.

According to this testimony Dr. Macfarlan first developed tendencies of insanity prior to the summer of 1902, when he imagined that members of his family were trying to poison and suffocate him by means of potions in his food and fumes of a poisonous nature in the furnace. He also had an idea that other physicians in the neighborhood were trying to win his patients away from him.

Annexed to the report of the commissioner and jury is a schedule showing the valuation of his estate, which is estimated at more than \$100,000.

In addition to his wife and 12-year-old daughter, Dr. Macfarlan has several brothers and sisters as well as half-brothers and sisters. His wife, however, was appointed as a committee to administer the affairs of his estate, while the doctor will remain as an inmate of the sanitarium at Long Island, N. Y.

DR. MACFARLAND WAS NOT DROWNED

MAR 28 1903

Rumor of Prominent Physician's
Death in New York Alarm-
ed His Friends

Inquirer
JUMPED INTO EAST RIVER

Took Plunge From River Crest Sanitarium, But Was Saved by
Bargemen

Telegraphic announcement of the death of Dr. Duncan Macfarland by drowning, followed a few hours later by telegrams and telephone messages announcing that he was alive and in the River Crest Sanitarium at Astoria, Long Island, yesterday gave his family and friends in this city a series of shocks.

At the doctor's family residence, 3924 Chestnut street, yesterday morning, Mrs. Macfarland and Miss Macfarland had just received the sudden news that the doctor had jumped into the East River near Hell Gate. It was supposed to have happened in the early morning hours, the telegrams reached the family at nearly noon. Mrs. Macfarland then 'phoned to the sanitarium and got back word that her husband was alive and in its institution.

Broken Down by Overwork

She then said that the doctor had been broken down with overwork and had gone to the River Crest Sanitarium, where he was at liberty to come and go with an attendant and that he had not shown any signs of suicidal mania. He only needed the rest cure.

Dr. Malcolm Macfarland, of 1805 Chestnut street, received a telegram filed in New York at 6 A. M. It was from his nephew, Robert W. Thompson, and said that the doctor was "accidentally drowned in the East River."

He was told that Mrs. Macfarland had just finished a conversation over the 'phone with Dr. Kindred, who said he was alive and in the sanitarium.

The doctor looked as though he believed that was merely part of a process of breaking the news gently to the widow. "Who did she talk with?" he asked.

"A Dr. Kindred."

"Dr. W. E. Dole is the only one I know there," said he, and he scanned again the telegram from his nephew, which had reached him about 11 o'clock.

Took Plunge as a Freak

The sanitarium was called by The Inquirer at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and Dr. Dole answered the call.

"Is Dr. Duncan Macfarland dead or alive?" was the question.

"Alive and all right," came the answer, and then the doctor went into explanations. His patient had escaped from the sanitarium while his nurse slept, jumped into the river and disappeared. Everybody there for a time feared and believed he was dead. The police were called upon for help.

"It appears," said Dr. Dole, "that after swimming and being carried by the current a long distance, he found himself near a river scow. Tired out, he caught the end of the scow and some men pulled him on and carried him along until they could land him. He has shown no suicidal mania. It was just a freak. He himself could not tell why he did it."

Dr. Duncan Macfarland is the son of Scotch parents, his father having been a New York manufacturer. He is 51 years of age and graduated at Hahnemann College about twenty-seven years ago. Close and unremitting attention to a large practice with very little recreation broke him down, and according to his brother it has only been a month since it became necessary for him to take a rest. He had been in the the sanitarium only a few days. Three days ago Malcolm visited him and found everything looking favorable for his speedy recovery.

One of his friends, a physician, said: "His motive was evidently escape from an imagined imprisonment. There is the great difficulty in treating the insane. The least restraint, however necessary, to save them from harm, till they get well, makes them feel like prisoners."

DR. MACFARLAN JUMPS OUT OF BOAT'S HOLD

m. American
Reports That Prominent Philadel-
phia Physician Plunged

Into River False.

MAR 28 1903

FLEES FROM REST CURE

MAR 28 1903

Escapes From Sanitarium and
Surprises the Crew of
Canal Vessel.

Special Dispatch to The North American.

NEW YORK, March 27.

Dr. Duncan Macfarlan, of Philadelphia, who escaped from the River Crest Sanitarium, at Astoria, this morning, and it was thought had been drowned, is safe in the institution to-night, after an exciting experience. It was supposed that he had plunged into the East River from a dock where he had left his overcoat and hat.

Dr. Macfarlan made an unexpected exit from the hold of a canal boat in the middle of the river at noon, and kept the captain and crew going at a lively rate upon the passage around the Battery to the pier at West Forty-fifth street.

He was taken to the West Forty-seventh street police station where he was bailed out by his brother-in-law, Robert W. Thompson, of 166 West Ninety-seventh street.

He was later turned over to a representative of the River Crest Sanitarium. He had nothing to say in court, and, accompanied by the officer from the sanitarium and his brother-in-law, went to Astoria, L. I.

Sought Rest Cure.

Dr. Macfarlan is a prominent Philadelphia physician, having an office 3924 Chestnut street. He is 50 years old. He went to the River Crest Sanitarium several days ago as a voluntary patient to undergo the rest cure. He was suffering from neurasthenia.

The nurse, who was assigned to sleep in the room with him, missed the physician at 1 o'clock this morning, and the search led to the East river. There, Edward Cook, a watchman, said he had seen a man jump from the pier. Dr. Macfarlan's overcoat and hat were found, and the attendants decided that he had been drowned. They made preparations to drag the river.

Captain Patrick O'Gorman commands a canal boat, which had been tied up at the Astoria dock. The boat was towed away about 11 o'clock, and when it was passing under the new East river bridge a man suddenly hopped out of the hold.

"Where did you come from?" O'Gorman asked.

Pinned on the Deck.

The newcomer turned and jumped for the edge of the boat. Captain O'Gorman and two of his men pinned him to the deck and sat on him until his struggles exhausted him.

Near the Battery he made another dash for the water and had to be sat upon again. When the boat reached the West Forty-fifth street pier a policeman was called.

Dr. Macfarland quieted and told the policeman his name and from where he had come.

Dr. Macfarland told the police sergeant that he desired to send a message to his brother-in-law, Mr. Thompson, who arrived in half an hour.

WIFE IS ANNOYED BY FALSE REPORTS

Erroneous reports that Dr. Macfarlan had jumped into the East river roused his wife to demand the source from which the information came. When she learned yesterday afternoon that her husband was safely returned to the River Crest Sanitarium she demanded that the management of that institution should make a thorough investigation and explain things.

For her Dr. C. L. Lamborn, who is temporarily in charge of Dr. Macfarlan's practice, received all who called at the home, 3924 Chestnut street.

"Mrs. Macfarlan fully realizes what an injury this false report has done," said Dr. Lamborn. "It appeared so malicious. The first story which got into the newspapers declared that she is traveling in the South, when in reality she is here at home.

"She has determined to place the responsibility for exploiting the misfortune which Dr. Macfarlan has suffered temporarily. He went to Astoria on Monday, realizing that he was run down from overwork, and required absolute rest. There it was expected he would recover, return to his practice quietly, and without his absence attracting any attention.

"We did not then, neither do we now, regard his mental condition as serious. He was in poor health, but until last Sunday attended to his patients. I can fully realize what amount of work he has done."

Dr. Macfarlan has lived in West Philadelphia for twenty years, enjoying an extensive practice. His daughter is 8 years old. His brother is Dr. Malcolm Macfarlan, of 1805 Chestnut street. He was the first to receive the erroneous report from New York. Dr. Malcolm Macfarlan left the city last night to visit his brother.

MAR 27 1903

DR. MAC FARLAN ENDS LIFE IN THE RIVER

Wealthy Physician of This City Escapes From Long Island Sanitarium and Leaps to Death.

TOO LATE TO SAVE HIM

NEW YORK, March 27 (Special).

Dr. Duncan MacFarlan, a wealthy physician of Philadelphia, escaped from the River Crest Sanitarium at Astoria, L. I., early to-day, and committed suicide by jumping into the East River.

A watchman saw him leap from the window and run across the sanitarium grounds. He followed but reached the river too late to save him.

Dr. Duncan MacFarlan came to the sanitarium on Wednesday suffering from temporary insanity. At times his mind was perfectly clear, and he was calm always. He immediately made friends with the doctors and seemed to be enjoying the rest the institution afforded.

He retired to his room with a nurse about 9 o'clock last night and went to bed. The nurse went to sleep on a cot in the room. It was about 1 o'clock when Dr. MacFarlan quietly opened the window and dropped to the ground below.

Dr. MacFarlan was a homeopathic physician and had a large practice in Philadelphia, where his office was in Chestnut st. He was fifty years old and came of a well-known Philadelphia family. It was not until lately that his mind became weakened.

He had a wife and daughter, who are now traveling in the South. The river was dragged for the body, but it was not found.

In the Philadelphia directory the address of Dr. Duncan MacFarlan is given as 3924 Chestnut st.



MACFARLAN, MALCOLM, M. D., of Philadelphia, was born June 8th, 1841, in Elderslie, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Originally the family came from Loch Sloy, in the Highlands. At the age of five years Malcolm accompanied his parents to New York city, where his father established a large silk manufactory, which he conducted for many years. His elementary education was acquired at home. This was followed by the grammar schools, in which he remained until the year 1856, when he entered the College of New York. Continuing here for three years, until the completion of his sophomore term, he was prevented from pursuing his studies further by an attack of typhoid fever, which prostrated him for many months. On regaining his health, young Macfarlan entered his father's factory as book-keeper, and remained in this capacity for two years. Becoming dissatisfied with an occupation which was not congenial to his tastes, he commenced the study of medicine, for which he had early shown a predilection. It was not without opposition from his father that he attended the clinics and lectures in New York, in company with the undergraduates who had been former school companions. In 1862, unknown to his family, he entered the United States service, and acted as hospital steward and druggist at the large hospital, Camp Curtin, Pa. Here he remained until the hospital was abolished, when he was sent to the surgical hospital, Wilmington, Del. Here his duty as dispensing druggist, aided by the courtesy of his superiors, gave him access to all the surgical operations. His experience in these two hospitals was of incalculable benefit, giving him an insight into the medical treatment of diseases, and in the surgical treatment of every variety of injury known to military surgery. From Wilmington he went to Baltimore, where he spent some time visiting the military hospitals, and then to New York city, where he attended diligently the course of lectures given at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In February, 1864, he passed, by permission of the Secretary of War, a competitive exam-

ination before a regular army board, for the position of Medical Cadet United States Army. During this winter he attended clinics at the College of Physicians, the large hospitals and Ward's Island. From New York he was ordered for duty to Lovell General Hospital, Portsmouth, R. I., where, as an assistant, he was present at every important surgical operation performed during his eight months of service. At his own request, and that he might obtain his degree, Dr. Macfarlan was transferred to Knight General Hospital, New Haven, Conn. During his brief stay here he made the favorable acquaintance, and witnessed the public and some of the private practice of prominent attending surgeons.

Having matriculated and attended lectures, he received the degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of Yale College. His examination was conducted by the faculty and Delegates of the State Society, who awarded to him the "Hooker Testimonial"—a case of surgical instruments for scholarship and best examination. Having successfully passed an examination for Acting Assistant Surgeon, before the Board in New York city, of which surgeon H. B. Wertz, United States Army, was President, he was sent to New Orleans, La., thence to Barrancas, Fla., and assigned to duty with part of Steel's command. He was present at all the important engagements and many minor attacks in this State. Subsequently he was ordered to Fort Morgan, commanding the entrance to Mobile Bay, as sole quarantine officer, serving for three seasons and receiving extra pay. Here he performed the hazardous

duty of boarding and inspecting vessels from infected ports. In August, 1866, while attending patients similarly affected on board the "Clio," from Havana, he was seized with yellow fever, and brought to the very door of death.

In June, 1867, Dr. Macfarlan quitted the service, receiving the warmest commendations from all the officers under whom he served. He had become interested in homœopathy from reading Hahnemann's "Organon" while at Fort Morgan. Provings of

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR :

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is *Malcolm Macfarlan*
Medical Dept Yale College Jan 12th
I graduated at *Medical College* in the year *1865*

My present address is *Philadelphia* county of *Philadelphia*

State of *Pennsylvania* where I have resided since *Fall of 1867*
1865

Previous to that time I practised in *a Medical Cadet U.S.A.*

in Army for 3 years and afterwards as Assistant Surgeon in the Army for nearly 3 years.

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1866* at *Fort Morgan, Alabama*

Graduated at Homœopathic Medical College of Pa in 1868 -

Malcolm Macfarlan, 1805 Chestnut St. Phila. Pa., was born June 8, 1841 at Elderslie, Renfrewshire, Scotland. His elementary education was acquired in the Grammar schools of New York city in which he remained until the year 1856 when he entered the coll. of New York. In 1861 he attended a course of lectures at N.Y. med. coll. and in 1862 entered the U.S. army. After serving as hospital steward and druggist at Camp Curtin, Pa., and at various other posts, he attended a course of lectures at Bellevue hosp. med. coll.; and in Feb. 1864, became upon examination, a medical cadet in the U. S. army.

He served in this capacity at Portsmouth Gen'l. Hosp. R. I. and at Knight Gen. hosp. New Haven, Conn.

Upon permission he was matriculated and attended lectures at Yale coll. and was grad. M. D. from the Med. Dept. At graduation he was awarded the "Hooker Testimonial"- a case of surgical instruments for scholarship and best examination. He was soon afterwards assigned to duty as acting asst surgeon in the field at New Orleans La., thence to Florida, and subsequently to Forts Morgan and Gaines, commanding the entrance to Mobile Bay, in which port he also served as quarantine physician during the summers of 1865, 1866, and 1867. In 1867 Dr M. quitted the service, having spent two and a half years in hospitals, and one and a half in the field, serving two yrs after the close of the war. The cure of chronic diarrhoea and dysentery with potentized corrosive sublimate and the provings of potentized drugs convinced him of the truth of homoeopathy, which system he adopted, selecting Phila as the field of his labors. He was here appointed prof of surgery in the hom. med. coll of Penna in 1867. He immediately endeavored to establish a surgical and operative clinic. With this end in view his public clinics were kept up twice a week throughout the year. Dr M has publ. numerous surgical operations performed at the coll. and in private practice. Among these may be mentioned ovariectomy about 37 times, Lithotomy 16 times, operation for cataract by Von Graefe's and the flap method about 40 times, artificial anus once, for strangulated hernia over 50 times.

Upon the union of the hom. med. coll of Pa and the Hahnemann med. coll. in 1869, he was appointed prof of clinical surgery, which position he occupied until 1876.

He has written for the Hahn. Monthly and for the Am. Inst of Hom. Is a member of the Am. Ins. of Hom. and Phila co hom. soc.

(J. C. G.)

Malcolm Macfarlan, M.D., born in Scotland, June 8th, 1841, came to New York city in his fifth year. He attended lectures at the New York Medical College in 1861, and entered the United States service as medical cadet. He passed two years in military hospitals, attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1863, and while on duty at New Haven Hospital graduated at Medical Department of Yale, taking the prize for the best examination. He received his appointment as Assistant Surgeon, and was ordered South for active duty in the field, and was present during many engagements, resigning in 1867. He was appointed Professor of Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and in 1869 Professor of Clinical Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, which position he resigned in May of the present year. Dr. Macfarlan is a member of our National, State, and County societies, has had a large experience in surgery, and furnished many valuable reports of his cases of ovariectomy, cataract, lithotomy, and the major operations in surgery. W. C

MACFARLAN, MALCOLM.—Was born June 8, 1841, in Elderslie, Renfrewshire, Scotland. At the age of five years his parents brought him to New York city, where his father established a large silk manufactory. His elementary education was acquired at home. Then came the Grammar schools, and in 1856 he entered the College of New York. He there remained for three years, when an attack of typhoid fever prevented him from finishing his course. On regaining health he entered his father's factory as bookkeeper, remaining two years. He then commenced the study of medicine, although opposed by his father, attending the lectures and clinics in New York with those of his former school companions who were studying medicine. In 1862, unknown to his family, he entered the United States service as hospital steward and druggist at the large hospital at Camp Curtin, Pa. Here he remained until the hospital was abolished, when he was sent to the surgical hospital at Wilmington, Del. Here he had access to all the surgical operations. From

June 15 1918

Doctor, 77 Years Old, Hit by Auto
Dr. Malcolm MacFarland, 77 years old, was struck at Fifteenth and Market streets yesterday afternoon by an automobile driven by Dominic Carr. He was taken to the Hahnemann Hospital and later to his home, 1805 Chestnut street. While his injuries are not severe, they may prove serious on account of his advanced age.

Wilmington he went to Baltimore, visiting the surgical hospitals, and thence to New York, where he attended the lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In February, 1864, he passed, by permission of the Secretary of War, a competitive examination before a Regular Army Board for the position of Medical Cadet, United States Army. During the winter he attended clinics at the College of Physicians, the large hospitals, and Ward's Island. From New York he was ordered for duty to Levell General Hospital, Portsmouth, R. I., where, as an assistant, he was present at all the important surgical operations during eight months. At his own request, and that he might obtain his degree, he was transferred to Knight General Hospital, New Haven, Ct. Having matriculated and attended lectures, he received the degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of Yale College and was awarded the Hooker Testimonial for scholarship and best examination. He then passed an examination for Assistant Surgeon before the Board in New York city, he was sent to New Orleans, La., thence to Barancas, Fla., and assigned to duty with Steele's command. He was present at all the important and many of the minor engagements in this State. Subsequently he was ordered to Fort Morgan, commanding the entrance to Mobile Bay, as sole quarantine doctor, serving there for three seasons and receiving extra pay. His duty was to inspect the vessels from infected ports. In August, 1866, while attending yellow fever patients on board the Clio from Havana, he was attacked with the disease and brought to death's door. In June, 1867, Dr. Macfarland quitted the service. He had become interested in Homoeopathy from reading Hahnemann's "Organon" while at Fort Morgan. Provings of potentized drugs convinced him of its truth. He located at Philadelphia, and in 1867 he was appointed to the chair of Surgery in the Old College. He at once took measures to establish a surgical clinic, and this clinic was kept up throughout the entire year. He continued to serve until the union of the two colleges in 1869, when he was appointed to the chair of Clinical Surgery. This position he held until the end of the session of 1875-'76, when he resigned. He delivered the Valedictory in 1873. He joined the American Institute in 1868. He has performed many capital operations in surgery. He is still engaged in active practice in Philadelphia.

MACFARLAN, MALCOLM



1805 Chestnut St.

Philadelphia Pa -

Nov. 29.th 1916

d. 1898

My dear Bradford -

The Good Father - of us
all bless your old grey head! I
am glad to know you are in the
land of the living - You are always
doing useful good work - How
much you have done for Home-
-pathy and its literature - few
people know! Your life of
Stahneemann is a treasure -
Everybody who knows you loves
you - Some of these days you will
fly up among the blessed - and
leave behind you a loving
memory -

Your friend

Malcolm Macfarlan -

To Thomas L. Bradford - M.D.

No. 224 N. Broad St.

Phila. Pa -

thanks
and the
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man -

M. MACFARLAN, M.D.,
No. 1805 Chestnut Street.

May 7th 88
OFFICE HOURS. { 8 to 10 A. M.
 { 3 to 5 P. M.
 { 7 to 8 P. M.

Philadelphia, May 3.^d 1898

Dear Doctor

Please accept thanks
for the invitation to attend the
50th anniversary exercises of the
Hahnemann Medical College of
Philadelphia.

I shall make an
effort to attend the public
meeting, on the evening of May
11. next.

With sincere regards,
Yours fraternally
Malcolm Macfarlan -

Prof Pemberton Dudley, M.D.
Chairman of Committee
on Programme.



1869

M. MACFARLAN, M.D.,
No. 1805 Chestnut Street.

OFFICE HOURS. { 8 to 10 A.M.
3 to 5 P.M.
7 to 8 P.M.

Philadelphia, July 27. 1891, ^d 1893

4th 1890

My dear friend Brad End -

This article is
yours. and you must
publish it as such. It is
well worthy of it. I can't
tell just now or this morning
when I can come up
and see you - but I will
drop in on you during
your hours and have a
delightful hour's talk, and
look over your treasures with
you. The ^{revelatory} labors of so many
of those who built up Homoeo-
pathy - I hope our great
cause is not being merged
with old school practice so
as to make a hybrid which
is neither one thing nor
the other - ? You never disturb
me - I am always delighted
to see you - There is no life
of Hahnemann. The material
yet exists on the other side

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of the matter to write me - Thousands
would be glad to have such a
book. It must be written by
a homoeopath - one in touch
with him & his teachings, not
by an enemy in the disguise
of a so called liberal homoeo-
-path, who is a materialist &
has no faith in dynamized
medicines - Can't you put
yourself in training after this
coming book is out to write
such a life - The heirs of
Madame Bachmann will
let you have material -
Your friend &
Yours very truly

William A. Fairbank

Dr T. L. Bradford

Philad^a

Pa

4th 1890

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M. MACFARLAN, M.D.,
No. 1805 Chestnut Street.

OFFICE HOURS. { 8 to 10 A. M.
3 to 5 P. M.
7 to 8 P. M.

Philadelphia, April 3^d 1893

4th 1890

My dear Doctor -

Herewith you will
please find the translation
of the letter you gave me -
I consider you are doing a
great service to Homoeopathy
and every practitioner of
the system in putting a
life of the great man - I
am glad to learn that Mr
May has died so well and
is now about - With sincere
regards and well wishes in
all your disinterested work
for our common cause -
You have a great
talent for detail and
patient - with thorough work.

Yours friend -

Malcolm Macfarlan

T. L. Bradford M.D.

1862 Franklin Ave -
Philadelphia Pa -

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M. MACFARLAN, M.D.,
No. 1805 Chestnut Street.

OFFICE HOURS, { 8 to 10 A. M.
 { 3 to 5 P. M.
 { 7 to 8 P. M.

Philadelphia, March 4th 1890

My dear Doctor -

I am obliged &
grateful for your kind words &
wishes.

I shall be glad to
see you when you have time to
call -

among the best
He are still the only
representatives who are about, who
think kindly & keep the
memory green of the old
Arm Med School of Penna -

I am glad the cases
we saw together are doing
well -

Yours truly -
M Macfarlan

T. L. Bradford M.D.
1862 Frankfort Ave
Philadelphia Pa



M. MACFARLAN, M.D.,
No. 1805 Chestnut Street.

OFFICE HOURS. { 8 to 10 A. M.
 { 3 to 5 P. M.
 { 7 to 8 P. M.

Philadelphia, Sept 30th 1892

Mr Doctor Bradford -

The man away
up town came to me about his
child and as I could not
refer him to you with a
note - writing you through him,
subject to your approval, the
same remedy, given to another
child similarly affected
according to his own use.
But stating in the note that in
no ~~case~~ ^{case} was he to
give the medicine unless you
were called in and the other
physician discharged - I
suppose he did not give you the
note addressed to you since
containing the remedy ^{and I believe since} which
had been so useful in the
previous case. I am glad
the child is better - With sincere
regards

Yours truly & fraternally
Malcolm Macfarlan

T. W. Bradford M.D.
Philadelphia -

Philadelphia Pa
January 19. 1869
Mr Bradford -

You must
get me subject at
all hazards. I make
myself personally respon-
sible for the payment of
\$30 towards it or any amt it
costs and in that
Yours Malcolm McFarlan

MACFARLAND, LAFAYETTE

TO DR. LAFAYETTE MACFARLAND, the earnest co-worker and true friend of many of us who took the heavy part of raising the infant homœopathy to a noble manhood, we give this remembrance. He was born in Hopkinton, Mass., Oct. 15, 1824; studied medicine in the Tremont Medical School; attended lectures at Harvard Medical School, and finally graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1854. He returned to Boston, and was soon established in full and successful practice, continuing it for twenty years. He died in

Springfield, Oct. 30, 1887, aged sixty-three years. The body was brought to Newtonville for interment.

Dr. Macfarland was a true and helpful friend. The same qualities made him supremely loyal to homœopathy. He was ever ready in those early days when the homœopathic medical meetings numbered less than a score of members, to take his part in sustaining them and in urging others to do the same work. "He took a leading part in organizing and carrying to successful completion, the centennial anniversary of the birth of Samuel Hahnemann. In the same year he, with others, labored earnestly for the establishment of a homœopathic hospital by the State. . . . In 1856 he joined in the effort, through the charter of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, to secure from the State equal legal privileges to homœopathic physicians as to others; a step which has helped the cause of homœopathy the world over. In 1857 he assisted in establishing the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary which was chartered by the State. In 1858 he was one of the moving spirits in the public fair, the pecuniary results of which have proved sufficient to sustain the Dispensary to the present time. Later he was equally interested in the great movement which established the Homœopathic Hospital, and which led the way to the founding of Boston University School of Medicine."

His physical activity was hampered by a disease of the heart which had existed from early life, but which was suddenly focalized some years later by endeavoring to control a headstrong horse. "He suddenly felt something give way in the cardiac region producing very serious symptoms, and from which he never recovered. Dyspnœa, dropsy and prostration followed, and in January, 1875, he left his practice and went to Willimansett expecting to live but a very short time. The quiet and change of scene proved beneficial to him, and, in May, 1876, he had so far recovered that he removed to Springfield, Mass., and engaged in practice which he continued till within a few days of his death."

Rich in his tastes, earnest in his studies, and a lover of his fellowmen, ever ready to lend them a helping hand, as the writer of this willingly testifies, all of us who knew him would gladly see Dr. Macfarland again. N. E. Med Gaz Oct 1889

LAFAYETTE MACFARLAND, M.D., died in Springfield, Mass., on Sunday, Oct. 30, 1887, at the age of sixty-three years. He was born in Hopkinton, Mass., Oct. 15, 1824, where he lived through childhood, and later he came to Boston to engage in business. The details and confinement of trade and money-making were never congenial to him. To spend one's time in hoarding coppers seemed a waste of life, and he seized the first occasion to seek some broader field of thought and action, and he entered upon the study of medicine with a zest and earnestness that continued to the last days of his life. He studied in the Tremont-street Medical School in its best days, attended lectures in Harvard Medical School, and, a deep interest in homœopathy having been awakened in his mind, he went to Philadelphia, where he studied in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which school he graduated in March, 1854. He at once settled in Boston, where, for more than twenty years, he had an extensive practice, and many of his families remember with gratitude and affection his cheerful presence and successful care. He was an enthusiastic believer in homœopathy, and he wanted the whole profession and community to know its great value. He was deeply interested in improving the meetings of our medical societies, and in building up our institutions. In April, 1855, he took a leading part in organizing, and carrying to successful completion, the centennial anniversary of the birth of Samuel Hahnemann. On this brilliant occasion, three thousand people were assembled in Tremont Temple to do honor to one who had done so much for science and humanity. In the same year he, with others, labored earnestly for the establishment of a homœopathic hospital by the State, and the near approach to success made the disappointment of failure all the more severe. In 1856 he joined in the effort which, through the charter of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, secured from the State equal legal privileges to homœopathic physicians as to others, a step which has helped the cause of homœopathy the world over. In 1857 he assisted in establishing the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary which was chartered by the State. In March, 1858, he was one of the moving spirits in the public fair, the pecuniary results of which have proved sufficient to sustain the Dispensary to the present time. Later he was equally interested in the great movement which established the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, and which led the way to the founding of Boston University School of Medicine. In all these efforts his good judgment and energy contributed largely to success.

He possessed an unusually fine physique, and an active mental temperament, but from early life he had some heart trouble, which gradually increased. In his early years of practice he consulted two of the most distinguished physicians of Boston regarding this trouble; and, as indicating the exact state of medical knowledge of the day, these physicians disagreed entirely as to his condition, while one advised for treatment the free use of stimulants, and the other said he must not touch a drop of any kind. Some years later, while driving, in endeavoring to control a headstrong horse, he suddenly felt something give way in the cardiac region, producing very serious symptoms, and from which he never recovered. Dyspnœa, dropsy, and prostration followed, and in January, 1875, he left his practice, and went to Willimansett expecting to live but a short time. The quiet and change of air and scene

proved beneficial to him, and in May, 1876, he had so far recovered that he removed to Springfield, Mass., and engaged in practice, which he continued till within a few days of his death.

It would be difficult, in this brief notice, to do justice to the genial, generous, warm-hearted character of Dr. Macfarland. Naturally a student, a thinker, and a philanthropist, his sympathies went towards those of his kind, and he held among his friends some of the best citizens of our State.

His funeral took place at Springfield on Wednesday, Nov. 2, and the body was brought for interment to Newtonville, where it was met by a delegation from the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, including Drs. Benjamin H. West, David Thayer, I. T. Talbot, C. H. Farnsworth, L. D. Packard, J. H. Sherman, E. P. Scales, S. A. Sylvester, and George W. Woodman, and many patients and friends of the deceased.

At five P.M. of the same day a special meeting of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society was held in Boston, at which Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft presided. Commemorative addresses were made by Drs. Wesselhoeft, I. T. Talbot, H. C. Clapp, and others, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in the death of Lafayette Macfarland, M.D., this Society parts with one of its corporate members, who was active in its legal foundation, and deeply interested in its success and welfare; with one also who filled many of its offices with faithfulness and efficiency, and who, until stricken down by severe and painful disease, did much for the dissemination and advancement of homœopathy. Moreover, this Society recognizes in his death the loss of a conscientious physician, a careful observer, a genial companion, and a faithful friend.

Resolved, That we tender our warm sympathies to his devoted wife, who, from the beginning of his sickness, through the long years of his suffering, till the release of death came, watched him so constantly, and so unwearingly administered to his wants.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Society, and also sent to Mrs. Macfarland.

N E Med Gaz Dec 1887 *

McFARLAND, LAFAYETTE

At Springfield, Mass., October 30, 1887, Dr. LAFAYETTE McFARLAND, at the age of sixty-three. He was well and favorably known throughout New England, and especially in Boston, where he practiced for many years till failing health compelled him to relinquish active practice. Med Couns Jan 1888

MACFARLAND, LA FAYETTE

Name in full

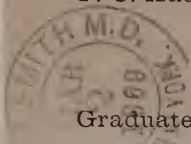
La Fayette Macfarland,

P. O. Address in full

Boston Mass

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Homoeopathic Medical College
of Pennsylvania
1854.*



DR. WALTER S. M'FADYEN

Dr. Walter Scott MacFadyen, who was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1893, died Monday at his home, 194 Green lane, Manayunk.

Dr. MacFadyen was born in this city and received his education in the public schools. He was a member of Roxborough Lodge, No. 135, F. and A. M. He is survived by his wife and a son, Bruce MacFadyen, a student at Hahnemann Medical College. The funeral will be held from the home at 2 P. M. Friday. Burial will be private.

MacFadyen, Walter Scott, Philadelphia; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1893; aged 56; died March 26 at the Hahneman Hospital, of pneumonia. 1928.

MACK, CHARLES SAMUEL

CHARLES SAMUEL MACK, La Porte, Indiana, was born December 13, 1856, in Cincinnati, Ohio, son of Samuel E. and Rebecca Robins Mack, both of New England stock. He attended the academy of Washington University, at St. Louis, until 1872. In 1875 he was graduated from Phillips (Exeter) Academy and in 1879 he graduated at Harvard University with the degree of A. B. He then took up the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, when he graduated, M. D., in 1883. He first practiced as assistant to Dr. George Murdock of Cold Spring, New York, from May until December of 1885. He next practiced in Boston,

Massachusetts, 1885-1888. He then practiced for a year in Hyde Park, Chicago, then located at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he continued until 1895, when he again took up practice at Hyde Park and remained for one year. In January, 1897, he settled in La Porte and has continued there since. His hospital and college appointments have been:—externe, New York Hospital, 1882; interne, Mt. Sinai Hospital, 1882-83; interne, Chambers Street Hospital, New York, 1883-84; professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan, 1889-1895; one of the professors of materia medica and therapeutics in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, 1895-96. As a result of a civil service examination he was appointed on the vaccinating corps of the board of health of New York city in 1885. He served a month or more, then resigned to accept an offer at Cold Spring. He is a member of the Amer-

ican Institute of Homœopathy, and has been a member of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, the Massachusetts State Homœopathic Society and of Homœopathic societies in Illinois and Michigan. Dr. Mack married, June 1, 1893, Laura Gordon Test of Washington, D. C. Their children are Francis Test, Edward Ely, Gordon Charles, Cornelia Rebecca and Julian Ellis Mack.

King Vol 1V



CHAS. S. MACK, M.D., Ann Arbor,
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in
Homœopathic Medical Department of the
University of Michigan,
Ann Arbor.



CHAS. S. MACK, M. D.,
Ann Arbor, Mich.
(College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1893.)

Chas. S. Mack was born in New York City, Sept. 28, 1851. His father, Chas. B. Mack was a prominent merchant. In 1881 graduated from Homoeopathic Medical College. In 1884 married Kate De Voe daughter of Col. F. De Voe. (New York, The Metropolis, Page 256.)

MACK, GERTRUDE GRISWOLD

GERTRUDE GRISWOLD MACK, New York city, was born in Davenport, Iowa, December 30, 1872, daughter of Horace D. Mack and Minerva C. Stuart, his wife, and is of Scotch descent. Dr. Mack was educated in the New York public schools and under private tutors. In 1897 she graduated from the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, and subsequently took thorough post-graduate courses, spending six years in the Metropolitan Post-Graduate School, and in 1903 taking a course in the New York School of Physical Therapeutics. She has been connected with the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women as adjunct professor of materia medica and therapeutics since 1898, and also has been a member of the visiting staff and chairman of the dispensary staff of that institution. Dr. Mack is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Medico-Pharmical League. She married, April 28, 1898, William J. Terwilliger. They have one daughter, Kathryn Mack Terwilliger.

King Vol IV

MACKAY, J. H., M.D., of Madison, Nebraska, was born on a farm in East Earltown, Nova Scotia, in 1859.

His parents were from the Scottish Highlands. Ancestral history embodied in that of the clans Kay and McDonald on father's, and the ancient family of Sinclair on the mother's side. His early education was received in Nova Scotia. Spent a year in reviewing Latin and Greek in the United States, and commenced the study of medicine in 1881. Dr. Mackay graduated from Hahnemann College, Chicago, in 1884.



J. H. MACKAY, M. D.,
MADISON, NEB.

Supplement to
THE AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIST,
January 15, 1893.

Mackenzie, Alexander R., Washington, D. C.; Hahnemann Medical College
of Philadelphia; member of the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society; aged
65; died January 24, 1930.

The Medical Counselor

MAY, 1909

DR. D. A. MACLACHLAN.

There are few of us who will give when we know we cannot receive. Few of us will sacrifice our special interests to a general cause, and when such a man is found his sincerity cannot be questioned. Homeopathy has many fair weather friends—men who say the good word when it costs nothing, but we are few who, in a time of trouble, discard our personal aims for the protection and promulgation of Hahnemann's teachings. We have such a man in Dr. MacLachlan. He has given his time and energy, devoted the strength of his mind and body for the good of homeopathy. Always has he been eager and alert—never has the cause of homeopathy been in jeopardy that Dr. MacLachlan did not lay aside all his comforts to defend the principles which he loves. He has asked no favors from friend or foe, going ahead with the superior power of a gifted leader, a born master of circumstances and men. His thirty years of unremitting toil in a pure, all-sacrificing idealism marks him as the standard bearer of homeopathy in Michigan to-day. He has exhibited the keenness of the successful lawyer; the persuasive powers of a trained teacher, and the shrewdness and energy of the progressive business man. We cannot see to whom the American Institute could look to make a better president, or in whom they would find one more worthy the honor.

FROM "HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN."

Daniel A. MacLachlan was born at Aylmer, Ontario, November 10, 1852, son of Archibald and Mary (Robertson) MacLachlan. His father's parents came from Aryleshire, Scotland, and settled in Caledonia, New York. His maternal ancestry is Scotch-Irish. He received his early education in the public schools and under private tutors. After teaching school for two years he entered upon the study of medicine, and in 1875 passed the preliminary examinations before the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. In the following year he entered the Homeopathic Medical College

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of the University of Michigan and was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1879. After passing the examination of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, he began the practice of his profession at Pontiac, Michigan, and later removed to Holly. In 1885 he was appointed to the chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Homeopathic Medical College of the University, and held this position till he was transferred in 1889 to the chair of Ophthalmology, Otology and Pædology. He resigned this position in 1895 and removed to Detroit. In 1889 he studied abroad in London, Vienna, Heidelberg, and Paris; and again in 1892 in London and Edinburgh. In this year he received the diploma of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. He was a member of the Michigan State Board of Health from 1899 to 1905. He was first vice-president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, 1895-1896, and president of the Michigan State Homeopathic Medical Society, 1895-1897. He is a member of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, and a member and one of the founders of the American Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society. He is also a member of the Detroit Practitioners' Society and of the Grace Hospital Medical Board, and has served as ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the latter institution since 1895. In 1899 he was made dean of the Detroit Homeopathic College and professor of ophthalmology, otology and laryngology in that institution, which positions he still holds. From 1886 to 1895 he was editor of *The Medical Counselor*, then published in Ann Arbor; since its removal to Detroit he has served as associate editor. He has made numerous contributions to the professional journals. In 1882 he was married to Bertha M. Hadley, Holly, Michigan, and they have two children: Mary Winifred and Ruth.

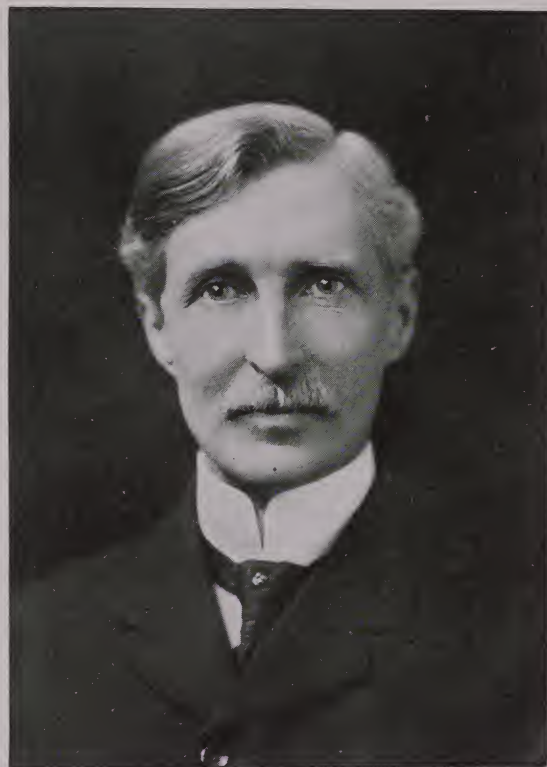


THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

The man who claims the world owes him a living is a bad seed improperly cultivated. The parents who gratify every caprice of the child and study out plans for its amusement are raising a little hell, which, we are sorry to say, will not confine itself to their punishment—others suffer. You have

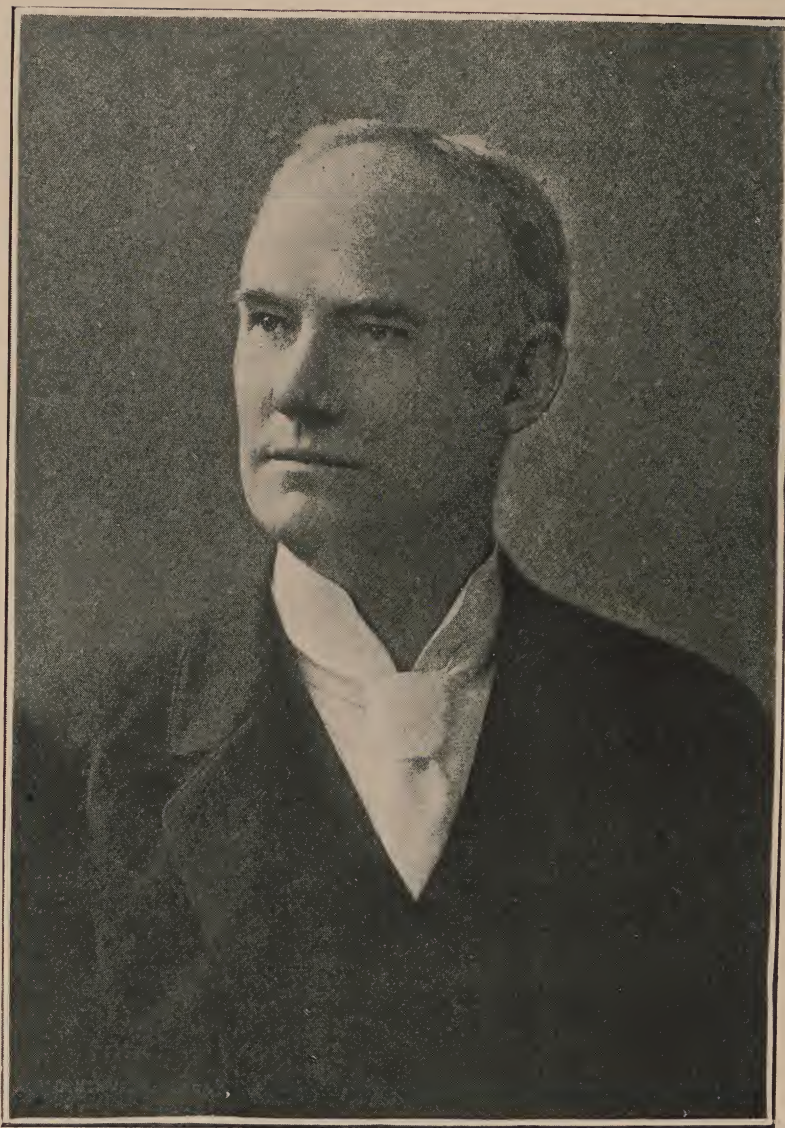
Dr. D. A. MacLachlan Appointed a Member of the Michigan State Board of Health.—Few of Detroit's citizens have been more honored in various ways than has Dr. Daniel A. MacLachlan, the prominent homœopathic physician of that city. In 1885, six years after graduating from the medical department of the University of Michigan, he was appointed a professor in his alma mater, holding the chair of theory and practice for four years. He studied in Europe in 1889, and was given the chair of instruction on the eye, ear, nose and throat, on his return. In 1896 he resigned to take up private practice in Detroit. For two years, 1895 and 1896, he was president of the State Homœopathic Society, and was made vice-president of the American Institute in the latter year. More recently he has been appointed by the Governor a member of the State Board of Health.

Hann 'Montl
Apr 1899



David Jackson M.D.
Detroit

MACLEAN, DONALD



COMPLIMENTS DETROIT MEDICAL JOURNAL

DONALD MACLEAN, M. D.,
1839 - 1903.

I

MACMASTER, MARIAN A., M.D., of Utica, New York, was born in Washington county, New York.



DR. M. A. MACMASTER.

Among the many honorable women who have made their way to the front in the practice of medicine, none deserve higher credit than the subject of this sketch, Marian A. MacMaster, M.D. Her parents moved when she was quite young to Troy, New York. In that city and at Fort Edward Institute Dr. MacMaster received her early education.

It was while she was correspondent and proofreader in a Boston newspaper office that the thought came to her that her life work should be along the line of medicine. She at once put her thought into practice and began her studies with a physician in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and after a regular course was

graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago.

For the past ten years Dr. MacMaster has been a resident of Utica, New York. She has made a specialty of all chronic and nervous diseases, and has by her patient and highly-successful efforts built up a large and lucrative

practice. She has made a special study of electro-therapeutics, and her success in this direction makes true at least the first line of the couplet: "No pent-up Utica contracts her power." Dr. MacMaster has invented and uses in her practice her own electrical apparatus, which has received flattering recognition from the Academy of Inventors of Paris.

But it is not alone as a physician that Dr. MacMaster has attained an enviable place in the community. Throughout the city and in the surrounding country, she is well known because of her benevolent work. She has been President of the Working Women's League for several years, and is interested in all charitable organizations. She is frequently heard in helpful lectures before The Girls' Friendly Society, The Working-girls' Club, the King's Daughters, and other societies. With voice, pen, and pocket, she is ever ready to assist in any cause that will elevate womanhood and society. Broad and liberal in her ideas, she is an honor to the community in which she has cast her lot.

This year (1893) she has been made President of the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society. This creditable and honorable position she has attained by reason of her own efforts as a physician and woman.

MACOMBER, ADDISON P

Name in full

Addison P. Macomber

P. O. Address in full

Hockensack New Jersey

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*New York University Med. Coll.
Class of 1853*

A. P. Macomber, M. D., was born May 19, 1831, in Massachusetts, and died April 17, 1911, at his home in Atlantic, Ia., being in his eightieth year. He attended to patients the day before he died, being taken ill through the night and dying at eight o'clock the next morning. Dr. Macomber was educated at Uxbridge Academy, Massachusetts, matriculating at the New York University Medical College, from which he graduated in 1853. He practiced in New Hampshire eight years, near Boston five years, in New Jersey eleven years and since then at Atlantic. While in New Jersey he was president of the State Homœopathic Medical Society. For a number of years he was a member of the Institute. He enjoyed the esteem and veneration of the people among whom he had lived for the past thirty years.

J1A I HO1
June 1911

MACOMBER, HENRY KIRK

HENRY KIRK MACOMBER, M. D.

Dr. Henry Kirk Macomber, of Pasadena, Cal., died March 23, 1909. He was born in Shelburne Falls, Mass., July 5th, 1842. In 1855, his father, then a merchant in Boston, infused with the pioneer spirit and urged on by the edict of Horace Greeley, emigrated with his family to Iowa, three hundred miles from the Mississippi River. Dr. Macomber was the oldest of four sons. A few years were spent in cultivating the wild lands, but the breaking out of the Civil War found him a student at the State

University at Iowa City. Ancestors on both sides had seen service in the Revolution and in the Mexican War, and his patriotism could not withstand the call to defend his country's honor. He left the university and enlisted in the Second Iowa Cavalry and was soon in the field, where he remained until mustered out at the expiration of his three years' enlistment. To the hardships and exposure consequent upon the cavalry service was due the disease which finally closed his life.

Returning to Iowa he took up the study of medicine and entered the medical department of New York University, from which he was graduated in 1861, and became associated with Dr. A. P. Macomber, of Hackensack, N. J., where he remained until an opportunity offered in Boston, when he opened an office there and became an associate of Dr. Guild, of Jamaica Plains. In 1870 he married Amelia Collard, of Hackensack, N. J. Finding the climate of Boston too severe for his weakened lungs, he decided to try a drier atmosphere, and removed with his family to Atlantic, Iowa, where he practiced for a few years without any serious inroads upon his health. Through friends who had preceded, he was induced to try the climate of Southern California to escape the severity of the winter months in Iowa, and in 1883 removed to Pasadena, where he continued in practice to the day of his death.

Dr. Macomber knew his limitations; he believed in doing one thing and did it well. He belonged to his profession, and to that he gave his time and strength. Fond of his friends, he loved his home better than his club, and when his daily duties were ended he sought its quiet and cheer.

He was a good citizen, a consistent Christian, for by his deeds, not words, will he be judged; his life was clean and above reproach, an example for those who are left to mourn his loss.

The sudden death of Dr. Macomber has brought sorrow to many homes; to some of us it is the last great sorrow that can come, and we must sit in the lengthening shadows and await the summons.

Dr. Macomber leaves a widow and three sons. The oldest, Dr. Harry J. Macomber, was for several years associated with him in practice. One sister and two brothers of his father's family survive him.

Dr. Macomber was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, which he joined in 1887, and of the Southern California Homœopathic Society.

Am Inst Hom 1910

MACOMBER, H K

Clinique
Apr 1909

Dr. H. K. Macomber, Pasadena, Cal., died on March 23, after a three-day illness. His death was attributed to acute gastritis and heart trouble. The doctor had lived twenty-six years in Pasadena, and was in active practice at the time of his death.

Benjamin Clasby Macy was born in Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 26th 1809. Without means and determined to obtain a collegiate education, he taught a day and an evening school, pursued his studies at the same time, till he had accumulated sufficient means to take him through college, where he took the classical course, and graduated with honor. Returning to Hudson he again taught school, and devoted his spare time to medicine with the view of completing his medical course, which he did at the medical University of New York, in 1836, and soon after removed to New Harmony, Ind., where he devoted considerable time to the study of chemistry and geology, and was subsequently engaged in connection with David Dale Owen, in the Government Geological Surveys of Iowa and Minnesota, occupying the years from 1847 to 1851.

In 1851 he removed to ~~Lyria~~ ^{Cyria}, Ohio, where he acquired a very good practice. Subsequently he removed to New York City, where, becoming convinced of the superiority of the homoeopathic system of practice, with that sincerity and love of truth which characterized his whole life, he devoted himself to the study of that system, and shortly afterwards entered upon the practice of it in Brooklyn, N. Y., with marked success. Finding the climate of Brooklyn unsuited to his health, he finally settled at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, where, by his skill and experience, and his urbanity attention and gentleness, he had succeeded in gaining a large and lucrative practice, when his arduous professional labors induced the disease which suddenly terminated his career of usefulness. He died Sept. 16th, 1864.

(Trans.Am.Inst.Hom.1865.)

MADDOX, O E

BY O. E. MADDOX, M. D



COURT DIRECTS A VERDICT FOR DR. D. P. MADDUX

Evidence Proved That He
Acted Wisely in Perform-
ing the Operation

SENSATIONAL TRIAL IS CLOSED

William H. Hibbert, Who Sued
for Damages, Loses
His Case

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. D. P. Maddux had been cleared of the charge brought against him by William H. Hibbert, of having performed an operation upon his daughter, Rebecca, in the Crozer Hospital, without his knowledge and consent.

At the opening of the afternoon session, the Court told the jury that he would not sustain a verdict against the defendant even if they should find one. This he said after considering the law on the subject in the light of the evidence deduced. This decision was come to by the Court after an argument on a motion by Mr. Hinkson for a verdict for the defendant. At the close of the afternoon session Dr. Maddux held a small sized reception in front of the Court Room and many of his friends, both in and out of the medical profession congratulated him upon his having won the suit.

Dr. Webster Advised Operation

Dr. Webster was the first witness heard yesterday morning. He is a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, Class of '93, and since that time has practiced in Chester. He is also Associate surgeon of the Crozer Hospital. At the request of Dr. Maddux he examined Miss Reba Hibbert on the

morning of the operation. From his examination, he diagnosed the case as acute appendicitis, and advised an immediate operation. He stated that he saw no other hope of saving her life. He spoke of the preparations made for the operation and told of the various methods of sterilizing the instruments, the patient, the doctors' hands and the various articles used.

Some months after the operation the Doctor stated that he had talked with Mrs. Hibbert, wife of the plaintiff, but on second thought Mr. Alexander decided not to press the question at

this point, and the Doctor was allowed to take his place once more in the Court room.

Dr. Isaac Crowther, of the Class of '80, Hahnemann College, is connected with the Crozer Hospital Staff. He also saw Miss Reba Hibbert and made an examination at the request of Dr. Maddux. He stated that he found unmistakable symptoms of acute appendicitis. As in the previous testimony of other doctors, he told of the condition of the appendix. It was swollen, gangrenous and there was a perforation in it, through which poisonous matter had escaped and coursed through the patient's system.

Dr. C. W. Perkins, the next witness, stated that he had practiced medicine in Chester for thirty-four years and at the time of the Hibbert operation was on the medical staff of the Crozer Hospital. "The operation couldn't have been done better," the Doctor replied in answer to a question as to the manner in which Dr. Maddux conducted the operation, at which time Dr. Perkins was present. From what he saw, he testified that the girl died of a septicaemia which had begun before the operation took place.

Dr. W. Knowles Evans was the next witness. He is a graduate of the Class of '90, University of Pennsylvania, and assistant of Dr. John Price, of Philadelphia. That Dr. Price and Dr. Maddux had operated on Dr. Evans for appendicitis was the testimony elicited in answer as to whether he thought Dr. Maddux a competent operator. During the cross-examination at one time, Dr. Evans said to Mr. Alexander, "I object to being spoken to in that way."

In the cross-examination, Dr. Evans stated that it was in April, 1903, that he was operated on in Crozer Hospital and that he was a relative of the founder of Crozer Hospital.

"Are you not a member of the Delaware County Medical Society, and one of the agitators in the meeting which resulted in an article being published in the newspapers?" Mr. Alexander then asked, to which Dr. Evans assented.

Operation Last Hope

Dr. F. F. Long, of the class of '88, University of Pennsylvania, and a member of the surgical staff of the Chester Hospital, then took the stand. His testimony showed that under the circumstances as detailed in the case, the patient had appendicitis and that an operation was a necessary move; that death would occur very quickly without it and that it was the last hope for the patient. Dr. J. L. Forwood's testimony practically coincided with that of former physicians.

Dr. S. L. Crothers, Mayor of Chester, was asked for his testimony in regard to the case and corroborated the aforementioned physicians.

Dr. J. Harvey Fronfield, of Media, was called to the stand. After being asked as to his practice, his graduation, etc., the Court remarked, "Any question about his being a doctor?"

A smile went through the Court room when Dr. Fronfield was asked:

"Would you give medicine for appendicitis?"

"It would be no more wise to give medicine for appendicitis than for an ingrowing toe nail or a hair lip."

Miss Helen Grunnell, the next witness, was a nurse in training in the Crozer Hospital during the time of Miss Reba Hibbert's staying in the institution and watched her from 11 at night until 7 in the morning. She told of the patient's pain and restlessness during the night.

Wilson Steward was orderly at the Crozer Hospital in August, 1903, and received the appendix from the Doctor when it was removed from the body.

William McClenachan, who had attempted to serve a subpoena upon Miss Margaret Anderson, testified that he found out at 1523 Walnut street, Philadelphia, that Miss Anderson's mother was ill and that she was at present in the State of Ohio.

Dr. Maddux was put upon the stand to state that he received a letter from Miss Anderson confirming this report.

John B. Brown, Court stenographer, was called upon to identify the notes of Miss Anderson's testimony in a former case. This testimony was read by Joseph H. Hinkson, Esq., attorney for Dr. Maddux.

Dr. Preston, of Chester, then took the stand. Mrs. Hibbert called upon him and complained he said, that he had not told her that Miss Reba had appendicitis. In March, 1903, which was the last time he treated the girl, he had treated her for a throat trouble. Since that date he had not been called in professionally.

An Aunt's Testimony

Mrs. Thomas F. Devers, of 909 Upland street, was aunt of Reba Hibbert. She said that before her death she was ill for about a year. She said that the girl was always complaining of a pain in her right side. Mrs. Devers was in Ocean City at the time of the girl's death and was telegraphed for by her husband. She came up immediately to Chester and went to the house. She heard no discussion in the family concerning the Doctor having operated without consent. She stated that about six weeks after the girl's death she first heard the question of consent raised.

Miss Elizabeth Stauffer, of 402 Welsh street, Chester, testified that she was in the Hibbert residence during the time that the girl's body was in the house. She stated that she had asked if Reba was not afraid to be operated on. But members of the family had said no, that she did not want anybody to operate on her but Dr. Maddux.

Mrs. Devore, of 206 Broad street, stated that some time in the middle of July, Mrs. Hibbert and her daughter, Reba, had come to see her and Mrs. Hibbert had told her that they had just been to Dr. Ulrich who lived across the street. Mrs. Hibbert told Mrs. Devore that the Doctor had advised an immediate operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Arthur Logue, of 718 East State street, saw Mrs. Hibbert in her home the day after Reba's death and testified that Mrs. Hibbert had told her that they had wanted no one but Dr. Maddux to operate.

Miss Elizabeth Smith, who is employed in Deering's store, in Chester, stated that she was on the boat with the Misses Hibbert on August 25th, 1903, when they had gone to Cape May. She said she saw the sick girl and after her death had talked to Miss Clara Hibbert about the day in question and Miss Hibbert had told her that there had been a doctor on board the boat who had suggested an operation for Miss Reba and wanted to take her away to Philadelphia, but that the sick girl had fallen asleep and dreamed that Dr. Maddux had performed

ed an operation upon her and on waking she decided to go back to Chester and have Dr. Maddux perform the operation. Miss Smith said this conversation had occurred between the time of the death and the time of the burial of Miss Reba.

Exonerated By Dead Girl's Relatives

At the last trial Dr. Bernstein was not there but she had heard the girl say that a young man on the boat had prescribed for Miss Reba. Mrs. Devers further testified that while Mr. Hibbert was standing at the foot of the dead girl's coffin he had stated to her that Dr. Maddux had done all that he could possibly do. Miss Nellie Dungan, a niece of Mrs. Devers, in a very attractive costume of black, then took the stand. She told a story which had been told to her, she said, by the Hibbert girls, which story corroborated Dr. Bernstein's testimony the day before. She said the family had told her that they had called in Dr. Maddux to perform an operation for appendicitis. She had heard Mr. Hibbert say, "I think we have done everything for our little girl that could be done."

The last witness called for the defence was Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer, President of the Crozer Hospital. She testified that the woman's surgical ward as well as every other ward in the hospital was absolutely free.

In rebuttal, Mr. Alexander called the plaintiff, William H. Hibbert, Mrs. Hibbert, Miss May Hibbert, Miss Clara Hibbert, William Devers and Mrs. Frigar. They denied various statements that had been made by the witnesses for the defence. This closed the testimony in the case.

DANIEL PARISH MADDUX, Chester, Pennsylvania, was born April 26, 1862, in Columbia, Pennsylvania, son of Rev. John B. and Mary Parish Maddux. He is a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, class of 1883, degree of M. D. From 1883 to 1884 he was interne at Ward's Island Hospital, New York city; from 1884 to 1885 he was connected with the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn; and later was appointed to the staff of the Crozer Hospital at Chester, Pennsylvania. He also has held the office of secretary of the United States medical examining pension board. Dr. Maddux is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State and the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical societies, and of the Organon Club.

King Vol 1V

MADDUX.—Jan. 3, DANIEL P. MADDUX, aged 55. Relatives and friends invited to funeral services, Mon., 2 P. M., 801 Madison st., Chester, Pa. Int. private.

1918-

Daniel P. Maddux, 1853-1918. The death of Dr. Maddux removes from the State of Pennsylvania one of its most prominent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Maddux was graduated from Hahnemann of Philadelphia, 1883. He has served as Chief of the Surgical Staff of the J. Lewis Crozer Hospital, member of the State Board of Medical Exam-

iners, and was elected Trustee of the American Institute of Homeopathy at the Rochester session in 1917. He died at his home in Chester, Pa., January 3rd, of pneumonia. A more extended obituary has been requested for publication.

Jl A I H
Mar 1918

MAHON, C. L.

1

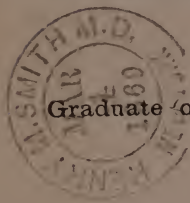
Of Smyrna, Del. died Feb. 3, 1873.

Name in full

Charles L. Mahon

P. O. Address in full

Smyrna, Delaware



Graduate (or Licentiate) of

New York Col. Hom. Med.

SV
MAHR, VALENTINE.

MAHR.—Died, at the residence of his father, Valentine Mahr, at Eberstadt, near Darmstadt, Germany, on the morning of August 26th, 1872, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, EDWARD MAHR, M.D. For several years Dr. Mahr was Professor of Music in Bellewood Female Seminary, near Louisville, Ky. Being a natural musician of extraordinary talent, he won the highest praise for his skill and for his success as a teacher; but, what is still more to be desired, he won the warm friendship of all with whom he was associated, through his kindness of heart, and honest, gentlemanly conduct. Suffering severely with a disease of the throat, he was induced to try homœopathy, and was so much pleased with the system, that in 1869, he resigned his position in the seminary and commenced reading with Drs. C. W. & W. L. Breyfogle. He completed his course in Philadelphia in March last, graduating with the highest honors of the class. He went at once to Germany, expecting to remain two years, and complete his studies, then return and practice in the land of his adoption. He never recuperated after the severe study he imposed upon himself in preparing for graduation, and suddenly was prostrated with the disease which in a few days proved fatal. Thus has been taken away one whom his friends looked upon as destined, from his fine education, unwonted intelligence, and the manner of the true gentleman, to occupy a high place in our profession.

As a gentleman we honored him, as a physician we anticipated a bright future for him, as a friend and a brother we loved him.

(Hahn. Mo. Nov. 1872,
V. 8. p. 173.

C. W. Breyfogle, M. D.
Louisville, Ky.

Am. J. Hom. Med. Nov.
v 6 p 72

MAINE, J

Goshen Ind. 21st / 67.
A. I. of Homoeopathy,
Circular Recd.
Adress Dr. J. Main
Goshen Ind.

JAMES MAIRS, M.D.

Dr. James Mairs was born in Galway, N. Y., in the year 1796. Died January 1st, 1876, in the eightieth year of his age. He graduated from Union College about the year 1822; studied medicine with Dr. Low, of Charlton, N. Y. He commenced the practice of his calling in Kingston, Ulster County, and remained there until 1834, when he removed to New York City, where he built up a large practice, working till the last.

When Dr. Mairs came to New York, homœopathy had been introduced by Dr. Gram, and was making some headway. Among its converts were Dr. Alfred Freeman and Dr. James Lillie, the latter a Scotch Presbyterian minister, who became quite an enthusiast in the cause. One day meeting Dr. Lillie in the street, Dr. Mairs told him about his suffering from rheumatism. Dr. Lillie explained to him the claimed advantages of homœopathy, his confidence in its efficacy, advised him to make a trial of it for his rheumatism, and gave him on the spot a dose of *Rhus tox.*, 30th. Dr. Mairs rested much better that night than usual, but was not much inclined to attribute the alleviation to the minute dose he had received. A short time after he had a case of scarlet fever, a bad case, which he felt sure would die unless it could be relieved by other means than any within his knowledge. In his anxiety he bethought him of his conversation with his friend Dr. Lillie, and concluded to call in Dr. Freeman, without, however, any but the vaguest expectation of benefit. The experiment turned out to be far more favorable than he had dared to hope, for the child recovered, greatly to the doctor's astonishment. It cannot, however, be a matter of surprise that he should be encouraged to try again. In a number of other cases in which he invoked the aid of Dr. Freeman, the results were so often and so promptly favorable, that he became satisfied that there was some virtue in homœopathy, and that it was his duty to inform himself more definitely as to its principles and methods. Accordingly he forthwith procured all the books then published on the subject, commenced a diligent study of their contents, and the use of the remedies as he found himself qualified to prescribe. For some time in the early part of his homœopathic practice he

was always apprehensive of finding his patients worse the next day; but as he generally found the reverse to be the case, he gradually acquired confidence, not only in the system, but in himself. For a time even after he had virtually adopted the new system, he still carried about him his case of allopathic drugs, till one day some special circumstance so disgusted him with the unscientific and unsatisfactory character of the old dosing system, that he seized his collection of drugs and threw the whole concern into a vacant lot, exclaiming as he did so, "That's the last allopathic dose I will ever give." So far as known, he adhered through life to the resolution then expressed.

Dr. Mairs was a man of quiet and somewhat retiring habits, untiring in his duty to those under his care, but at least for several years past not much inclined to join in any public or society gatherings. By the older members of the fraternity he was highly esteemed for the many excellencies of his character, though unfortunately to most of the younger generation of homœopathic physicians he was too much of a stranger. He assisted in the organization of the Institute in 1844.

We are indebted to Dr. W. Freeman for the facts in the above notice.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1877.



ALCOLM, JOHN G., of Flint, Genesee county, Mich., was born in the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, on the 18th day of April, 1830, and came to the neighborhood of Woodstock, Oxford county, Canada West, in 1832. In 1852, and the year following, he attended the Normal School in the city of Toronto, graduating in the latter year with the highest honors of the institution, being the successful competitor for the Governor-General's first prize on chemistry. Whilst attending this school he was attacked with erysipelas of the face and head, and being very averse to the taking of drugs, he refused for some time to allow any physician to be called, but finally consented to be treated by Dr. Smith, a homœopathic physician. The treatment being a success, he was led to investigate the system, and from that time to the present has been its earnest friend and advocate. He commenced his studies in 1862, with a view to entering the profession, attending his first term at the University of Michigan in 1863-'64, and graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1866. He studied first under the instructions of Dr. G. C. Field, of Woodstock, Canada West, and afterwards under Dr. R. J. P. Morden, of London, Canada West; both of his preceptors being what is called low potency men, and usually administering from two to four remedies in alternation or rotation.

He commenced practice, on leaving college, at Holly, in Michigan, removing in the fall of 1867 to his present location. Following the methods of his preceptors at first, he was afterwards led to the use of the single remedy and to the higher potencies as a rule, and, necessarily, to a much closer and more methodical observation and study. In his practical progress, he became an enthusiastic student of *Materia Medica*; chronic and obstinate diseases which were unyielding to his former practice, now becoming amenable to his improved methods of study and prescription. His method of study and of selecting the remedy he has ably set forth in the "*Medical Investigator*" of Chicago, vols. 7, 8 and 9.

He has always been a believer in repub-

lican government, and is an advocate of the elevation of the masses and the improvement of their moral and physical condition; is a strong temperance man, a materialist in philosophy, and, in religion, a believer in whatever seems good and true, and in harmony with the discoveries of science and common sense. Patient and methodical in his studies, pursuing his investigations with great zeal and enthusiasm, he is not content until he clearly perceives the solution of the many difficult and ever varying problems that present themselves for solution to the general practitioner of medicine.

Hunt. 4th April 1870

Henry M. Smith Esq-

My full name is John Filmon Malcolm
I graduated at New York Hom. Med. College 1866
My present address is Hunt Genesee Co. Mich
Where I have resided since Nov 11th 1867
Previous to that time, I practiced in Holly Oakland Co Mich
I began the practice of Homoeopathy in Holly 1866.



J. Malcolm M.D.

66

MALIN, GEORGE W.

Was born August 3d 1803 and died Jan. 18th, 1883. Your Necrologist has not been able to learn where he was born where he was educated or of what he died. The Presbyterian Journal gives us the following:

A BELOVED PHYSICIAN.

Geo W. Malin, M.D., lately deceased, was buried from the residence of his son, Dr John Malin, of Germantown, on the 22d inst. This decease has been deeply and widely mourned. Dr Malin was a man of no common character as a citizen and a christian, and of distinguished eminence in his profession, which he had pursued for nearly fifty years. His early practice was that of the old school, but nearly forty-four years ago he became an homoeopathist and for some time pursued this practice in Western New York with much success. Nearly forty years ago he ~~became~~ came to Germantown where he soon secured a large and lucrative practise embracing many of the most intelligent and wealthy families of that part of the City and surroundings.

He died in the 81st year of his age, leaving two sons, successful practitioners as successors, Drs John and William Malin, his only surviving children. Dr Malin was the eldest of a family of children. One died in infancy, the rest lived to enter into family relations, leaving now as the only survivor, Rev Dr David Malin, well known and

esteemed in the ministry, and, we are happy to add, still preaching acceptably, and performing much other ministerial and pastoral labor. On the paternal side the family had a Quaker origin of the orthodox and Penn character; on the maternal side its heredity extended through successive generations of Presbyterians. All the children of this family were born in this city; all were baptized in their infancy, and trained up under the best of orthodox influences. All became early professors of religion. The subject of this brief memorial was a consistent, active Christian, and his prayers and Christian counsel made him successful in his medical practice, and made him also useful in advancing the spiritual welfare of those who sought the benefit of his skillful, professional service.

He died in peace, in perfect possession of his mental faculties, ready to go, trusting in the meritorious work of Christ alone for acceptance, exclaiming, among other utterances, "Jesus—Precious Name: the only name given among men whereby we can be saved." "Father," was his last prayer, "not my will, but thine be done."

Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1883.

OBITUARY.

MALIN.—George W. Malin, M.D., of Germantown, Philadelphia, departed this life January 18th, 1883. He was born August 3d, 1803, and was therefore nearly 80 years of age at the time of his death. He settled in Germantown in 1856, and was engaged in the practice of Homœopathy there, so far as his health and strength permitted, from that time until his decease.

MALIN, JOHN.

John Malin died Nov. 29, 1889, at his home, Germantown Phila. aged 56. He was born near Penn Yan, Yates Co. N.Y. Feb. 2, 1833; he was the 2d son of Dr Geo W. Malin and Rosetta H. Malin. He finished his literary education at Franklin Academy, Steuben Co. N.Y. He then studied dentistry, which he practised for several years and then took up the study of medicine with his father. He graduated from the Hom. Med. College of Penna. in 1860. He practised his profession in Germantown, until about a year before his death. He had a large and laborious practice and was more than ordinarily successful, and was very popular with his patients. His death was due in large measure to the exposures and hardships of a large practice. He was a member of the Am. Inst. Hom. was 2d Vice President of Penna State Hom. Soc. at its annual meeting a year ago at Pittsburgh, and was twice President of the Hom. Med. Club of Germantown. He left a widow and one son, also one brother, Dr Wm. H. Malin, now practising medicine at Chestnut Hill, near Phila. (Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1890.)

Name in full

John Malin MD

P. O. Address in full

*No 484, Germantown Avenue,
22 Ward Philadelphia
Pa*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Homoeopathic College
Philadelphia*



NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR :

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is

John Malin

I graduated at

Homœopathic

Medical College, in the year

1860

My present address is

4847 St. Co

22 Ward

city of

Philadelphia Pa

State of

where I have resided since

1849

Previous to that time I practised in

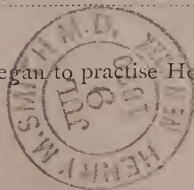
Ontario Co N.Y.

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year

1856

at

Naples Ont Co N.Y.



JOHN MALIN, M.D.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Dr. Malin was a native of Yates county, N. Y., where he was born, February 2, 1833. He was the son of Dr. George W. Malin, who practiced for some years in Ontario county. His early education was gained from the schools of the vicinity, but was completed at the Franklin Academy at Prattsburg, Steuben county.

He studied dentistry, and pursued that art as a profession while qualifying himself for medical honors under the guidance of his father.

About 1857 he removed, with his father, to Germantown, Pa., entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and completed the regular curriculum of that institution, graduating therefrom in 1860. He has ever since been a practical exponent of the doctrine of the immortal Hahnemann, engaged in a large practice, and winning the confidence and friendship of a wide circle of devoted adherents.

His arduous duties exposed him to many vicissitudes and he suffered from several attacks of pneumonia, but from which he as often recovered and resumed his vocation with the ardor of his impulsive nature. At last, however, his constitution succumbed to these repeated attacks, and for more than a year he was obliged to entirely surrender the cares of his profession. After nearly eighteen months of illness, he breathed his last on the 29th of November, 1889.

He joined the Institution in 1860, the last session before the recess during the civil war, and was therefore one of the latest seniors. He was much interested and active in the promotion of homœopathic institutions and improvements. He was member, and for two years, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society. He was highly respected as a citizen and neighbor, and honored and beloved by a large circle of patients and friends, who gathered in large numbers at his burial.

Am Inst Hom 1890

MALIN, WILLIAM H

**TO CREMATE BODY OF
DR. MALIN, AGED DOCTOR**

**Had Practiced Medicine in Chestnut
Hill for More Than Forty**

Telegraph Years. Oct 17 1911

The funeral of Dr. William H. Malin, who, after practicing medicine more than forty years, during which time he became beloved of rich and poor alike, died last Saturday, will be held tonight. His death occurred Saturday at his home at No. 8406 Germantown avenue. He will be cremated tomorrow morning at the Germantown Crematory, in pursuance of his last wish. Services will be read tonight at his late residence by Rev. Corridon C. Tyler, of Trinity Presbyterian Church, Chestnut Hill.

Dr. Malin had been gradually growing weaker for some time, suffering of a hardening of the arteries, due to old age. He was surrounded by members of his family when he passed away, and since his death hundreds of his patients have flocked to his home to express their grief and sympathy.

Dr. Malin came of a family of physicians. His father was the late Dr. George H. Malin, who treated Jay Cooke during the greater part of his lifetime. Upon his death his son, who just died, was doctor for the Cooke family. He was a brother of the late Dr. John Malin.

Born in Trenton, Dr. William H. Malin received his early schooling in New York City. He took his doctor's degree in Hahnemann College, this city. He married Miss Rachel Tome, but had no children. He was a member of the Masonic order and a Knight Templar.

Members of the Hahnemann Medical Club, of which he was the organizer, will be the pall-bearers. They will be Dr. T. C. Carmichael, Dr. James H. Crosson, Dr. Harry R. Mansfield, Dr. Job Mansfield and Dr. P. Biddle Marsden.

MALIN.—Oct. 14, 1911. Dr. WILLIAM H. MALIN, son of the late Dr. George W. Malin. Funeral services at his late residence, 8406 Germantown ave., Chestnut Hill, on Tuesday, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

Whither now, O son of Esculapius, have vanished thy scientific ratiocinations? Whither thy cold anatomical analyses of beauty? Thy prosy and disenchanting disquisitions? Turning to his host, he said faintly, "I believe I won't go tonight, it looks like rain."

He stayed at that antiquated wayside inn for five days, and his wonderful adventures there and all that he did and said in that time, and the money that he made, are they not written in the Chronicles of the Courtship of Epilepticus?

BISK.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Alfred J. Maloy, formerly of Chicago, but more recently of Riverside, Cal., died suddenly on August 16th of a complication of diseases at Laguna, Cal., whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.

He was born in Calais, Me., June 25, 1847. When two years of age his family moved to Oshkosh, Wis., where he spent his boyhood days. He entered the high school at eleven years of age, and showed his aptitude for scientific study to a marked degree, he being the youngest student ever admitted.

Before having time to graduate, his studies were interrupted by the breaking out of the civil war, and, imbued with boyish patriotism, he sought a man's place to serve his country. He enlisted in the 19th Infantry (Wis.), and was all through the war with it, seeing much active service at Gettysburg and various other noted places. His age being against him, he was enlisted as drummer boy. While at Gettysburg battle, he received a scalp wound which he ever after carried. He served four months at the Andersonville prison and saw all phases of army life, having been confined at the hospital in Norfolk for some time. He was discharged May 19, 1865, at Norfolk, Va.

At the close of the war, after a short visit home, he entered Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and graduated two years later. He then entered the employ of B. P. Hutchinson, of Chicago, with whom he staid two or more years.

He was then given the entire charge of the business of John L. Raney, of St. Catherines, Canada. He carried this large

establishment through the panic days, and was considered the most successful and brightest business men on the Board of Trade.

March 26, 1872, he was married to Sarah E. French, at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.

His business ventures were very successful during the next ten years and he accumulated a large fortune. His first losses occurred during his temporary absence, through the heavy and unwise speculations of a trusted partner, causing the firm to suspend. From that time reverses came thick and fast.

Being ambitious and persevering, he began life anew, and fitted himself for a long desired profession—and immediately entered Hahnemann Medical College, where he graduated two years later with high honors.

After leaving college, he built up a very successful practice both in Chicago and in La Grange, Ill., but through failing health was forced to seek a warmer climate.

Notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Maloy had been long engaged in active business, and had for many years mingled with business men the reverse of studious, he proved an apt student. His strong, shrewd common sense and good memory made him more than a match for many younger men.

He was emphatically a good companion, cheerful, genial and witty; these qualities, combined with his sterling honor and worth, endeared him to all with whom he was associated, and made him hosts of friends.

Since his residence at Riverside, Cal., April 16, 1895, he, with his wife, Dr. Sarah E. Maloy, who is a graduated physician, has built up a lucrative practice and carried on the business under the firm name of Drs. Maloy & Maloy.

Besides a widow, a daughter, Mrs. Wm. H. Hawley, wife of Dr. Wm. H. Hawley, of Aurora, Ill., is left to share the great loss. She is a graduated doctor of dentistry.

Med Visitor Oct 1896

THE INTERNATIONAL HOMŒOPATHIC CONGRESS.

The meeting came off at the date advertised and was attended by one hundred and forty persons, of which number about forty were from the United States. Among the number were Dr. Walter Wesselhoeft, of Boston, Bushrod James, of Philadel-



MANCHESTER, CHARLES F., M.

D., of Pawtucket, R. I., was born in Providence county, of that State, on February 7th, 1805.

His earlier education completed, he entered Brown University, in Providence, R. I., from which institution he was graduated with distinction, in September, 1825. Commencing then the study of medicine, which he pursued with ardor, he entered upon its practice, having received his degree of M. D. from Cambridge, Mass., in August, 1828. He practised allopathy for eleven years. In this, he gained a large and valuable experience, and won, during those years, many friends, by his faithfulness, skill, and genuine kindness. In 1840, he commenced the practice of homœopathy, which he had conscientiously adopted. The confidence of the community remained with him in this change, and he is still laboring under the new system, for the relief of suffering. He was one of the original founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

CHARLES F. MANCHESTER, M.D., OF PAWTUCKET, R. I.

On Friday morning, April 5th, Dr. C. F. Manchester calmly and peacefully passed from earthly and temporal scenes, to the enjoyments of an immortal existence with Him whom he had early learned to revere and love.

His illness, though severe and protracted, was borne with Christian patience, and death seemed rather a messenger of rest and release, than of terror or disappointment. His life-work was such as he could look back upon with pride and pleasure as the hour for his deliverance drew near, feeling assured that the profession had been honored by his fidelity to his calling; the state by an earnest, consistent and active citizen.

He was the son of Dr. Niles Manchester, a noted physician of Pawtucket many years ago ; was born in the town of Johnston, R. I., February 7th, 1805, and received his early education in the school of the town. His earlier education completed, he entered Brown University, from which he was graduated with distinction in September, 1825.

His tastes and inclinations predisposed him to professional life, and he commenced the study of medicine with his father, which he pursued with ardor, and graduated with distinction from Harvard Medical College in 1828. He immediately began the practice of medicine with his father, in Pawtucket, and continued there until 1833 ; he then went to New York, where he remained for two years, and in 1835 returned to Providence, R. I., and practiced as an allopathic physician till 1840, when he returned to Pawtucket, where he passed the remaining years of his life. He was enrolled as an honored member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, with which he has ever been connected.

In 1840 he commenced the practice of homœopathy, which he had conscientiously adopted, and followed it until compelled to retire from business. In changing his method of practice the confidence of the public remained with him in the change, in full assurance that the knowledge he had gained during his previous years of experience, combined with his constant application, habitual careful examination and investigation, but the better fitted him for the practice of his profession.

His highly social temperament, urbanity of manner and perfect self-control, won for him a large and select circle of friends and patrons, whose friendship and confidence he has ever retained, becoming not only the oldest practitioner in the town but the most popular. He was one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and an active member of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Society, having been president thereof for a number of years. He was also a member of Union Lodge, No. 10, A. F. and A. M., Pawtucket Royal Arch Chapter, No. 4, and Holy Sepulchre Commandery K. T.

In 1846 he was elected first president of the People's (now First National) Bank, and held the position four years, when he

declined re-election. He was intimately identified with the business interests of the town, and felt much pride in the growing prosperity of his native place. He was first to introduce illuminating gas into the town, in 1848. In 1847 he erected a large brick building with all modern improvements, and which was the first building illuminated with gas in the town, and still bears his name. He was a prominent citizen of Pawtucket and did much for the prosperity of the town and was highly esteemed.

He was twice married: first to Amelia Ames, of Providence, November, 1829, who died leaving three children, one son and two daughters, who survive him; second, to Kate E. Le Valley, of Pawtucket, who also survives him.

His funeral was attended by a large number of friends, and was conducted by the Masonic fraternity. The body was borne to its last resting-place at Swan Point by Doctors Clapp, Whitney, Morton, Budlong, Peck, and Hayes.

The testimony of those who knew him best is that he was a man of high moral and religious character, faithful in all his relations, kind and attentive to his patients, and generous to the poor, even to his own detriment.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1878.

MANDEVILLE, FREDERICK BAILIE



MANDEVILLE, FREDERICK B., M. D., of Newark, N. J., was born in that city, August 16th, 1839. His parents were James C. and Caroline Mandeville, of Orange, N. J. His grandfather, Giles Mandeville, was the founder of the Orange Library, and for many years a leading literary man of that place. His education was received in the old Newark Academy, and in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. Leaving the college at the close of his sophomore year, he entered the store of L. R. W. Neall & Co. (carriage department), and at the end of his first year was sent by L. R. W. Neall, the assignee of a bankrupt firm, to close up the establishment, and to represent his interest in it; and was afterwards engaged as book-keeper to the same house. During all the above time he was engaged in the study of medicine at night, and when, during the day, his time would permit. During his nineteenth year he attended lectures in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1861. During the winters of 1861-'62-'63 he attended lectures at the New York Medical University, from which he received a diploma in 1863. In the fall of 1862, he received the appointment of Medical Cadet United States Army, and was afterwards Acting Assistant Surgeon of United States Volunteers, and was detailed for duty at the Ward United States General Hospital in Newark, and was afterwards promoted to be Assistant Surgeon. He remained in the United States service eight months, when he became the assistant and afterwards the partner of C. F. Fish, M. D., of that city. Dr. Fish leaving the city at the expiration of a year, he continued the practice of homœopathy with such success that he was compelled by the rapid increase of business, in 1871, to take as a partner Dr. Andrews of Cincinnati.

He has been President of the New Jersey State Medical Society; was, with Dr. Youlin, chiefly instrumental in obtaining a liberal charter for the society; has been President of the District Society three times; is a member

of the Board of Education of the city; and was appointed, in 1869, to the Chair of Diseases of Children and Hygiene, in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, which, however, he was compelled to decline on account of the pressure of his private business. He is a Director in the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company of Newark. Dr. Mandeville is married, and until recently an active elder in the Presbyterian Church.

FREDERIC BAILIE MANDEVILLE, Newark, New Jersey, was born in Newark, August 17, 1841, son of James C. and Caroline Van Velsor Mandeville. His ancestors emigrated from Holland in 1645. His literary education was acquired at Dr. Week's Latin School, the Newark Academy, the Nathan Hedges preparatory school and at Rutgers College. He studied medicine at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, graduating in 1862, and at the New York Medical College, 1863. In 1863 he was a U. S. Medical cadet and in the Ward U. S. General Hospital of Newark, New Jersey, then was promoted to the position of assistant surgeon in 1864. For twelve years he has been a member of the board of education of Newark. He is a member of the New Jersey Medical Club, the Clinical Club, the Essex Club, the Essex County Club, the Holland Society and is also a member of Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges. Dr. Mandeville married, October 7, 1863, Sarah Teel. Four children were born of this marriage.

King Vol 1v

DR. FREDERICK B. MANDEVILLE of Newark, N. J., died on April 26, aged 69 years. Dr. Mandeville was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1873. He was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the State Homœopathic Society, physician to St. Mary's Hospital, and consulting physician to the Homeopathic Hospital of Essex County. For several years he served as a member of the Newark Board of Education and of the Department of Health.

Med & Surg Rep. July 1909

F. B. Mandeville, M. D.

Dr. F. ~~B.~~ Mandeville, 1863, of Newark, N. J., died on April 26th, 1909.

After completing his early studies at Newark Academy, Dr. Mandeville became a student at Rutgers College. In his Sophomore year at this institution Dr. Mandeville decided upon a mercantile career and entered the employ of S. R. W. Heath & Co.

Subsequently the desire to enter the medical profession returned, and he resumed the studies which enabled him to enter a medical college. He became a student at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and was graduated in 1861. He then entered the New York Medical College and graduated in 1863.

While at the latter institution he was appointed a medical cadet, and was assigned to the Ward United States Hospital, in this city. After a short time he was promoted to be acting assistant surgeon, being associated in his work with Dr. Edward Janeway.

Beginning private practice, Dr. Mandeville was associated for one year with Dr. Charles R. Fish. He practiced for about two years in Washington street, Newark, N. J., where his office remained more than forty years.

In 1869 Dr. Mandeville was tendered the chair of diseases of children and hygiene at the New York Homœopathic College, but declined to assume permanently the duties attendant upon that position. He accepted an honorary appointment and lectured at the

institution for one year. As representative from the old Ninth Ward, Dr. Mandeville was elected a member of the Board of Education in 1872. He served for nine years, when he transferred his residence to 1021 Broad street, which was located in the old Third Ward. For seven years Dr. Mandeville served as chairman of the Teachers' Committee. He became a member of the Board of Health in 1882. He was twice president of the body and was its chief health officer for five years.

Dr. Mandeville was one of the founders of the New Jersey State Homœopathic Society, and served two terms as president of the organization. He was a member of the New Jersey Medical Club and of the American Institute, and an honorary member of the New York and Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Societies. He was a contributor to various medical journals on current subjects of interest to the profession.

Dr. Mandeville was one of the organizers of the Schuyler Electric Light Company, later merged in the United Electric Company, now controlled by the Public Service Corporation. He was its first vice president and later its president. He was also an organizer of

the United States Industrial Insurance Company, serving during a period of seven years as its medical director, vice president and president. He was a charter stockholder in the Prudential Insurance Company.

Although a member of the Reformed Dutch Church, Dr. Mandeville attended the Park Presbyterian Church until it was moved to its present location, and he then attended the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M. **Chironian June 1909**

Name in full

Frederic B. Mandeville

P. O. Address in full

Newark N.J.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

N. J. - Newark Medical Coll

and N. J. University

14th

MANN, EUGENE LANGDON

EUGENE LANGDON MANN, Saint Paul, Minnesota, dean and professor of diseases of the ear, College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery, University of Minnesota, was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, May 20, 1861, son of Horatio Eugene Mann and Mary Augusta Williams, his wife. His early education was acquired in the Saint Paul public schools, and his higher education in Hobart College, where he graduated in 1883. He was educated in medicine in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he came to the degree in 1886. In 1886-87 he was house surgeon to Ward's Island (now Metropolitan) Homœopathic Hospital, since which service he has devoted his attention to the general practice of medicine. In 1898 and 1899 he pursued post-graduate studies in Vienna Halle and London, and in 1900 and 1901 took further courses in New York city. His connection with faculty work in the University of Minnesota began with the founding of its homœopathic department and has continued to the present time. In addition he is a member of the medical staff of St. Luke's Hospital and the city hospital in Saint Paul. Dr. Mann is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the American Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society, the Minnesota State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Commercial Club of Saint Paul, and also of the Kappa Alpha and Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities. In 1891 Dr. Mann married Clara E. Norton.

King Vol 1V

Franklin Weston Mann, M.D.

The *Gazette* records with regret the death on November 14, last, of Dr. Franklin Weston Mann, of Milford, Massachusetts, a graduate of Boston University School of Medicine, class of 1883. Dr. Mann was not in practice, but had for many years been a prosperous and successful business man. He was a generous giver to the Endowment Fund of the Medical School, his latest gift to his alma mater amounting to one thousand dollars. He was quiet and unassuming, and the School has lost a loyal friend and supporter. He was born in Norfolk, Massachusetts, on July 24, 1856, and was a graduate of Cornell University, class of 1878.

N E Med Gaz Mar 1917

MANN, THOMAS HENRY

BLOCK ISLAND.

New Shoreham.—Dr. Thomas H. Mann, graduated at the Albany Medical College about 1866. Attended dispensary and hospital practice in New York city for several years, and settled in 1870 at Block Island, New Shoreham. The island contains a population of about two thousand, and is situated about ten miles from Newport. At the time Dr. Mann arrived at the island an old-school practitioner held sway among the sick, but soon the new doctor, with the new system, gained favor among the people, and within a year the old-school physician had to quit the island for lack of patients. After five years undisputed control of the island by a homœopathic physician, he finds himself to-day in a most peculiar situation, that is to say, in the same position as the old-school practitioner—*lack of patients*. Disease has become scarce under the new treatment and rational hygiene, which Dr. Mann has introduced, so much so that he is unable to support his family by his practice. He intended to leave the island in 1876, but the town council, seeing the advantages derived to the people by the homœopathic system, would not allow his departure, and voted a fixed salary of \$1800 per annum for his support. Block Island is one of the spots on the face of the earth where to-day homœopathy has undisputed domain.

W. Conv.)

THOMAS HENRY MANN, Norwich, Conn., born Wrentham, Mass., April 8, 1843; literary education, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; graduated M. D. from Albany Medical College, 1870; resident physician Albany City Dispensary, two years; practiced four years on Block Island, R. I., the only physician there and converted its entire population to homœopathy; practiced fifteen years in Woonsocket; surgeon on Gov. Littlefield's staff two years; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

MANN, JESSE ELLSWORTH

Dr. J. E. Mann,

Formerly of Louisville, Ky., died last month. Dr. Mann was an alumnus of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, class of '84, and was for many years professor of ophthalmology in the Southwestern Homœopathic College. The following resolutions were passed by the college faculty February 8, 1906:

Whereas, By Divine decree our colleague, Prof. J. E. Mann, has been removed from the scene of his earthly labors to a higher sphere of usefulness; and,

Whereas, In his loss we mourn a beloved companion and a valuable teacher; therefore, be it

Resolved, That members of the Faculty of the Southwestern Homœopathic Medical College are hereby assembled for the purpose of expressing their sense of irreparable loss and to extend to his faithful wife and children their deepest sympathy; also, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this body, and that a copy of the same be sent to his widow and another to the Medical Century.

Signed.

Med Century
Mar 1906

J. T. Bryan,
A. Leight Monroe,
Committee.

JESSE ELLSWORTH MANN, Louisville, Kentucky, was born August 18, 1863, at Decatur, Indiana, son of Justin E. and Rachel Ball Mann. He inherits English blood from his father and Scotch blood from his mother. He is a graduate of Decatur High School, and of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, from which

latter institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1884. In 1887 he took a post-graduate course at the Post-Graduate School of New York city. For seven years he was a member of the medical staffs of the Deaconess Hospital and the Louisville City Hospital. He has been, or is, also, a professor of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, a lecturer on nervous diseases and secretary of the board of directors of the Southwestern Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Kentucky State and the Falls Cities Homœopathic Medical societies, the Southwestern Homœopathic Medical Association, of which he was recently secretary. Dr. Mann married, April 21, 1885, Nettie J. Holden, M. D., by whom he has two children, Ivan H. and Margaret Mann. His wife died August 2, 1898. He contracted a second marriage, June 26, 1900, with Clara M. Bay. King Vol 1V



Jesse E. Mann M.D. ^{Balto} Chap 10 (1899) P 12

MANN, OSCAR H

Oscar H. Mann, M. D., Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1856; last president of the village board, first mayor, and for forty-five years a resident of Evanston, Ill.; died at his summer home in Gobleville, Mich., October 24th, from injuries received a few hours before, aged 77.

Jl A I H
Jan 1912

MANN, W O



WILLIAM O. MANN,
Jan., '95-

MANN, WILLIAM O

William O. Mann, M. D., Boston, Mass., died April 9, 1915. The death of Dr. Mann, following a surgical operation, has plunged Boston University School of Medicine and the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital Staff into profound grief. Dr. Mann was born in Randolph, Mass. His wife was Miss Frances Fairchild of Kasson, Minn. He was graduated from Boston University School of Medicine, 1892. After a period of service in the Westboro Hospital, and at Fergus Falls, Minn., he was elected Superintendent of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital in 1899. It was as an executive officer that Dr. Mann excelled. No detail was too small; no technicality uninteresting in the conservation and administration of the funds entrusted to the institutions under his supervision. He joined the Institute the year after entering upon his last appointment. Last year he was elected president of the American Hospital Association. The period of Dr. Mann's service at the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital has been its period of most brilliant achievement. And Dr. Mann contributed in large measure to that record.

Jl A. I H. June 1915

ARMSTRONG COUNTY. Pa

Dr. Edward Mansa, emigrating from Germany in 1832 or '33, settled in Buffalo Township, in this county, and began shortly afterwards the practice of homœopathy, and continued to so practice until 1857, when he removed to Illinois, and from there to Missouri, where he died in 1870.

MANSFIELD, JOB ROBERT



J. ROBERT MANSFIELD, M.D.

J. ROBERT MANSFIELD, M.D.

Was born in this city March 27, 1855. His father, Isaac Mansfield, being a native of Leicestershire, England. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of this city, graduating in the second senior class of the High School as number one. He afterwards received private instructions with a special course of instruction under Professor Schulhoff. Choosing medicine as his future field, young Mansfield selected the Hahnemann Medical College of this city as his Alma Mater. Graduating from there March 10, 1879, in the first graduating class, taking second prize in an exceptionally large class, he at once began the practice of medicine. Coming to Germantown he formed a partnership with Dr. John Malin with whom he remained for three years. This partnership, dissolved through the death of Dr. Malin, Dr. Mansfield continued by himself since then. With that liberality so notable among homœopathists, Dr. Mansfield gathered about him from time to time younger men to whom he imparted his knowledge, and, he is proud to know that five students imbibed from him the

principles of homœopathy and either have graduated, or are about to do so from his college. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. A member of the Pennsylvania State Society, and also a member of the County Homœopathic Society. He and Dr. Van Baun, with others of their class, organized the celebrated Alumni Association which has made such an impression upon the history of homœopathy.

The Doctor's practice is a general one with a special tendency toward the diseases of women and children. He has written a few papers which have attracted attention, the principal of which was one on "Puerperal Fever." The Doctor built himself a handsome house in 1880, which he at present occupies as his office, on the Main street of Germantown.

JOB ROBERT MANSFIELD, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born there March 27, 1855, son of Isaac Mansfield and Elizabeth Upton, his wife, of English descent from the family of Isaiah Mansfield. His early education was acquired in the Rittenhouse public school and his later literary education in the senior department of the same institution. He was educated in medicine in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he graduated in March, 1879. Since that time Dr. Mansfield has practiced medicine in that part of the greater city of Philadelphia which is known by the distinguishing name of Germantown, and he has been known to the profession for more than a quarter century. His entire time has been devoted to practice, with none of the distractions which frequently disturb the economy of professional life. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia County and of the Germantown Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he is organizer and was twice president. Dr. Mansfield married, June 9, 1898, Florence Hoffman.

King Vol 14

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM AMOS

WILLIAM AMOS MANSFIELD, Barberton, Ohio, born Ravenna, Mich.; graduated from the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Mass., 1889; graduated M. D., Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1895; health officer of Barberton, 1903-1905.



MANSFIELD, WILLIAM Q., M. D., of Winfield, Kans., was born in England, in 1819, where he was educated as an apothecary and druggist. In the year 1851, he emigrated to America, and located in Buffalo, N. Y. Here he attended three courses of lectures, and graduated in 1857. For several years previous to this he had practised medicine to a considerable extent and with fair measure of success. Homœopathy he had always considered as one of the greatest delusions of the age. However, his prejudices were removed by a circumstance which happened soon after he graduated and in connection with his practice, which served to convince him that the delusion existed in a very different quarter from that which he had been taught to believe. He could not give much attention to the matter at this time, as the war broke out, and he immediately decided to participate. Submitting to an examination before the Medical Board organized by the Surgeon-General at Albany, he received a certificate as full surgeon. Not waiting to employ means to secure a commission, he enlisted as a private in the 92d Regiment New York Volunteers, then organizing at Potsdam, a few weeks after he was elected captain of the company, of which he was a member, but was induced, by the earnest solicitation of Colonel Sanford commanding, to accept the position of assistant surgeon. On account of the age and infirmity of the surgeon, Dr. Mansfield was the only medical officer with the regiment during the first year of its service in the field. Having served with the regiment to the end of its term, in 1864, he was promoted surgeon, and assigned to the 118th Regiment New York Volunteers. This was followed by the appointment of brigade surgeon, which was conferred upon him while serving in the trenches before Petersburg. In this capacity, he remained until the organization of the Army of the James, when he was detailed as the surgeon in charge at the celebrated Dutch Gap. On the memorable 3d of April, 1865, his regiment was among the first troops entering Richmond. At the close

of the war, Dr. Mansfield resumed the practice of medicine, but not the old system. Locating in Richmond, he became, unintentionally, identified with the moving incidents of that time. He was elected delegate to the Philadelphia Convention of 1866. He was also appointed by the commanding officer of the district, General Schofield, collector of taxes and registering officer of the city of Richmond, and at the first United States District Court, held in that city after the war, by Judge Underwood, Dr. Mansfield was on the first grand jury ever organized in the United States, composed of both white and colored men. He was subsequently nominated for senator on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by a small majority. This closed the political career of the doctor, who, to free himself from politics entirely, and from politicians, emigrated West in the fall of 1869. He located at Emporia, State of Kansas. Here he published a small work, entitled, "Homœopathy, its History and Tendency." This was designed to explain the law of *similia*, and draw public attention to the subject. The year following, Dr. Mansfield moved to Winfield, Kansas, situate near the Arkansas river, and within a few miles of the Indian Territory. He is now engaged in a flourishing and lucrative practice, which brings him in contact with a large portion of the community, with whom he is popular, and among whom he has made many warm friends.

Name in full

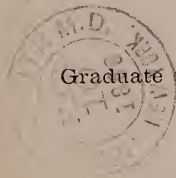
Mr L. Mansfield

P. O. Address in full

Richmond, Va.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Buffalo, N. Y.



MANSO, EDWARD

Name in full

Edward Manso

P. O. Address in full

*Chillicothe Livingston
County Missouri*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Hahnemann Disiiple
in Germany in 1830. Practised
in the United State since 1832
indiffernd about register*

MANSON, CHARLES FRANKLIN

CHARLES FRANKLIN MANSON, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, October 23, 1855, son of George and Margaret Hetzell Manson. He attended the common and high schools of Philadelphia, then entered Hahnemann Medical College, whence he graduated, M. D., in 1876. Since graduation he has engaged in general practice in Philadelphia. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State and the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical societies and of the Germantown Medical Club.

King Vol 1V

MANTZ, E S

TILL 9.30 A. M.
OFFICE HOURS: 1 TO 3 P. M.
6 TO 8 P. M.
TILL 10 A. M.
SUNDAYS: 1 TO 2 P. M.

DR. E. S. MANTZ,
330 WYANDOTTE STREET,

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.,

Dec 28 1908

Dear Doctor Bradford

Some time ago I bought
the History of Homocystis
four volumes for information
in writing the history of the
Lehigh Valley that is Carbon
Co. Lehigh Co. & Northampton Co.

I may come down to see
you in a few days for more infor-
mation etc. I have to write it
within a week. I haven't started
it. Some time ago you visited
me to see you in regards to the
history, and I may come in a day
or two, in the afternoon, probably Wednesday
if it suits you. Yours fraternally
E. S. Mantz

MANWARING, JOEL M

Name in full

Joel M. Manwaring

P. O. Address in full

Mishawaka St. Joseph Co. Ind.

Graduate (or ~~Examination~~) of

New York Homoeopathic College



MARCY, ERASTUS EDGERTON, A. M., M. D., of New York city, N. Y., the distinguished subject of our sketch, was born in Greenwich, Hampshire county, Mass., in 1819.

His ancestry is historic; his grandfather and great grandfather having figured in that interesting episode of our national annals, the war of independence, gallantly serving their country as officers in the Continental Army. His father was an eminent lawyer, and for many years a prominent member of the Senate and Legislature of Massachusetts.

He received a liberal education at the Amherst College, quitting that institution in 1835, with the degree of A. B. His medical

course of studies was pursued at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, terminating by his obtaining the degree of M. D., in 1838.

His medical career extends over the lengthened period of thirty-three years, the first ten of which were passed in Hartford, Conn., practising medicine on the allopathic system, which, however, he was induced to discard, from conviction, devoting the remaining twenty-three exclusively to the practice of homœopathy in the city of New York. He has always enjoyed a large practice, and during the extended period of his professional labors, it is impossible to conjecture how many sufferers have had cause to rejoice in his abandonment of the old and adoption of the new theory.

In value, interest, and scholastic merit his literary labors are fully on a par with those immediately pertaining to his profession. We can, however, in this brief sketch of a long life of activity, but give a mere catalogue of his numerous works, trusting that the reader will be able to procure them and instruct himself by their perusal.

About twenty years ago he originated the *North American Homœopathic Journal*, of which he was the principal editor during fifteen years. He has written two standard works on the "Theory and Practice of Medicine," also a book entitled "Homœopathy vs. Allopathy," being a polemical review of the respective merits of the rival systems. His principal moral productions are "Christi-

anity and its Conflicts," a subject having scope for a vast range of thought, and a book under the title of "Life Duties." Besides the above, the public is indebted to his powerful pen for numerous smaller works, which, though inferior perhaps in importance to the foregoing, are yet in themselves of eminent value.

The life of Dr. Marcy beautifully illustrates the parable of our Saviour. He has not hidden his talent to be returned intact to his Master; but has used it for the promotion of the physical, moral and religious wellbeing of his fellow men, and we trust his talent, thus usefully employed, may yet increase a thousand fold in the advancement of the same praiseworthy objects.



· DR. ERASTUS E. MARCY.

Two generations ago there was hardly any name better known than the name of Marcy in homeopathic circles. Even now the names "Marcy and Peters," "Marcy and Hunt," have a not unfamiliar sound. But we question if many of the present generation of homeopaths were aware that Dr. Marcy was still living until the close of the century. The following account of the deceased doctor is taken from the *Medical Century* of February:—

"DR. ERASTUS E. MARCY.

"Dr. Erastus E. Marcy, one of the oldest homeopathic physicians of New York city, died on December 27th. Dr. Marcy's name is well known in homeopathic literature. He was the author of *Marcy's Homeopathic Theory and Practice of Medicine*, a work of over 600 pages, published in 1850. Perhaps, however, his best known work was written in connection with Dr. Hunt, and known as *Marcy and Hunt's Theory and Practice*, in two volumes. For many years this book was the principal work on the practice of medicine in the homeopathic school. It passed through two editions, and is still a work much sought for, though long out of print. The indications for our remedies make it a valuable work of reference. Dr. Marcy was for fourteen years editor of the *North American Journal of Homeopathy* and connected with the New York Homeopathic College as a censor for many years. In the death of Dr. Marcy homeopathy in general, and New York in particular, suffers a distinct loss.

"He was a strong opponent of homeopathy in his early life, and was appointed by medical faculties to investigate the system, with the result that he became one of its firmest adherents."

To this account the *Medical Times* of the same date adds further particulars:—

"Dr. Marcy when in active practice, from which he retired several years ago on account of infirmities of age, was one of the most popular physicians in the city, with a lucrative practice probably exceeded by none. The firm of Marcy & Leon, and later Marcy & White, were extensively known at home and abroad. Dr. Marcy graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1838. During all his professional life except the first ten years he has resided in this city, where he rapidly gained a reputation not only as a skilled physician but as a graceful and scholarly writer upon medicine and theology.

"In connection with Dr. John C. Peters and Dr. Preston he, early in his professional life, established the *North American Journal of Homeopathy*, of which for many years he was the leading editor.

"In connection with Dr. Hunt he wrote a work upon *The Theory and Practice of Medicine*. A popular work from his pen, *Homeopathy and Allopathy*, being a polemic review of the respective merits of the rival systems, and was widely read at the time.

"Brought up as a Presbyterian, Dr. Marcy became a Roman Catholic, and in 1867 with all the zeal of a new convert wrote *Christianity and its Conflicts from the Standpoint of a Roman Catholic*, and a later day, *Life's Duties*, besides several other smaller works."

Homeopathic World.]
March 1, 1901.]

Born at Greenwich, Mass in 1820. Grad. at Amherst coll. in 1838 and at Jefferson med. coll. of Phila in 1842. Began practice as an allopath at Hartford, Conn., in 1842 where he remained nine years, then went to Europe, and upon his return located at New York City and began the practice of homoeopathy. He has made provings of Codeinum, Canotus Indica, Zirzea aurea, Comus circinnati--full, and other fragmentary provings. He was the first one to prove and use Codeine and Apis mellifica in medicine; and was the first to suggest the use of sulphuric ether (in 1844) as an anaesthetic instead of laughing gas for surgical operations, which claim has been definitely proved by a United States Senate com. of investigation. He is the author of the following: "Theory and Practice of Medicine" publ. 25 years ago in one volume, also another work on the "Theory and Practice of Medicine" publ. in two vols. of 1000 pp each; a polemical book entitled: "Homoeopathy vs Allopathy." He edited the lesser writings of Hahnemann, with notes and annotations; originated, and in conjunction with Dr Hering of Phila., 14 years ago, edited the "North American Hom. Journal."

He also wrote two theological works entitled "Christianity and its Conflicts," and "Life Duties." After leaving the Nor Am. Review, he edited for a few years another magazine called "The American Quarterly." He now has ready for the press a work on the preservation of health, longevity, &c. He is a member of the N.Y. medical society and of the Am. Inst. Hom. (J.C.G.)

ERASTUS EDGARTON MARCY, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dr. Marcy was elected a member of the Institute at its meeting in New York city in 1848.

He was born in Greenville, Mass. in 1822. He studied medicine under Dr. Brigham, formerly of the Utica Insane Hospital, and Dr. Geo. McClellan of Philadelphia. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1838. He practiced in Hartford, Conn. for many years, when he removed to New York city where the remainder of his active life was spent.

Am Inst Hom 1901

C
DR. ERASTUS E. MARCY.

The above well known physician of N.Y city died Dec. 28th, last. Dr. Marcy had a remarkable career, in that he graduated an allopath from the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, and was not only a most brilliant man and physician, but also a most bitter opponent of homœopathy. On account of his strong character and ability he was appointed a special delegate to investigate Hahnemann's work and writings to be better able to refute his vagaries; but like so many others he became a convert to the new school; joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1848, and was one of its most active members.

He was editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* for thirteen years. A noted and noble man.

Minna Hom Mag Mar 1901

Dr. Erastus E. Marcy.

Dr. Erastus E. Marcy, one of the oldest homœopathic physicians of New York city, died on December 27th. Dr. Marcy's name is well known in homœopathic literature. He was the author of Marcy's Homœopathic Theory and Practice of Medicine, a work of over 600 pages, published in 1850. Perhaps, however, his best known work was written in connection with Dr. Hunt, and known as Marcy & Hunt's Theory and Practice, in two volumes. For many years this book was the principal work on the practice of medicine in the homœopathic school. It passed through two editions and is still a work much sought for, though long out of print. The indications for our remedies make it a valuable work of reference. Dr. Marcy was for fourteen years editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* and connected with the New York Homœopathic College as a censor for many years. In the death of Dr. Marcy, Homœopathy in general, and New York in particular, suffers a distinct loss.

He was a strong opponent of Homœopathy in his early life, and was appointed by medical faculties to investigate the system, with the result that he became one of its firmest adherents.

Med Cent'y Feb 1 1901



Galaxy Feb. 19. 1864.

E. E. Marcy M. S.

DR. ERASTUS E. MARCY.

There died in New York, on the 28th day of December, one of the pioneers of homeopathy in this country. Dr. Erastus E. Marcy passed into rest upon that day and "ceased from labor." He had a remarkable career securing his medical education in the University of Pennsylvania, and from that institution received his degree in 1838. He practiced his profession as an allopathic physician for ten years and reached a phenomenal success. He was a most bitter opponent of homeopathy, and his splendid education, coupled with a magnificent mind, made him a foeman to be dreaded. He was selected to investigate the fallacies of the new school, and went to Paris to look into the original manuscripts of Hahnemann with the idea of being able to refute the vagaries, as he believed, of the founder of the school, but like many others, instead of finding fallacies, he found the truth and became converted. He returned to his native land, and from that time on ranked as one of the leaders of the new school. He joined the American Institute in 1848, and for many years was a constant attendant, taking an active part in its deliberations and contributing some of the best papers presented to the society in its early days. He was editor of the *North American Journal of Homeopathy* for some thirteen years, and it was under his able writing when the magazine ranked among the best of our school. Dr. Marcy, during his active life numbered among his patrons some of the greatest men of New York, among them being A. T. Stewart. Dr. Marcy has left behind him an example worthy of following, and one that will increase in lustre as the years recede.

Med Visitor Feb 1901

**DR. E. E. MARCY DEAD ;
A PIONEER IN HOMOEOPATHY**

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

Dr. Erastus Edgerton Marcy, who has been a strong advocate of homoeopathy and a practicing physician in this city for years, died on Thursday at his residence at 396 5th ave. He was born in Greenwich, Mass., and was the son of Laban Marcy, a well-known lawyer who was twenty times elected to the Legislature, and was frequently associated in his law practice with Daniel Webster. He studied at Amherst College, where he was an intimate friend of Henry Ward Beecher, and took a degree as Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.

For ten years he practiced as an allopathic physician and surgeon at Hartford, Conn. At that time he was an opponent of the new school of medicine, and was appointed by medical societies to investigate the school of homoeopathy. He went to Paris, and after studying the original manuscripts of Hahnemann became a convert to homoeopathy himself. He came to New York, where he soon established a large practice.

He was the publisher of the "North American Journal of Homoeopathy," which he edited for thirteen years, and also wrote several books on scientific and medical subjects. He was the companion and physician to A. T. Stewart and one of the witnesses to his will. He was also physician to Adelina Patti.

Although brought up as a Presbyterian, Dr. Marcy became a Roman Catholic. He leaves a widow and two daughters, Mrs. Raymond, a composer and musician, and Mrs. Nina M. Stedman, the wife of Ernest C. Stedman.

Bulletin. Dec 29, 1900
N. Y. Times. Dec. 29, 1900

MARCY, WILLIAM HENRY

WILLIAM HENRY MARCY, Buffalo, New York, was born in Webster, Massachusetts, August 4, 1871, son of Emory W. Marcy and Georgianna Barton, his wife, and a descendant of John Marcy, born about 1622, who was son of the high sheriff of Limerick, Ireland, member of Elliott's church in Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 7, 1685, and one of the founders of Woodstock, Connecticut. Moses Marcy, son of John, settled in Southbridge, Massachusetts, 1732; was moderator of seventy-two consecutive town meetings; first representative from Sturbridge to the general court; town treasurer eight years, town clerk eighteen years, selectman thirty-one years, and also was justice of the peace. He was a man of large means and influence. Dr. Marcy was educated in the Webster public and high schools, and prepared to enter Worcester Institute of Technology, but changed his determination and matriculated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, where he graduated M. D. in 1893. He settled for practice in Buffalo, where in 1893-94 he was resident surgeon at the Men's Hos-

pital, and afterward was surgeon-in-chief to the Railroad Men's Hospital; surgeon of the New York Central Railroad and the Pullman Palace Car Company; surgeon to Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital; gynecologist to Ingleside Home, 1894-96; surgeon to the Emergency Hospital and Riverside Hospital, New York Central Employees. By the vote of the board of fire commissioners of Buffalo, April 24, 1905, Dr. Marcy was elected surgeon to the fire department of that city. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, International Railway Surgeons' Association, New York and Connecticut Railway Surgeons' Association, Western New York Homœopathic Society, and second vice-president of the Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital. Dr. Marcy married, September 8, 1897, M. Alice Hayes, by whom he has one daughter—Hilda Hayes Marcy, and one son—George Hayes Marcy.

King Vol. IV

MARDEN. WILMOT LEIGHTON

WILMOT LEIGHTON MARDEN, Lynn, Massachusetts, born North Woburn, Mass., April 2, 1876; graduated M. B., Boston University School of Medicine, 1897, and M. D., 1898; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.



MARIX, MARTIN MAYER, M. D., of Denver, Col., was born in Hamburg, Germany, on December 16th, 1832. At an early age he became a pupil at the Johanaum, one of the most celebrated of the free academies of Germany, and completed his medical studies at the University of Leipzig. Soon after commencing the practice of his profession, his attention was directed to homœopathy by one of its most eminent practitioners, Dr. Wolf, of Dresden, physician to the Queen of Saxony. With a mind thoroughly trained to careful analysis, and deeply imbued with the rationalism of Germany, which taught him to take nothing for granted, but try everything in the crucible of reason, he commenced his investigations and researches, the result of which was the adoption of the homœopathic theory and practice. Soon after he left Dresden, and remaining nearly a year in London, a close attendant on Guy's Hospital, he sailed for the United States. After an extensive tour through the Eastern and Southern States, and a short sojourn at Havana, he settled in Appleton, Wis. He was the first thoroughly educated homœopathist in that county, and although quite a young man, very soon became its leading physician. He was appointed to the chair of Modern Languages and Literature in Laurence University, located in Appleton, and lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene.

Soon after he married Sarah Denne Toombs. But Appleton he soon found too circumscribed a field, and he removed, in 1857, to Buffalo, N. Y., where he formed a partnership with Dr. Simon Z. Haven, the oldest homœopathic practitioner in western New York. In 1859, he became one of the original incorporators of the Erie County Homœopathic Medical Society. When the rebellion broke out he promptly offered his services to the Government, and at the solicitation of ex-President Fillmore, supported by a petition from the Mayor and Common Council of Buffalo, received from President Lincoln a commission in the regular army, and proceeded to the headquarters of his regiment, at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor. After serving for about two years

and a half, broken health, the result of exposure, compelled his resignation, and his removal from Buffalo to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he soon built up a flourishing practice, and founded the Homœopathic Free Dispensary.

In 1869, his health necessitated travel, and he spent twelve months in Europe. Upon his return he removed to Denver, Col., where he has established a large practice. He was nominated for Coroner of the city and county, without his knowledge or consent, before he had been in Colorado one year, and was elected by a handsome majority, although an old school physician was his opponent, and the entire allopathic faculty, irrespective of party affiliations, opposed his election. He was also elected Physician to the Denver City Dispensary, and is one of its managers. In 1868, he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Science of St. Louis; in 1869, he received the honorary degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri; the same year he was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; in 1871, the honorary degree was conferred upon him by the St. Louis College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1872, he became the first corresponding member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

MARTIN MAYER-MARIX, M.D.

Dr. Marix was born in Hamburg, Germany, December 16th, 1832. He received a thorough training in the schools and gymnasium of his native country, and completed his medical pupilage at the celebrated University of Leipsic. Through the good offices of the distinguished Dr. Paul Wolff, of Dresden, Physician to the Queen of Saxony, he became early interested in the subject of homœopathy, which he proceeded to investigate with impartiality and caution. Having become convinced of the validity of its claims to scientific merit, and having for political reasons deemed it prudent to leave the country, he decided to seek a more congenial field for the exercise of his talents and skill on this side of the Atlantic.

After leaving Germany, he spent a year in London, visiting the different medical institutions, particularly Guy's Hospital, for the sake of study and improvement. Arriving in this country, he spent some time in travelling through the Eastern and Southern States and Cuba. Returning from Havana he settled first in Appleton, Wis., where he was the first to introduce the new practice. While there he also filled the chair of Modern Languages and Literature in the Lawrence University at that place. In 1857 he removed to the city of Buffalo, where he formed an association with Dr. Zina Harris, who may justly be considered the pioneer of homœopathy in that section of the State of New York.

At the outbreak of the rebellion he promptly offered his services to the government, which being by the help of powerful influence readily accepted, Dr. Marix received a commission in the regular army. He served with fidelity and approval in that position for two or three years, when on account of impaired health from exposure he was obliged to resign. He then removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he resumed his profession and soon built up a good practice, and founded the Homœopathic Free Dispensary.

In 1869 he spent about a year in Europe on account of his health, after which he returned to the United States, and this time sought a field still farther west. In Denver, where he established himself, he was again fortunate in building up a fine practice, which he retained till his death, January 19th, 1877.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR :

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is *Martin Mayer-Maria*

I graduated at *Hannemann* Medical College, in the year *1867*.

My present address is *Denver* county of

~~State of~~ *Colorado, Territory* where I have resided since *6 weeks*

Previous to that time I practised in *Leavenworth, Kans.*

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1852* at *Leipzig, Germany*

* *Please note change in Proceedings of Am. Institute.*

As evidence of the favorable estimation in which he was held in the city of his residence, it may be stated that several years ago he was elected coroner against his consent, notwithstanding that his opponent was a reputable allopathic physician, supported by the united influence of his old-school brethren.

Dr. Marix was elected to the Institute in 1868. He was also corresponding or honorary member of several scientific and medical societies, and an Honorary Doctor of Medicine of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1877.

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1868 at Brewerton

MARKS, WILLIAM FINK

WILLIAM FINK MARKS, Reading, Pennsylvania, was born in 1846, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, son of Elias Marks and Catharine Fink, his wife. He matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and in 1869 graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. In 1893 he took a course at the Post-Graduate School of Medicine, New York city, and another in 1895 at the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College. He is gynecologist to the Homœopathic Hospital of Reading, and is president of the board of health of that city. He is a member of the American Association of Official Surgeons and of the Reading Homœopathic Practitioners Association.

King Vol-1V-

MARSDEN, BIDDLE REEVES

BIDDLE R. MARSDEN,
M. D.

Was born in this city on February 15, 1864. His parents were John and Hannah Marsden. He received his preparatory schooling from the public schools of Philadelphia, afterwards being placed by his

parents under a private tutor, owing to his poor health at that time.

In the fall of 1881 he entered the Hahnemann Medical College, where he remained for one year, afterwards taking the three-years' graded course at the same college. After graduating Dr. Marsden was appointed Assistant to the Surgical Clinic, which position he held for a period of two years. He was then appointed on the out-patient surgical staff of the Hahnemann Hospital. The Doctor entered private practice by assisting Henry Noah Martin, M. D., his preceptor, until in November, 1885, he commenced for himself. Settling in the northwestern district of Philadelphia he worked hard and faithfully for about eighteen months, when he was obliged to withdraw, owing to his health breaking down. This led him to move to Chestnut Hill, where, after recovering his health, he again began practicing and soon acquired a large and profitable clientele in his adopted place, Chestnut Hill. Dr. Marsden is a member of the County and State Homœopathic Medical Societies, also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the Germantown Medical Club, of which organization he was Secretary and Treasurer.

He has written some important papers, principally upon throat work, to the different medical journals.

BIDDLE REEVES MARSDEN, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia in 1864. He is a graduate of the Central High School of Germantown and of Hahnemann Medical College, class of 1885. Since graduation he has practiced medicine in Philadelphia. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Philadelphia County and the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical

societies, the Saturday Night Club of Micros and of the W. B. VanLennep Clinical Club.

King Vol 1V

MARSDEN, GEORGE F

DR. GEORGE F. MARSDEN died in Red
Bank, N. J., of stomach trouble, aged 64.
He went to Red Bank from Philadelphia after
graduating from Hahnemann College 38 years
ago.

Phila Ledger Nov 23 1910



MARSDEN, JOHN HATTIN, A. M., M. D., of York Sulphur Springs, Pa., was born near New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., September 25th, 1803. His father, James Marsden, owned a large tract of land at the time of his birth, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, in December, 1821. In very early life Dr. Marsden's thoughts were turned to the medical profession, and after attending the best country schools accessible (and those were very defective), he commenced the study of Latin in the Gettysburgh Academy, under the tuition of Mr. Cornelius Davis, an accomplished classical scholar, and a graduate of Columbia College, New York. His studies were still further prosecuted in the same institution, under the direction of Rev. David McConoughey, D. D., afterwards for many years President of Washington College. In September, 1823, he entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and graduated in September, 1825, at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, the duties appertaining to the second honor having been assigned him at the commencement. He subsequently received his degree of A. M. from the same institution, when, as yet, that college did not confer it in course. After some years, in which he officiated and labored both as school teacher and clergyman, he entered and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. For some time he discharged the duties of a physician with those of the clerical profession; but his vocal organs becoming still more debilitated, he gave up his charge, restricting himself thenceforward to occasional public speaking.

About the year 1849, he tested homœopathy carefully, and with results which finally converted him. He has contributed somewhat extensively to the literature of homœopathy in the *Philadelphia Journal*, the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, the *American Homœopathic Observer*, and in the published transactions of the State Society, etc.

He believes himself to be the first to introduce the following remedies into homœo-

pathic practice, viz.: apocymen can. as a remedy for menorrhagia, permanganate of potassa for malignant diphtheria, the fungus of wheat straw for *relapsing* ague, arsenite of copper for neurosis of the sympathetic system of nerves, arnica for phlegmonous nasitis, and, perhaps, as an adjuvant; gentle and equable compression in phlegmonoid erysipelas, which had gone on to suppuration, and after the fluid had been evacuated.

Name in full

John Hatton Marsden, M.D.

P. O. Address in full

York Sulphur Springs, Adams Co. Pa.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia

Died—James H. Marsden, M. D. Dr. J. H. Marsden, one of the most eminent physicians of our state, died at his home, at York Sulphur Springs, on August 27th, 1883. Dr. Marsden was born near New Oxford, Adams County, Pennsylvania, on September 25th, 1830. He received his early education in the country schools. He afterwards prosecuted his studies in the Gettysburg Academy, under the tuition of Mr. Cornelius Davis and Rev. D. McConoughey. In 1853 he entered Dickinson college, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1856. For years he followed the ministry, but his vocal organs failing him, he took up the study of medicine, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College. In 1849 he carefully tested homœopathy, and with results which finally converted him. Dr. Marsden's contributions to our literature have always been valuable. He took an active interest in the meetings of the Pennsylvania State Society at which he was always a prominent figure. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the Bureau of Gynæcology, (Hahnemannian Monthly, October, 1883.) Dr. Marsden was favorably known to the profession at large as the author of a very useful text book on Midwifery.

Med Counselor Nov 1 1883

OBITUARY.—JAMES H. MARSDEN, M.D.

Dr. J. H. Marsden, one of the most eminent physicians of our State, died at his home, at York Sulphur Springs, on August 27th, 1883. Dr. Marsden was born near New Oxford, Adams County, Pa., on September 25th, 1830. He received his early education in the country schools. He afterwards prosecuted his studies in the Gettysburg Academy, under the tuition of Mr. Cornelius Davis and Rev. David McConoughey. In 1823 he entered Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1825. For years he followed the ministry, but his vocal organs failing him, he took up the study of medicine, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College. In 1849 he carefully tested homœopathy, and with results which finally converted him. Dr. Marsden's contributions to our literature have always been valuable. He took an active interest in the meetings of the Pennsylvania State Society, at which he was always a prominent figure. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the Bureau of Gynæcology.

Hahn Mo Oct 1883

JOHN HATTON MARSDEN, A. M., M. D.

John H. Marsden, A. M., M. D., of York Springs, was born near New Oxford, Adams Co., Pa., on the 25th of September, 1803. His ancestors, originally English, were all immediately from Ireland. They settled first in Lancaster County, and afterwards removed to that region where Dr. Marsden was born. Until in his fifteenth year the latter enjoyed no educational advantages except such as the very imperfect common-school system afforded. The time spent under the latter he himself characterized as a waste, chiefly on account of the incompetency of the teachers placed in charge. At the age of sixteen he entered the Gettysburg Academy, in preparation for a collegiate course, which he began at Dickinson College, Carlisle, as a Sophomore, in the Autumn of 1823. Owing to the irregularities incident to the death of Dr. Mason, at that time President, young Marsden spent his next year at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, completing both Junior and Senior studies, and taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in September, 1825. He then entered the Theological Seminary of Virginia, purposing to enter the ministry of the P. E.

Church. Delayed in the prosecution of his studies by attacks of intermittent fever, contracted at Harrisburg, Pa., it was not until April, 1829, that he was ordained.

For nearly twenty years thereafter, he filled the rectorship of Christ Church, Adams County, teaching much of the time, in addition to the duties incident to that position. In 1847, finding his voice and general health permanently impaired, he attended lectures and graduated from Jefferson College, having prepared himself without the aid of a preceptor.

In 1849 Dr. Marsden, having had his attention drawn to homœopathy, gave the system a thorough test, and at length became a convert. Since that time he has been a practitioner in his native county.

His death took place on August 27th, 1883, in the eightieth year of his age. The immediate cause thereof was diabetes.

Besides numerous contributions to the *Philadelphia Journal*, *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, etc., etc., Dr. Marsden published a 'Handbook of Practical Midwifery.'

He married in 1835 the eldest daughter of Rev. Robert S. Grier, of Maryland. Of three children, but one, Mrs. Dr. Wm. H. Cooke, survives him.

His was a well spent life: that he could look back upon, when the gathering darkness of the last hour approached, and looking forward await the welcome—"Well done, good and faithful servant."

Precious to us will be the memory of our faithful friend and wise counselor.

Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1884.

MARSDEN.—On the 19th of February, after nine days of painless sickness, the wife of our respected colleague, J. H. Marsden, M. D., passed quietly away to the land of the living. About eleven years ago she underwent one of the most terrible operations known to modern surgery. Long in feeble health yet she was very active and persevering and many will remember her kind and self-denying ministrations.

Mrs. M. was a daughter of the Rev. A. S. Genier, a well known Presbyterian minister late of Emmetsburg, Md., and a not remote descendent of the old Smith family of Philadelphia, of whom Jonathan Smith, Esq., cashier of the old United States Bank, and his son Gen. Persifer F. Smith, of the U. S. Army, were representatives. The former was her paternal grandmother's brother.

She departed in full Christian faith after an exemplary life, and though sorrowing at the heaviest calamity of life, her husband sorrows not as those who have no hope. After a brief parting there will be a permanent reunion.

Am. Hom. Obs. v. 19. p 207.

MARSDEN.—We are deeply grieved to hear of the death of one of our most esteemed colleagues. The editors of the *Hahnemannian Monthly* say:

Dr. J. H. Marsden, one of the most eminent physicians of our State, died at his home, at York Sulphur Springs, on August 27, 1883. Dr. Marsden was born near New Oxford, Adams Co., Pa., on September 25, 1803. He received his early education in the country schools. He afterwards prosecuted his studies in the Gettysburg Academy, under the tuition of Mr. Cornelius Davis and Rev. David McConoughey. In 1823 he entered Dickinson College, Pa., from which he graduated in 1825. For years he followed the ministry, but his

vocal organs failing him, he took up the study of medicine and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College. In 1849 he carefully tested Homœopathy, and with results which finally converted him. Dr. Marsden's contributions to our literature have always been valuable. He took an active interest in the meetings of the Pennsylvania State Society, of which he was always a prominent figure. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the Bureau of Gynecology.

When Dr. Price retired from the editorship of the obstetrical department of this journal Dr. Marsden assumed it and did us good service. He was a prudent practitioner and a careful writer. We mourn his loss. Who will fill his place?

Am. Hom. Obs. V. 20. p 287.

ADAMS COUNTY. *Pa*

In 1849 Dr. J. H. Marsden, of York Sulphur Springs, at that time a clergyman, but since a graduate of medicine, was the first to commence the practice of homœopathy in this county. He faithfully tested the virtues of homœopathy, and since commencing its practice has written extensively for our medical societies and journals. He claims to be the first homœopathic practitioner who used Apoc. can. in menorrhagia, Permanganate of potash in diphtheria, the fungus of wheat straw in relapsing fever, and Arseniate of copper in neurosis of sympathetic nerve. He still retains his ecclesiastical status. (*W. C.*)

W. C.

ANNA ELIZABETH P. EASTMAN MARSH, M.D.,

Was elected a member of the Institute at the meeting at Denver in 1894. She was born September 6, 1837, in Michigan. She had begun teaching at the age of fourteen years, when the sickness of a sister necessitated her removing from Detroit to Ann Arbor, where she occupied the position of teacher of mathematics in the High School. After ten years or more she began the study of medicine, attended the Homœopathic Department of the University of Michigan, where she graduated in 1879. She practiced in Denver until November 23, 1880, when she married Dr. Lebbeus E. Marsh, and removed to Greeley, Colo. She continued in practice in Greeley with her husband until she died, February 20, 1896, having had an attack of paralysis while at the bedside of a patient a fortnight before. She bequeathed her property to her alma mater to found a scholarship in the memory of her mother, to be known as "Dr. Anna E. P. Eastman's Scholarship."

A. L. H. 1896

Marsh, Anna E. P. Eastman

d. Feb 20, 1896 ad. 59

b. Sept 6, 1837

1894 A. L. H.

Dr H. M. Smith's
method of keeping
data, Br.

MARSH, HENRY McGRANAHAN

HENRY McGRANAHAN MARSH, Auburn, Kentucky, born Maysville, Ky., January 5, 1861; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1884; ex-president Kentucky Homœopathic Medical Association.

DIRECTORY OF HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the publication of a Homœopathic Directory in the *New England Medical Gazette*. This will be under the exclusive charge of Henry M. Smith, M.D., of New York, whose extensive experience in the department of statistics eminently qualifies him for this difficult task.

It is nearly fourteen years since the last Homœopathic Directory was published in this country, and the vast number of additions and changes in the homœopathic ranks render such a work very desirable. Little help, however, can be gained from the labors of the past, and the correctness and completeness of this Directory will depend upon the aid which Dr. Smith may receive from the different sections.

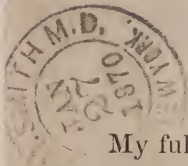
The Directory will be arranged by States, and, as fully as possible, will include:—

1. A brief history of the introduction of Homœopathy into the State, and some notice of the earlier practitioners.
2. A notice of the State Society, its organization, time of meeting, etc., and list of officers.
3. A notice of local or County Societies, times of meeting, and principal officers.
4. A description and history of the hospitals, dispensaries, and institutions under homœopathic care.
5. An account of the homœopathic journals published in the State.
6. A list of the homœopathic physicians. The names which have been sent to the Bureau of Registration will be printed in SMALL CAPITALS. The names of members of the American Institute of Homœopathy will be preceded by an asterisk (*), those of State Societies, by a dagger (†), while those whose residence is doubtful, by an interrogation point (?).

No pains will be spared to make this Directory as full and correct as possible, and every physician is requested to communicate any information upon either of the above points. They are also specially requested to fill up, at once, the following blank, and send it to

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue, New York.



My full name is *Alden Velona Marshall, M.D.*
 I graduated at *Burlington Vt* Medical College, in the year *1862*.
 My present address is *West Cornwall X* county of *Adison*
 State of *Vermont* where I have resided since *May 1866*
 Previous to that time I practised in *Rutland Vt* one year
 I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1864* at *Pittsford Vt*

X *West Cornwall*

Dr. E. M. Smith, M.D. having practiced about 20 years has changed his practice by introducing Homœopathy & practiced it for some 20 years. He died about 12 years ago (more or less) leaving Dr. E. M. Smith, M.D. (Pittsford Vt) who practiced for the last 1866 (see for name) M.D.

MARSHALL, BERTRAM EDWIN

BERTRAM EDWIN MARSHALL, Albany, New York, born Middlebury, Vermont, April 9, 1874; literary education in Middlebury College, A. B., 1895; two years in the medical department of Columbian University, Washington, D. C.; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1899; instructor in chemistry, Columbian University Medical College, 1897.

MARSHALL—HUNSIKER. — We are pleased to record the marriage of one of our worthy physicians of Michigan. Emory J. Marshall, M.D., was married to Miss Persis C. Hunsiker, at Bellevue, Michigan, on the third of November last, that day being also the 28th anniversary of the marriage of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wm. Riley, of Marshall, in the presence of some two hundred friends of the family. The Bellevue paper makes a report of the "brilliant wedding" of about a column's length, with a list of the valuable gifts received. We tender the doctor our most hearty congratulations and best wishes.

Am. Hom. Obs. V. 16. p 583.

EMORY JASON MARSHALL, Marshall, Michigan, born DeWitt, Mich., February 11, 1853; educated, academic department, University of Michigan; student at Lansing (Mich.) Homœopathic Medical College; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1875; took a post-graduate course in Chicago, 1876; practiced in Marshall since 1879.

MARSHALL, JOSEPH D

JOSEPH D. MARSHALL, Hamilton, Ohio, was born in Middletown, Ohio, April 5, 1868, son of Isaac and Eleanor (Doty) Marshall, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. He attended the public schools at Middletown and the State Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and was graduated, M. D., from Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1891. He practiced two years in Millville, Ohio, and since 1893 in Hamilton. He was police surgeon of that municipality from 1893 to 1898, and again from 1899 to 1901. He is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, Foresters of America, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Dr. Marshall married, September 24, 1891, A. Etta Davis, and has a son, James Edgar Marshall.

King Vol 1v

MARSHALL. SAMUEL

Gentlemen I wish to know the address of
Doctor Hitchcock of the City of New York he is the
son of professor Hitchcock formerly of Massachusetts
the grate geologic professor. his son is also professor
of geology and is bringing out a new geologic map
this spring which I want to get as soon as published
this is the reason I want to know his address, as I want to
write to him and get his map. perhaps if you
are acquainted with him and let him know my request
he will send me his card. I would like to get hold of
the best and latest works on geology
of which he is able to advise me of.

Samuel Marshall

Washington gova



MARSTON, MORTIMER D., M. D., of Clinton, Iowa., was born in the town of China, N. Y., on April 7th, 1830, of English parents. He obtained a sound and thorough commercial education at Niles, Mich., and afterwards attended the medical school in Keokuk, Iowa.

From his early childhood, he evinced an earnest desire to become a physician, for which profession he seemed to have a natural vocation. His wishes, however, were overruled by the advice of his friends, who persuaded him to adopt a commercial life, his studies being accordingly directed to qualify him for such a career.

He commenced business in Boston, but, not being satisfied, he remained there for one year only, when he removed to New York, where he resided five years. The natural bent of his inclinations, however, could not be smothered, and he eagerly devoted every moment of his spare time to the interesting study of medicine, not merely by books, but by practical experience in the numerous hospitals of the metropolis. His health, however, suffering from this severe and double strain upon the mind, he was recommended to go to the West, and went to Iowa, where he continued his medical studies, under the tuition of Dr. Waggoner, of De Witt, in that State. In 1865, he went to Keokuk, where he attended a course of lectures and studies, at the allopathic college in that city. In the spring of the same year, he fixed his residence at Clinton, where he opened an office and commenced the practice of homœopathy. During his residence at Keokuk, he became acquainted with Miss Amelia Holbrook, of that city, whom he subsequently married in 1866.

Dr. Marston was the first homœopathic physician established in Clinton, the pioneer of the cause in that district, and, as usual, had to encounter the customary opposition from the professors of the old school, who, as well as their patients, were strongly prejudiced against the innovating theories of the new system. But by perseverance and the successful treatment of such cases as were

confided to him, he was able to overcome the erroneous ideas prevalent in Clinton, and succeeded in establishing a large and valuable practice, which he enjoyed till death unfortunately terminated his career on the

21st of March, 1868. He was much beloved by his fellow citizens and friends, his memory being held in general esteem, and the day of his death was one of mourning for the whole population of Clinton.

MARTIN, ALBERT L., M.D., of Boone, Iowa, was born at Colebrook, New Hampshire, July 29, 1866.

Albert's early education was received mainly at Lancaster in his native state. He began the study of medicine in the year 1884 with his father, Dr. G. A. Martin, who was then practicing at Lisbon, New Hampshire; now located Hyde Park, Massachusetts. He began his medical course at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, but finished and graduated with the class of 1887 at the State University of Iowa, Homœopathic Medical Department.

Dr. Martin was married January 17, 1888, to Miss Maggie Glime.

He practiced his profession at Brush Creek, Iowa, until June, 1889, when he removed to Iowa City. During the session of 1889-90 of the University he was house surgeon at the Homœopathic Hospital and prosector to the chair of surgery.

On the 5th of May, 1891, Dr. Martin purchased the practice of Dr. R. M. Huntington, of Boone, Iowa, and has since made this place his home.

The Doctor is at present the vice president of the Boone and Story Counties Homœopathic Medical Society.

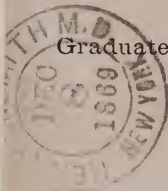
MARTIN, CONSTANTINE H

Name in full

C. H. Martin

P. O. Address in full

*Allentown
Pa*



Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*New York Hom. Col.
Bellevue Med. Col.*

CONSTANTINE H. MARTIN, Allentown, Pennsylvania, is a native of that city, born November 1, 1845. He acquired his professional education in the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, and graduated from that institution in 1868; since which time he has been continuously engaged in the general practice of his profession. Dr. Martin is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

King Vpl IV

Constantine H. Martin, M. D. Died in Allentown, Pa., February 5, 1917, aged 75 years. Dr. Martin was one of the pioneer physicians of the Lehigh Valley. A member of the Institute since 1871. Jl A I H
Mar 1917

Constantine Henry Martin, Allentown, Pa.

Born, Nov. 1, 1845.

Died, Feb. 4, 1917.

Graduated from Bellevue Hospital College, 1866; and from the New York Homeopathic Medical College, 1868.

Member of Institute since 1871.

"Dr. Martin was one of the pioneer physicians of the Lehigh Valley."

MARTIN, ELEANOR F

Eleanor F. Martin, M. D.
Secretary
California State Homoeopathic Medical Society,
Palace Hotel.

San Francisco, Jan. 28. 1900.

J. L. Bradford, M. D.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Doctor:

Please pardon delay in replying to yours of the 16th ult. I am sorry your letter was mislaid and has just come to light. The California State Homoeopathic Medical Society does not publish its transactions in full except that the "Pacific Coast Journal of Homoeopathy" is the official organ of the society and the papers read at the meetings are published in this journal from time to time. The only proving that I can find has been made by any of the members is of *Nyctethia Aleutica*, by Dr. J. M. Selfridge of Oakland, Cal. You will find the proving published in full in the

Eleanor F. Martin, M. D.

Secretary

California State Homoeopathic Medical Society,
Palace Hotel.

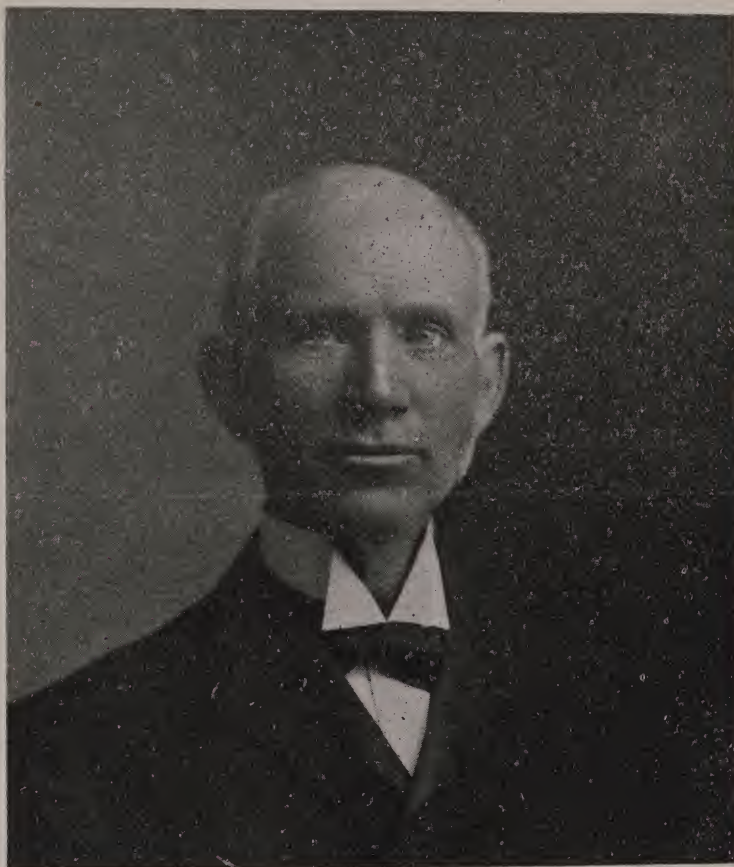
San Francisco, 189

18th volume (1898) of the "Homoeopathic Physician," page 375.

The first part of the proving was published in the "Pacific Coast Journal of Homoeopathy" in 1896 or 1897. (Can let you know the exact time later, if you wish) and the latter part in the April number 1899. It is complete, however, in the "Homoeopathic Physician" and you have that journal nearer home.

Trusting this will prove satisfactory,
I remain,

Very sincerely yours
Eleanor F. Martin



DR. F. M. MARTIN.

The *Clinical Reporter* presents in this issue a portrait of Dr. F. M. Martin, President-elect of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy. Dr. Martin was born in Illinois fifty-six years ago, and reared on a farm, attending the country schools until eighteen years of age. He then spent two years in the Macomb Normal College. Several years following was spent in teaching. Graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1877, and began the practice of medicine at La Harpe, Ill., the same year. Remained at La Harpe ten years when he removed to Maryville, Mo. Was coroner of Nodaway county Mo., from 1890 to 1894, and county physician three years.

Clinical Reporter June 1907

MARTIN, F M



MARTIN, GEORGE HENRY

GEORGE HENRY MARTIN, San Francisco, California, was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, March 31, 1859, son of John M. and Kate R. (Currier) Martin. He attended the common schools of Vermont, was graduated from the high school in Middlebury, Vermont, and completed his professional course by graduation from the Boston University School of Medicine in 1881. Between the first and second terms he filled the position of acting assistant surgeon in the Soldiers' Home in Hampton, Virginia, also in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, covering eighteen months, and for six months in 1887-8 he was a post-graduate student in the Medical School and Hospital of New York city. He was professor of clinical medicine and of mental and nervous diseases in Hahnemann College of San Francisco from 1888 to 1897, and at the same time was member and secretary of its board of directors. He served on the board of state medical examiners of California, 1889-1897; was vice-president, 1896, and president, 1897, of the California State Homœopathic Medical Society. He organized the San Francisco County Homœopathic Medical Society in 1893, was its vice-president in 1895, and its president in 1897. He is a member of the Organon and Materia Medica Club of the Bay cities of California, and is the author of a "Manual of Nervous Diseases and their Homœopathic Treatment," 1896. Dr. Martin married, in 1891, Eleanor Frances Bowers, of New York. In 1901 he secured the enactment of a law by the California state legislature prohibiting the public schools from compelling children under fifteen years of age to do any home work, thus giving the children more time for healthful recreation.

King Vol IV

MARTIN, GEORGE H



DR. GEO. H. MARTIN
Of San Francisco



MARTIN, HENRY NOAH, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Albion, N. Y., on the 20th of October, 1829. When six months old his parents removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where, at the age of eight years, his father being in affluent circumstances, he commenced his classical studies with a view to a complete collegiate education in this country and in Europe.

In 1839, his family being involved in the great financial revulsions of that period, were reduced to poverty, and returned to Vermont, their former residence.

During ten years following, the subject of this sketch labored as a clerk and on the farm, during the summer seasons, each winter finding him assiduously pursuing his studies at the Derby Academy and at the Caledonia County Grammar School, now known as the Peacham Academy.

Having received an academical education, he entered the office of Hon. John Mattocks, then Governor of the State, to pursue the study of the law; here he remained one year, but want of money compelled him to relinquish his then favorite idea.

In the year 1849, having recovered from a severe illness, he became acquainted with a physician who lent him books and furnished him with a skeleton, upon which he commenced his first studies in medicine. In the year 1850, he returned to Buffalo with the intention of completing his studies with his uncle, a prominent physician of that day, Dr. Alden S. Sprague, but adverse circumstances prevented the attainment of his desires, though leisure moments taken from hours of business were still devoted to the study and amateur practice of medicine. The financial revulsion of 1858 left him struggling with poverty, a wife and child leaning upon him for support; and for want of other employment he engaged to write daily articles for *The Buffalo Republican*. He contributed numerous editorials and many humorous articles to its columns.

He was the first delegate of the *New York World* to the State Editorial Convention, held in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1860, and was also a correspondent for that paper.

At the opening of the rebellion, like many others impelled by patriotic motives, he enlisted as a private in the 36th New York Volunteer Infantry, where he served until honorably discharged because of serious illness contracted in the Chickahominy swamps. On the 4th of July, 1861, he was commissioned a second lieutenant to rank from the 15th of June preceding. On the 19th of November, 1861, he was appointed by General McClellan, Judge Advocate of General Couch's Division, in which capacity he served until June, 1862.

He was in command of a company during the march on Richmond, and received his commission as first lieutenant under date of October 30th, 1862. During his service in the Army, Lieutenant Martin was one of the war correspondents of the *New York Herald*.

A tedious as well as dangerous illness followed his return to Buffalo, from which he finally recovered. Believing that homœopathic medicine had saved his life, he resolved to spend the remainder of his days in its practice. As a first step he entered the office of Dr. R. R. Gregg of Buffalo, to commence again his studies of medicine. In the winter of 1863-'64 he took one course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and the following winter he attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the spring of 1865. During the winter of 1864-'65 he also attended a course of lectures on Surgical Anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Martin now again returned to Buffalo to practise his profession; but he did not remain long, for in the spring of 1867, he turned his face toward Philadelphia. He had not remained here long before he was elected to the professorship of Physiology by the authorities of his *Alma Mater*. He subsequently resigned and was elected Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. In November 1867, he resigned again and was elected Professor of Clinical Medicine, which position he held until the

spring of 1872, when he was also elected Professor of Practice in the same institution. Dr. Martin was elected to membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1868, and honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Society, of the State of Vermont, in 1869. He is also active and corresponding member of several other societies. From September, 1867, to September, 1870, he was co-editor with Dr. C. Hering of the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica*, and is now editor of the department of Practice and Clinical Medicine in the same journal, and also editor of the department of Gynecology in the *Medical Investigator* of Chicago, Ills.

His ancestry in this country dates back to the first settlement of New England, his paternal ancestor being Christopher Martin, one of the "May Flower" Pilgrims, whose descendants were nearly all Connecticut farmers, and his maternal ancestor John Alden, the first clerk of Plymouth Colony.

The descendants of John Alden were nearly all professional men. Among them are numbered some of the most distinguished of New England's sons.

Statesmen, soldiers, poets, and divines are among his progeny scattered over the national domain. One of the best known of these, perhaps, was President Edwards, the father of Calvinistic doctrines in this country.

Name in full

Amos A. Martin

P. O. Address in full

Philadelphia Pa

Graduate (or Licentiate) of



Homœopathic Medical College of Pa.

HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M.D., died September 1, 1889, at the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia. For some time past Dr. Martin had been suffering from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy received some years ago, and in July last entered the hospital for treatment. On the 27th ult., he was afflicted with a second stroke, which resulted fatally, as above noted.

Dr. Martin was born in Albion, N. Y., on October 20, 1829. In 1839 his family removed to Vermont, where he received his early education. At an early age he entered the office of Hon. John Mattocks, at that time Governor of Vermont, with the intent of studying law. A severe illness prevented him from continuing his studies in this direction, and in 1850 he removed to Buffalo, and entered the office of his uncle, Dr. A. S. Sprague, to be prepared for the medical profession. During his residence in that city he became connected with the *Buffalo Republic* as an editorial writer, and was also delegate of the New York *World* to the State Editorial Convention held in Buffalo in 1860.

At the outbreak of the war, Dr. Martin enlisted as a private, but was soon promoted to be judge advocate of General Couch's division. While engaged in active service he was also war correspondent of the New York *Herald*. Upon his return to Buffalo he entered the office of Dr. R. R. Gregg, and attended the lectures at the University of Buffalo. He completed his medical studies at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and obtained his degree in 1865.

In 1866 he became a member of this Society, being one of the original members, and in 1868 joined the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was widely known for his skill as a close prescriber, and was regarded as an authority on gynæcology, of which branch of our profession he made a careful and special study.

During his professional life of nearly a quarter of a century, he made a good and lasting record for himself. When he took the floor to speak at the different meetings of this body, he always commanded the close attention due a fine scholar, intelligent gentleman, and learned physician.

Dr. Martin in his home life was happy, and the widow and children whom he has left behind mourn very deeply for the husband and father.

Respectfully submitted,

Tr Hom Med Soc Penna
1889

J. RICHEY HORNER,
Necrologist.

H. NOAH MARTIN, M.D.

DR. HENRY NOAH MARTIN died September 1, 1889, at the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, of apoplexy. Dr. Martin was born at Albion, N. Y., on October 20, 1829. His early education was received in Vermont. It was at first his intention to study law, and he entered the office of the Hon. Jno. Mattocks for that purpose, but he abandoned that project, owing to bad health. In 1850 he removed to Buffalo, where he entered upon the study of medicine in the office of his uncle, Dr. A. S. Sprague. During his residence in that city he became connected with the *Buffalo Republic* as an editorial writer, and also acted as delegate of the *New York World* to the State Editorial Convention, held in Buffalo in 1860. At the outbreak of the civil war Dr. Martin enlisted as a private, but was soon promoted to be judge-advocate of Gen. Couch's division. Upon his return to Buffalo he entered the office of Dr. R. R. Gregg, and attended lectures at the University of Buffalo. He completed his medical studies in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1865. In 1866 he joined the Pennsylvania State Society, being one of its original members. Dr. Martin was an active worker in college matters, having served for a number of years in the faculty of the Philadelphia college. Owing to delicate health in the past eight years he was not as active in professional work as in former times. Hahn. Mo. Nov 1889

MARTIN, HENRY NOAH.—Was born in Albion, N. Y., October, 1829. When he was six months old his parents moved to Buffalo, N. Y., where at eight years of age he commenced his classical study, with a view to a collegiate education in this country and Europe. In 1839 his parents removed to Vermont, and, having become poor, the project of education was abandoned. Until young Martin was 19 years of age he worked as a clerk and on the farm during the summers, each winter finding him pursuing his studies at the Calodonia County Grammar School or Peacham Academy. Having thus received an academical education he entered the office of John Mattocks, then Governor of the State, to study law; he remained one year, when want of money compelled him to give it up. In 1849, having just recovered from a severe illness, he met a physician who loaned him books and a skeleton with which he commenced to study medicine. In 1850 he returned to Buffalo and en-

tered as student with his uncle, Dr. Alden S. Sprague, But poverty and the cares of family hindered him. He became connected with the Buffalo Republic as an editorial writer, and also acted as a delegate of the New York *World* to the State Editorial Convention held in Buffalo in 1860. At the opening of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in the 36th New York Volunteers, where he served until honorably discharged because of serious illness contracted in the Chickahominy swamps. On July 4, 1861, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant. On November 19, 1861, he was appointed by Gen. McClellan Judge Advocate of Gen. Couch's division, where he served until June, 1862. He commanded a company on the march to Richmond and received commission as First Lieutenant under date of October 30, 1862. While in the army he was also correspondent to the New York *Herald*. A serious illness followed his return to Buffalo. Believing that Homœopathy saved his life he became a convert. He entered the office of Dr. R. R. Gregg, of Buffalo. In the winter of 1863-'64 he took a course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and the next winter attended lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the spring of 1865. He returned to Buffalo to practice his profession, but in the spring of 1867 he returned to Philadelphia. When in 1867 the Hahnemann college was organized Dr.

Martin was appointed to the chair of Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine. This position he held in the College until 1872, when the chair was enlarged to that of Practice and Clinical Medicine. He did not hold this position long, but resigned in November and continued to lecture only on clinical medicine. In 1873 the chair was again changed to that of Practice of Medicine and Diseases of Children, and in 1874 Pathology and Diagnosis was added. At the close of the session of 1875-'76 he retired from the College Faculty. He joined the American Institute in 1868. Was also a member of the State and County Societies, honorary of Vermont State Homœopathic Society, and corresponding member of some other societies. He was also co-editor of the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica* from 1867 to 1870. His practice was large and he was well known to the profession. He was a member of the Boenninghausen Club of Philadelphia. His health for eight years previous to his death had been poor. He died of apoplexy on September 1st, 1889, at the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia.

Phila:- Sept 1st 1869.

Dear Doctor:-

Please let the bearer
Mr. Willey have the direction of
Physicians and oblige

Yours as
Benj. Noah Martin

HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M.D.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Henry Noah Martin was born October 20, 1829, at Albion, N. Y. His earliest American ancestors were, on the paternal side, Christopher Martin, and on the maternal side, John Alden, both "Mayflower Pilgrims." The line of his maternal ancestry and its branches presents the names of illustrious statesmen, poets and divines. His parents having met with business reverses, returned to Vermont, their native State, where our subject, compelled to suspend partially his course of school training, labored as a clerk and on the farm, for ten years, pursuing his studies during the winter season only, until twenty years old. A tireless pupil, he thus succeeded in acquiring quite a proficiency in academical studies and then entered the office of Governor Mattocks to pursue the study of law. Subsequently, however, his straitened circumstances compelled him to relinquish this cherished plan.

Shortly afterwards, at the close of a severe illness, and through the influence of his physician, he became intensely interested in the study of medicine, but the imperative claims of business and, subsequently, family cares, rendered any systematic pursuit of that subject impracticable. In 1858 he became associated with the editorial department of the *Buffalo Republic*, and contributed numerous articles to its columns. In 1860 he represented the *New York World* at the State Editorial Convention, held at Buffalo, and acted as correspondent for that paper.

At the opening of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Thirty-sixth New York Volunteers, and served until honorably discharged on account of sickness contracted in the Chickahominy Swamps. On July 4, 1861, he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant, and on October 30, 1862, as First Lieutenant. For some months he served as Judge Advocate of General Couch's division, to which position he had been appointed by General McClellan. During his army service, Lieutenant Martin was one of the War Correspondents of the *New York Herald*.

Returning from the camp in the fever-laden marshes of the Chickahominy to his home in Buffalo, he was, after a long and perilous illness, restored to health through the efficacy of homœopathy. He now determined to devote himself to its study and practice. He became a student of the late Dr. Rollin R. Gregg, and from 1863 to 1865 spent two terms in college studies, his first course in the University of Buffalo and the second in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, graduating at the latter institution in March, 1865.

He practiced his profession for a time in the city of Buffalo, but soon returned to Philadelphia, where he was soon afterwards called to the professorship of Clinical Medicine in his Alma Mater, holding the position until 1872, when he was transferred to that of Pathology and Practice in the same institution, in which latter office of responsibility he continued until 1876, when he resigned and from that time gave his entire time to the interests of his private practice until the close of his life.

Dr. Martin joined the Institute in 1868. He was also a working member of his State and county societies. From 1867 to 1870 he was a co-editor with Dr. Hering of the *American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica*, and for a time editor of the department of Gynæcology in the *Medical Investigator* of Chicago.

He was regarded as a close student of the Materia Medica, and his instructions in the department of Clinical Medicine, particularly his aptness and success as a prescriber, are, even yet, frequently alluded to by his then pupils in terms of unqualified praise. During his later years he became specially interested in Gynæcology and followed it as a specialty with considerable success. He departed this life September 1, 1889, at the age of sixty years.

Am Inst Hom 1890

THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 1103 FILBERT STREET.

Sessions commence Annually on the second Monday of October, and close the first of March following.

FACULTY:

W. WILLIAMSON, M. D., Emeritus Professor, Lecturer on Hygiene, cor. 11th and Filbert Sts.
C. HERING, M. D., DEAN, Professor of Institutes and Materia Medica, 114 North Twelfth Street.
CHAS. G. RAUE, M. D. Professor of Practice, Special Pathology and Diagnosis, 121 North Tenth Street.
JOHN C. MORGAN, M. D. Professor of Surgery, 1709 Chestnut Street.
HENRY NOAH MARTIN, M. D. Professor of Clinical Medicine, 635 Spruce Street.
RICHARD KOCH, M. D. Prof. of Physiology, General Pathology & Microscopic Anat'y, 35 N. 12th St.
A. R. THOMAS, M. D. Professor of Anatomy, 937 Spruce Street.
L. STEPHENS, M. D. Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Toxicology, Girard College.
O. B. GAUSE, M. D. Prof. of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, cor. 12th and Arch Sts.
MALCOLM MACFARLAN, M. D. Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1721 Chestnut Street.
F. E. BOERICKE, M. D. Lecturer on Homœopathic Pharmacutics, 635 Arch Street.
E. A. FARRINGTON, M. D. Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, 1616 Mount Vernon Street.
R. B. WEAVER, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy, 706 Pine Street.

For particulars, address RICHARD KOCH, M. D., Registrar, No. 35 North Twelfth Street.

TERMS:—Full Course, \$100; Matriculation, \$5; Graduation, \$30; for students who have attended two full courses in other Medical Colleges, \$50; Graduates of other Medical Colleges, \$30; The American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica, price \$2 per annum, invariably in advance.

Philadelphia, Feb 18th 1870.

Wm. Smith, M.D.
No 104 North Ave
New York.

Dear Doctor.

In the historical
Sketch of Vermont I can supply the following
deficiencies & Corrections.

Dr H. H. Carpenter removed from Derby to New York
where he died I think in 1868. Dr J. A. Steele
remained from Derby to Dixon Ill. where he
is now practicing. Dr E. J. Foster instead of
settling in Montpelier is practicing in Burlington.
Dr H. Scott of Lyndon formerly practiced in
Brasburgh and from there moved to Lyndon.

Very truly
Henry Noah Martin

P.S. Dr D. Parker left Placham and went to Lowell, Mass. in 1866
he was followed by S. H. Colburn who subsequently went to Northfield.
Dr. J. Doe left Cabot nearly 20 years ago, and I think Dr J. M. Fenton
within two years settled there, & so there is probably no physician
now in Hardwick. H.N.M.

MARTIN, HENRY NOAH

May 4th 8.

F. Gustav Finken, Esq.

Brooklyn N.Y.

My dear Sir:-

Your long and interesting letter was received and read with pleasure. I had concluded that the best policy was to let the animal strike himself to death, but as you think differently, you are probably right.

But how shall we attack him? Our faculty have had such a brilliant success during the past winter that I am afraid they will, if they have not already, fall into a state of indifference. They seem to have had a surfeit, and now are willing to let themselves be kicked about any where.

In the Army, when the soldiers obtain a victory, they nearly all get dead drunk to celebrate the event. This policy won't answer in this warfare, the enemy may, if we are not on the alert, carry off the fates next winter. I am not sure but a Bull run defeat would do us good.

If we could get our heads together, and with

a pamphlet, covering the whole ground, as you suggest I think it would be the thing. but that involves expense. If I was able pecuniarily, I would attempt it on my "own hook." For I think he could be easily "done for."

Low "defense" of Dr. Hering has misled the whole profession, after Lippes' exploit, and the Doctor is really placed in a bad light and something ought to be done. I do not suppose from all I can learn that Dr. Hering has any secret to communicate. I suppose he knows something in general way, but not the minutiae. If he had not in the past attempted to palliate matters he would have been ^{in a} better light to day.

Write to me soon and let us have your opinions and suggestions, if you have any to make.

I am very truly
Henry Woodhull Martin

John Smith

MARTIN, JAMES CURTIS

JAMES CURTIS MARTIN, Detroit, Michigan, born Hancock, N. Y., October 7, 1869; student Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia; graduated, Detroit Homœopathic College, 1903; lecturer on materia medica, Detroit Homœopathic College, since 1903; captain Co. F, 1st N. Y. Vols., Spanish-American war; captain Co. F, 1st Inf., N. G. S. N. Y., 1898-1901; department editor "Medical Counsellor."

MARTIN, JOHN SUMMERFIELD

JOHN SUMMERFIELD MARTIN, Plymouth, Indiana, born Morristown, N. J., June 21, 1836; acquired his education in the common schools of Michigan, and afterward taught school about twenty years; literary education in Hillsdale College; graduated M. D., homœopathic department, University of Michigan, 1878; secretary Marshall county (Indiana) board of health two terms; practiced in Galesburg, Mich., 1878-1887, and since then in Plymouth.

MARTIN, JOHN S



THE honor of introducing homœopathy into Louisiana belongs to Dr. Joseph Martin, a medical gentleman connected with the French Navy. Whilst in that service he had visited New Orleans, and became enamoured of the gay and brilliant Paris of the New World. Returning to his native country, he was converted to homœopathy through the influence of Dr. Tournery, of Lyons. He subsequently returned to America, and located in New Orleans, in the year 1836, and was probably the first man who practiced the new system in the whole Southern country.

He made a favorable and permanent impression upon the French population, and pursued his profession with usefulness and honor until 1861, when he died of organic disease of the heart. He left behind him a son, who is now an intelligent allopathic physician, illustrating the curious fact that neither the qualities nor opinions of one generation are always transmitted in the direct line to another.

W C



MARTIN, JOSEPH LLOYD, M.D., of Baltimore, Md., was born in Monmouth county, N. J., May 1st, 1820. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. His father was an eminent allopathic physician, who practised for many years in that section of the country. Soon after his father's death, he was placed under the guardianship of his uncle in New York city. There, he received a good practical education, and commenced his business career as clerk in his uncle's dry goods establishment. The business proved exceedingly distasteful to him, and he determined to gratify the ambition of his boyhood by preparing for the profession of medicine. His predilections for this profession grew as he approached maturity, on his arrival at which he abandoned his desk, and commenced a course of medical studies. Entering the medical department of the University of New York, he graduated there in 1846. On his graduation, he commenced a course of studies in homœopathy under Professors J. F. Gray and Gerold Hall, of New York, and, in 1847, located in Boston, Mass. Here he received a diploma from the Massachusetts Medical Society, and remained in active practice in the city for three years. In 1849, he was instrumental in demonstrating very clearly, and to the satisfaction of hundreds, the superiority of homœopathy, in the great success which attended his treatment of the cholera. This terrible epidemic, which ravaged the city of Boston in that year, was held in check by the homœopathic treatment, and Dr. Martin gained, by his disinterestedness, bravery, and noble conduct among all classes, the merited love, and lasting gratitude of hundreds of those who were saved from death through his zealous care. A professional reputation was then acquired commensurate with the great good he was enabled to accomplish.

In 1847, he was married to Mrs. Lorana D. Metcalf, of Georgia. In 1851, his wife's health demanding a change to a milder and more genial climate, he removed to the city of Baltimore, where he has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession.

He has had several positions of honor and

distinction in his profession proffered to him, but has declined them, preferring to confine his energies to practice. His mind is of the inventive order, and giving scope to it in moments seized from active practice, he has made several valuable scientific inventions, for which he has obtained Letters Patent. The last of which was for Ozonized Oxygen Gas and its compounds for inhalation in the treatment of disease as a *hygienic* agent, and compressing the same in water for internal or medicinal use, being the first who has ever opened so widely the field of usefulness of these gases in medicine. As a physician, he admits of no truer law in medicine than the homœopathic, yet he believes that every true physician should direct his efforts to promptly relieving human suffering and saving life irrespective, if needs be, of dogmas.

JOSEPH LLOYD MARTIN, M.D.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

This excellent physician and senior of the Institute, was born in Monmouth county, N. J., May 1, 1820. His father, for many years an eminent allopathic physician of that county, died when Joseph was quite young. Soon after this event he was placed under the guardianship of an uncle living in New York City. There he received a good education and commenced his business career in a mercantile house. In the course of a few years, this employment proving exceedingly distasteful to him, he resolved to gratify the ambition of his boyhood by entering upon the pursuit of his father's profession.

Abandoning the desk, he commenced attending a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of New York, where in 1846, he graduated with honors. Being an independent thinker and averse to the dogmatism of the dominant school, then bitterly opposed to the rising system of homœopathy, he was induced to investigate the claims of the new method. Under the guidance of Drs. John F. Gray and A. Gerald Hull, those pioneers and representatives of our school, he became acquainted with the history and truths of homœopathy and so imbued with its principles that he embraced them fully, and for the remainder of his life, practiced them with great credit to himself and honor to the profession.

In the fall of 1847, he located in Boston, Mass., and became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, from which body he received a diploma. He was engaged in active practice in Boston for about three years. Having there married a southern lady whose health becoming impaired by the rigorous climate of the north, he removed to Baltimore in 1861. His wife lived not long after the change he made for her benefit, but he remained occupying the same field of practice, with slight interruptions until his death. In 1878, he married Mrs. Eudora Vick, daughter of Capt. Asa Higgins, a prominent and highly respected citizen of that place. She still survives him.

In March, 1889, he was attacked with pneumonia, and after a long and tedious illness, during which he was nursed by his devoted wife, he died on the 29th of June following. From his youth the

Doctor was a member of the Society of Friends, and although he did not conform to their usages, he died a believer in their faith.

As a practitioner of medicine, his career was a brilliant success. Among his patients were many of the wealthiest, most influential citizens of Baltimore, who held him in high esteem, not only as a physician, but for his personal and social qualities. Perhaps none ever lived in his adopted city who more entirely acquired the confidence of his patients than did Dr. Martin. From the first day of his illness until his death, a succession of anxious inquirers sought information of his condition at his door, and the news of his decease produced a profound emotion.

In all that related to the amenities of the profession he was courteous, dignified and honorable. His manner in consultations was always such as to inspire trust on the part of the patient with due consideration for the attending physician. It was this trait of his character that greatly endeared him to his junior colleagues. The sympathy and interest manifested during his severe illness was not confined to those of his own professional or social alliances, but was exhibited by many of opposite opinions. After his death, the *Maryland Medical Journal* paid a kindly and appreciative tribute to his rare attainments as a physician and to his unblemished character as a man.

He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1851, and became a senior in 1876. At the time of his death he was president, for the second time, of the Maryland State Homœopathic Medical Society. Suitable resolutions were adopted by the society, expressive of their deep regret for the loss of a most valuable member who presided over them with rare dignity, courtesy and impartiality, and of their recognition of his merits as a physician and fellow-citizen. These resolutions were appropriately engrossed and presented to his widow.

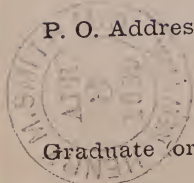
Am Inst Hom 1890

Name in full

Jos. Lloyd Martin
Baltimore Md.

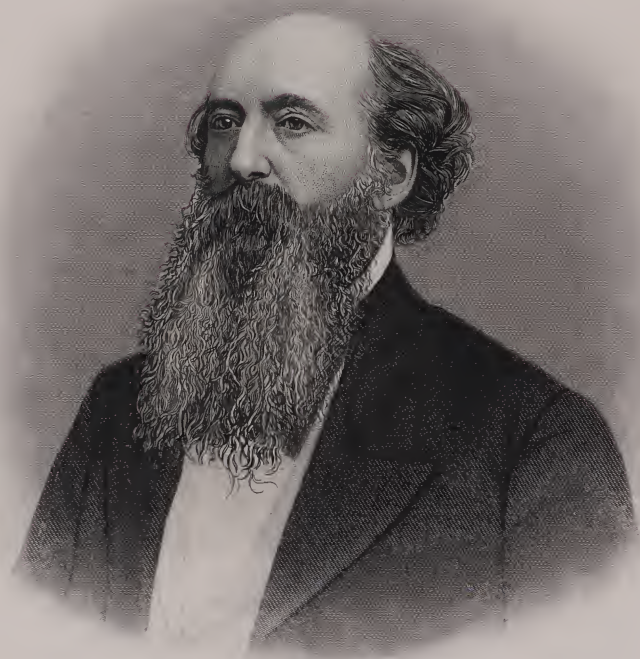
P. O. Address in full

Baltimore Md.



Graduate (or Licentiate) of

University of New York



Galaxy Pub. Co. Philada.

Jos. Lloyd Garrison



MARTIN, LESLIE

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Onondaga County Homœopathic Medical Society, have learned and do sincerely regret that our fellow member, Dr. Leslie Martin, has met with a great loss in the sudden death of his wife; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this society extend to Dr. Martin its sense of sorrow and sympathy in his great affliction. That in the sudden death of the beloved wife and mother, in the prime of life, the bereaved husband and children have met with an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That as a fitting expression of our sympathy a copy of these resolutions be sent to Dr. Martin, and that they be placed upon the records of the society.

At the May meeting, which will be the annual one, important changes both in the constitution and by-laws and in the working plans of the society will be proposed. Every member should make it a point to be present.

Hahn. Mo. July, 1892.

July 92

MARTIN, LYNN ARTHUR

LYNN ARTHUR MARTIN, Binghamton, New York, is a native of Harpursville, Broome county, New York, born August 18, 1864, son of Warren E. Martin and Anna E. Guy, his wife, a descendant in the paternal line of the Martins who came to America from England and settled in Connecticut about 1650, and in the maternal line a descendant of William Guy of England, who landed in America January 2, 1634, and settled on a plantation near Boston. Dr. Martin acquired his literary education in the Binghamton Central High School, and afterward took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of the late Dr. Titus L. Brown, an early homœopathic practitioner in Broome county and a man of decided strength in all professional circles, after which he matriculated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and came to his degree in 1886. Since that time he has practiced in Binghamton and in connection therewith, from 1887 to 1900, was member of the staff of Binghamton City Hospital. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, member and ex-vice-president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, and member of various local medical societies. In 1890 Dr. Martin married Edna Nye.

King Vol 1V

MARTIN, ROBERT WILKIE

FUNERAL OF DR. MARTIN

Leading Homoeopathic Physician's Was Buried This Afternoon.

Dr. Robert Wilkie Martin, one of Philadelphia's leading homoeopathic physicians, who died on Thursday was buried today. Services were held at his residence, 1617 N. 15th st.

The active pall-bearers were F. F. Martin, Thomas H. Martin, Dr. T. L. Adams, Col. J. Warner Hutchins, Howard Robeson and Mark H. Davis, and honorary pall-bearers are Samuel M. Vauclain, Dr. J. G. Guernsey, John O'Donnel, J. Cooke McAllister, Dr. L. T. Ashcraft, Dr. James W. Scott, Frederick C. Hinckel, Herman Peeler, Dr. John Tuller, Murray Gorgas, Dr. Rae S. Dorsett, Chief Justice Charles B. Lore, of Delaware; A. Henschke, William H. McCormick, Dr. Wilfred W. Hawke, Dr. John Sibbald, Edson J. Weeks, George L. De Waele, Robert S. Clymer, Dr. W. A. Borden, Dr. J. D. Thomas, Dr. Edward M. Gramm and Dr. Paul J. Pontius.

Evening Bulletin Apr
15 1907

My full name is *Robert Wilkie Martin*

I graduated at *Wayne Medical College*, in the year *1865*

My present address is *Elizabethtown* county of *Union*

State of *New Jersey* where I have resided since *Apr 1868*

Previous to that time I practised in *Philadelphia, Pa.*

I began to practise Homoeopathy in the year *1865* at *Philadelphia*

Robert Wilkie Martin, M. D.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Robert Wilkie Martin, one of Philadelphia's prominent Homœopathic Surgeons, died on April 11th, at 3:30 p. m. He had been suffering with a complication of diseases for some three years. Dr. Martin was born in Port Richmond, Philadelphia, June 14, 1841. His father was Thomas Martin of the old established firm of James Martin & Co., Dyers. His mother was Agnes Thornley Martin, and is still living at the advanced age of 91 years. Both parents were born in Bolton, England. He was one of a family of twelve children and has three brothers and one sister living.

In 1868 he married Miss Mary H. Ford, who survives him, together with three children, Emilie N. Martin, Ph. D., Mrs. J. Imbrie Miller and Dr. Collier Ford Martin.

He commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Henry N. Guernsey of Frankford in 1858, attending lectures during the winter months, at the Hahnemann Medical College. After some three years study he felt it obligatory upon himself to answer the call of his Country, in consequence of which on May 9, 1861, he enlisted in the 17th Pennsylvania Infantry. Again in July, 1863, he reenlisted in Company H., 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, wherein he served with much honor and distinction. On May 7th, 1864, in the Battle of Todd's Tavern, he received what at the time was thought to be his death wound, having been shot in the head. He was placed among the dead, but a comrade, seeing some signs of life, conveyed him to

the Field Hospital. He was transferred to Washington and, while on the sick list, was appointed Hospital Steward. He had previous to this, been Acting Hospital Steward in a number of engagements. He was discharged from the service in June, 1866.

Returning to Philadelphia, he resumed his medical studies and was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in 1869. He at once took up the practice of his profession, locating in Port Richmond, remaining there until 1869, when he removed to Elizabeth, N. J. In 1877 he again returned to Philadelphia to engage in the practice of Special Surgery, which practice gave him an enviable and wide reputation both among the profession and the community at large. Dr. Martin was a man of pronounced personality. To know him was to greatly esteem his characteristic goodness of heart and earnestness of purpose. The many who were fortunate enough to come under his professional care, became not only his patients, but formed for him a lasting friendship. In the various medical bodies of which he was a member, he was held in the highest esteem. He

was a member of Meade Post, No. 1, G. A. R., and the United Service Club. Of medical societies, he was a member of the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Society, The Philadelphia County Society, the Philadelphia Clinical Society and The Germantown Medical Club. He was also a prominent Mason, being a member of Integrity Lodge No. 187, the Chapter, and the Corinthian Chasseur Commandery. By reason of his ill health, he was obliged to relinquish his practice some three years ago and is succeeded by his son, Dr. Collier Ford Martin. In 1897 he began the practice of Rectal Surgery, confining himself principally to office. He continued in this specialty until his retirement three years ago.

Tr Am Inst Hom 1907

Queen Mary's Military Hospital,
WHALLEY.

Form of Service

TO BE HELD

ON SUNDAY, JULY 28th, 1918,

AT ELEVEN A.M.



IN MEMORY OF
Lieut. Wm. J. Martin,
U.S.A.,

Who Died July 21st, 1918.

"Peace, perfect peace, death shadowing us and
ours !

Jesus has vanquished death and all its powers."

"TIMES" PRINTING WORKS, CLITHEROE.

Pittsburg,
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FORM OF SERVICE.

HYMN I.

(184 A. & M.)

ROCK of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee,
Let the Water and the Blood,
From Thy riven Side which flow'd,
Be of sin the double cure,
Cleanse me from its guilt and power.

Not the labours of my hands
Can fulfil Thy law's demands;
Could my zeal no respite know,
Could my tears for ever flow,
All for sin could not atone;
Thou must save, and Thou alone.

Nothing in my hand I bring,
Simply to Thy Cross I cling;
Naked, come to Thee for dress;
Helpless, look to Thee for grace;
Foul, I to the mountain fly;
Wash me, Saviour, or I die.

While I draw this fleeting breath,
When my eyelids close in death,
When I soar through tracts unknown,
See Thee on Thy Judgment Throne,
Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee. Amen.

PSALM 23.

THE Lord is my Shepherd: therefore can I lack nothing.

2. He shall feed me in a green pasture: and lead me forth beside the waters of comfort.

3. He shall convert my soul: and bring me forth in the paths of righteousness, for his Name's sake.

4. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff comfort me.

5. Thou shalt prepare a table before me against them that trouble me: thou has anointed my head with oil, and my cup shall be full.

6. But thy loving-kindness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.

LESSON.

BENEDICTUS.

BLESSED be the Lord God of Israel: for he hath visited, and redeemed his people.

And hath raised up a mighty salvation for us: in the house of his servant David;

As he spake by the mouth of his holy Prophets: which have been since the world began;

That we should be saved from our enemies: and from the hands of all that hate us;

To perform the mercy promised to our forefathers: and to remember his holy Covenant;

To perform the oath which he sware to our forefather Abraham: that he would give us;

That we being delivered out of the hands of our enemies: might serve him without fear;

In holiness and righteousness before him: all the days of our life.

And thou, child, shalt be called the Prophet of the Highest:
for thou shalt go before the face of the Lord to prepare his ways;

To give knowledge of salvation unto his people: for the
remission of their sins.

Through the tender mercy of our God: whereby the day-
spring from on high hath visited us;

To give light to them that sit in darkness, and in the
shadow of death: and to guide our feet into the way of peace.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son: and to the Holy
Ghost;

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be:
world without end. Amen.

CREED.

PRAYERS.

HYMN II.

(225 A. & M.)

BRIEF life is here our portion;
Brief sorrow, short-lived care;
The life that knows no ending,
The tearless life, is there.

O happy retribution!
Short toil, eternal rest;
For mortals and for sinners
A mansion with the blest!

And now we fight the battle,
But then shall wear the crown
Of full and everlasting
And passionless renown;

And now we watch and struggle,
And now we live in hope,
And Sion in her anguish
With Babylon must cope;

But He, whom now we trust in,
Shall then be seen and known;

And they that know and see Him
Shall have Him for their own.

The morning shall awaken,
The shadows shall decay,
And each true-hearted servant
Shall shine as doth the day.

There GOD, our King and Portion
In fulness of His grace,
Shall we behold for ever,
And worship face to face.

O sweet and blessed country,
The home of GOD's elect!
O sweet and blessed country
That eager hearts expect!

JESU, in mercy bring us
To that dear land of rest;
Who art, with GOD the FATHER
And SPIRIT, ever Blest. Amen.

SERMON.

HYMN III.

(438 A. & M.)

HOW bright those glorious spirits
shine!
Whence all their white array?
How came they to the blissful seats
Of everlasting day?

Lo! these are they from sufferings great
Who came to realms of light;
And in the blood of CHRIST have wash'd
Those robes that shine so bright.

Now with triumphal palms they stand
Before the Throne on high,
And serve the God they love amidst
The glories of the sky.

Hunger and thirst are felt no more,
Nor suns with scorching ray;

GOD is their Sun, whose cheering beams
Diffuse eternal day.

The LAMB, Which dwells amidst the
Throne

Shall o'er them still preside,
Feed them with nourishment Divine,
And all their footsteps guide.

'Midst pastures green He'll lead His
flock,

Where living streams appear;
And GOD the LORD from every eye
Shall wipe off every tear.

To FATHER, SON, and HOLY GHOST,
The GOD Whom we adore,
Be glory, as it was, is now,
And shall be evermore. Amen.

NATIONAL ANTHEM.

BENEDICTION.

Read March

Pittsburg,
of English
England
particular
mind. He
and a half
y College

J. H. Mc-
d became
every Dr.
medicine,
a student.
physician
who knew

77, open-
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he died.
y and the
the Ho-
a mem-
M., and

out in his
ents were
Davis, of

1910

Mr Martin died of
"Spanish Influenza" and
was attended by Mr Paul McComb
and Erasa Copeland
Watson

MARTIN, WILLIAM J

W. J. MARTIN, M. D.

1878 William J. Martin, M. D., was born in the city of Pittsburg, May 20, 1878, and died November 17, 1908. He was of English and Scotch parentage, his father having been born in England and his mother in Carlisle, Pa. His early training was particular and careful, and he was of a very industrious turn of mind. He went through our public schools, then after two years and a half

he graduated from high school, and later from Iron City College in Pittsburg.

Some years elapsed when he was taken very ill. Dr. J. H. McClelland, of Pittsburg, was called in to attend him, and became very much interested in the young man. Upon his recovery Dr. McClelland suggested that he take up the study of medicine, which he did, entering the office of Dr. McClelland as a student. A better student he never had and a more successful physician never practiced. He was honored and respected by all who knew him from boyhood up.

He graduated from Hahnemann College in March, 1877, opened an office the same year in a part of Pittsburg known as Birmingham, and remained there until about six years before he died.

He belonged to the Allegheny County Medical Society and the American Institute, and was upon the medical staff of the Homœopathic Hospital for twenty-five years. He was also a member of G. A. R. Post 151, Franklin Lodge 221, F. and A. M., and a member of the Consistory.

He was not really ever connected with any church, but in his youth attended the Unitarian church, of which his parents were members. In 1881 he was married to Maude E. Davis, of Columbus, Ohio, who still survives with two daughters.

Dr. Martin joined the Institute in 1878. A I Hom 1910

823 WILLIAM J. MARTIN, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was born in that city, in 1878. He studied for his profession in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1877. Dr. Martin is a member of the staff of the Homœopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh, a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County.

King Vol 1V

MARTIN, WILLIAM JOLINE

WILLIAM JOLINE MARTIN, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1878, and studied for his profession in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1899. In 1899-1900 Dr. Martin served as interne at the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital, and now is a member of the staff of the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital; member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County.

King Vol 1V



WILLIAM JOLINE MARTIN.
Grand President.

MARTINEZ

Hahn Monthly

Nov 1881

NECROLOGICAL—MARTINEZ.

MR. EDITOR: I herewith send you a translation of an altogether too brief necrological notice of the distinguished Spanish physician, Dr. Martinez. I have always suspected Dr. M. of being the author of the very interesting paper on the "History of Homœopathy in Spain and Its Colonies," written for the World's Homœopathic Convention of 1876, and appearing in its *Transactions*, and I have so suspected for this simple reason, viz., that, while Dr. Martinez was a high and shining light in Spanish homœopathy, his name is not even mentioned in that paper. His distinguished colleague, the late Marquis de Nunez, and himself were main factors in the advancement of homœopathy in Spain. The editor of *El Criterio Medico*, September 30th, 1881, writes as follows:

"With the profoundest sorrow, and with deeply lacerated heart, we announce to our enlightened readers the decease of our beloved and never-to-be-forgotten friend, the most excellent Señor D. Vicente Perez y Martinez, a distinguished physician, an affectionate friend, an admirer of the doctrine of *similia similibus*, President of the Superior Medical Board of the Military Sanitary Corps, and one who, by forty-three years' important services in wars and epidemics as corps surgeon, as hospital surgeon, and as Surgeon-in-Chief (*i. e.*, Surgeon-General) of the Army of the North in the last civil war (Spanish), attained the first position in his profession, and when he was going to rest from so great a service rendered to humanity, succumbed under the weight of so much labor and fatigue. Upon the tomb of the savant, the physician, and the honored man, let us shed a tear of affection, yet of consolation (in the thought) that God, in His infinite wisdom, will reward the virtues of our friend."

R. J. McCLATCHEY.

MARTZ, CHRISTIAN

CHRISTIAN MARTZ, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, born Fairfield, Ind., September 23, 1853; literary education, Concordia College, Ft. Wayne; medical preceptor, the late Dr. Henry Lehman of Fairfield; graduated M. D. Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1882; pre-graduate studies in gynecology with Dr. Reuben Ludlam.

MARVIN, FREDERICK LYMAN

FREDERICK LYMAN MARVIN, Muskegon, Michigan, was born in that city September 9, 1875, son of La Ray and Ellen M. (Dyer) Marvin. His father is a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, class of 1870, and a practitioner of Grand Rapids. His grandfather, Harvey B. Marvin, was a homœopathic practitioner about sixty years ago and a graduate of Castleton (Vermont) Medical College. Frederick L. Marvin, having graduated from the high school of Muskegon, Michigan, read medi-

cine under his father's direction and further studied in the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1895-1899, graduating with the M. D. degree in the latter year. He has since practiced in Muskegon. He took a post-graduate course under Dr. E. H. Pratt of Chicago, in 1899, and is now on the medical staff (department of pediatrics) of Hackley Hospital, and lecturer on materia medica in Mercy Hospital Nurses' Training School of Muskegon. He was city health officer in 1901, county physician of Muskegon county in 1904 and medical examiner for the United States army recruiting station at Muskegon in 1902. Dr. Marvin is a member of the Phi Alpha Gamma fraternity, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Western Michigan, the Physicians Mutual Aid and Protective Association of Muskegon county, the Mason and Elks societies and Century Club. He married Maud A. Jirich October 28, 1903.

King Vol LV

DR. MARVIN, LOST BOY'S FATHER, WEDS HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW

Jan 10 — 1908
Physician, 60 Years
Old, Marries for
Third Time.

FAMILY PRESENT

Dover Pair Are United in
"Little Church," in
New York.

Special Dispatch to The North American.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

Dr. Horace N. Marvin, of Dover, Del., father of the Marvin boy whose disappearance last March was followed after several weeks of sensational search in many cities by the finding of the body in the grass, near the Marvin home, today married his mother-in-law, Mrs. Flora Melina Swift.

The marriage was performed at the Little Church Around the Corner, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, early in the afternoon. The families of bride and bridegroom were present.

Dr. Marvin is almost 60 years old; his bride is a few years his junior. She is the mother of Dr. Marvin's second wife, who died a year ago last September.

Last November it was reported that Mrs. Swift and Dr. Marvin had been married at Livingston, Del., near his farm, Bay Meadows. This report was quickly denied by both parties. Mrs. Swift was living at that time with one of her daughters, Mrs. Granville S. Standish, at Providence, R. I., and had with her Dr. Marvin's son John, a year older than Horace, the boy whose body was found in the meadow grass on his father's farm.

The marriage of Dr. Horace Marvin yesterday to Mrs. Flora Melina Swift, mother of the wife who gave him little

Horace, Jr., is his third matrimonial venture.

Friends of Dr. Marvin express the hope that it marks the end of a long series of misfortunes extending over a period of forty years, to which the death of his little son in the Delaware marshes last winter was the climax.

Since he graduated from a medical college in Chicago he has lost two fortunes, two wives have died and the death of the child was the hardest blow in his unfortunate life.

To this bereavement, however, it is believed, the doctor owes his present happiness, as it was during his trouble that the bonds of affection which bound him to the lad's grandmother ripened into love.

After her daughter's death, when little Horace was born, the grandmother lavished upon the child the tenderness of a parent's love, and had been a member of the Marvin household. When the child Horace disappeared she was the first to offer sympathy to the father, and during the months of the search she was indefatigable in attending to his comfort and in keeping up his spirits.

Dr. Marvin's first wife died sixteen years ago. When past the age at which most men marry he took a second wife, the daughter of the present Mrs. Marvin.

The present Mrs. Marvin is possessed of a poetic temperament. During the search for little Horace she had dreams which suggested to her the manner of his taking off. Her theories, when followed, however, failed to throw any light upon the case. She has written a number of poems and a year or two ago published a little book in verse, entitled "Love Thoughts." One of the poems is dedicated to "The New Year." It reads:

"Out of the old the new has come today.
Out of the clouds the brave sun brightly
shines.
The crudeness of the past, new love refines,
And all our dark'ning shades have passed
away."





Mrs. Ruth Marvin, wife of Dr. H. N. Marvin, Sioux City, Ia., died at their home November 11, 1906. She was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1902. Her husband Dr. H. N. Marvin has been for years a prominent physician in that city. The CLINIQUE extends deepest sympathy.

ONE CENT.

CONFESS THEIR GUILT

Mer James Pollock near his morning committed with Captain Donaghy, of the de-

TEAMSHIP LINE DEAL

been purchased by the New the Merchants and Miners' and freight commissioner of the affirmation of this report, and purchased the Winsor Line



HAS CERTAIN CLUE TO MARVIN'S SON

Delaware Detective Says He is Positive the Boy Will be Back at Home Inside a Week.

IS NOT IN DELAWARE

DOVER, Del., March 8.

That Horace Marvin, Jr., the four-year-old son of Dr. Horace N. Marvin, of Kitts Hammock, will be back in his father's house inside of a week was the expressed belief of Frederick Murphy, a Delaware detective, who is vigorously prosecuting the search for the boy.

Little Horace mysteriously disappeared from his father's farm last Saturday between romps with his cousin, Rose Standish. A search of the farm failed to reveal any trace of him, and his family have concluded that he was stolen and is being held for ransom.

Murphy went to Philadelphia on the 1 o'clock train to-day. Before he left he said:

"Inside of a week we will know all about the kidnapping of Horace Marvin, and I believe the boy will, by that time be returned to his father. We have found a clue that establishes beyond all doubt that he was abducted and that he was taken out of this State. I cannot reveal anything more than this now, but before I return to Dover the mystery will be cleared up. I expect to be gone several days."

Early this morning Dr. Marvin, father of the lost boy, drove to Dover, with Miles Standish, the child's uncle, in response to a summons from Murphy. The detective had just returned from a trip to Bowers Beach and a visit to Milford. He had been gone all of yesterday and all of last night.

After conferring with Murphy, the doctor and Mr. Standish left town on the 9.44 o'clock train upon a mission which they declined to reveal. It is supposed they went to Wilmington and later to Philadelphia.

Murphy intimated that he might join Mr. Standish in New York, but that his quest might take him beyond that city or possibly westward.

"Do you think you are on the right track?" he was asked. "I don't think, I know it," he said.

Murphy, who is a tall, wiry-built man, has proved himself one of the brightest detectives Dover has had, in the short time he has been connected with the Kent county constabulary. At the time of the Dover jail delivery, on Washington's Birthday, when eighteen convicts broke from prison, Murphy captured all but three, with the assistance of a deputy sheriff.

SLOOP FURNISHES CLUE.

At Bowers' Beach, a small fishing settlement, about three miles across the marshes from the Marvin farm, from which Horace N. Marvin, Jr., four years old, so mysteriously disappeared last Monday, the most promising clue yet discovered is said to have been unearthed.

It is believed to have some connection with the mysterious sloop that passed up the river on Monday afternoon and which excited the suspicion of the Maritime Exchange Station on Reedy Island.

In the cabin of this boat it is thought the kidnapped boy was taken perhaps to Philadelphia or Camden or was taken ashore at some intermediate point and placed aboard a railroad train. Murphy discovered the clue late yesterday afternoon.

Working on the pews received from Reedy Island he visited Bowers' Beach, and learned that a cat rigged sloop of the description given by the Maritime Exchange had left that place Monday morning. The name of the boat he could not find out.

He was also told, however, that another boat whose skipper is named John Hart, left Bowers' Beach at about day-break Monday morning, several hours before the boy disappeared, bound for Camden.

HART NOT SUSPECTED.

Hart is an oyster man and lives in Bowers' Beach, and there is no suspicion that he had anything to do with the kidnapping. It was his intention, so he told his neighbors to go to Cooper's Creek, above Camden, and tie up his boat there and hunt for work. At present all the boats so large whether it was Hart's boat or the other that was seen making its way through the ice at Reedy Island.

Another discovery by Murphy which is thought to have some bearing upon the two men with guns seen by Ollie Pleasanton, a farmer, near the Marvin farm, last Thursday, took him to Milford last night. From that place he telephoned to Dover to have Dr. Marvin summoned at once from his home.

The physician drove here this morning with Mr. Standish and met Murphy and

Fair to-night and Saturday; light to fresh, west to northwest winds.

Hourly statement of thermometer at "Bulletin" office from 8 A. M.:

8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
37	32	39	40	40	42	44	44		

LOST AND FOUND

For other Lost and Found see Page 13

LOST or mislaid—Certificate No. 20,347 for 75 shares of the capital stock of the United Gas Improvement Co., registered in name of Samuel H. Crump. All persons are hereby notified that transfer on same has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. Care of Kurtz Bros., 131 S. 4th st.

LOST—Going from 48th and Baltimore ave., by Angora car, to 38th and Spruce, thence by the South st. car to 41st and Aspen, thence to 40th and Aspen, 1 diamond sunburst. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to 617 S. 48th st.

LOST—Thursday evening, large sum of money, going from Majestic Cafe to Broad and Girard ave. car, to 10th, down 10th to Walnut, then to Walnut St. Theatre. Apply for reward, W. A. Borden, 1122 Walnut st.

STRAYED—Large white bull dog, scar on right front foot; small hole on head; leather collar, studded with brass nailheads; answers to name Rory. Reward if returned to Archway Book Store, 47 N. 9th st.

LOST—On March 7, pocketbook and pair of frameless eyeglasses, on Chestnut Hill car, going north on 8th st. or Allegheny ave. car going east. Reward if returned, 3182 Edgemont st.

LOST—in Scullenburg's ladies' dressing room, dark green bag containing little purse, paper dollar, change, two keys, society paper and letters; please return paper, letters and keys, 1301 N. Watts st.

LOST—February 21st, going from 4th and Callowhill to Germantown ave. and Butler, pocketbook, with two gentlemen's diamond rings and about \$6 in money. Liberal reward if returned to A. J. Ayres, second floor, 722 Chestnut st.

LOST—in Germantown, Thursday noon, a Scotch stonewool blanket, dark blue and green plaid, with white stripes; under will receive liberal reward on returning same to 206 Earl-

famous soldier of daughter, Rose is hero's first wife, John Alden wed-

on, Harvey, is ex-ly from South Da-as been anxiously in support in the

om the captors of received, though the recipient each ters of sympathy he does not know, have offered what portant clues, and urned over to the

y some of the in-ited a doubt that ally been kidnapp-one man that he nbers of the Mar-re the boy is and ion is behind the This is emphat-physician and his ift. They declare as ever happened t in any way for e.



Two men took the 9.44 train for Wilmington. Mr. Standish said that he intended going on to New York to-night to have the police there get actively to work. An effort will be made to learn the supposition that he may have been taken there.

"I am confident the child is in the hands of Philadelphia or New York crooks," declared Mr. Standish. "And I believe they will very soon make a demand for ransom. We purpose doing everything possible that will not risk the boy's life, to bring his abductors to justice."

Governor Lea was not able to come to Dover to-day to sign the special bill passed by the Legislature yesterday, appropriating \$2,000 for the search of the lost boy. He is said to be confined to his home near Wilmington with a slight injury to his foot, received a few days ago while alighting from a car. He may not get to Dover before Monday, so that the money may not be available until next week.

CHARLIE ROSS RECALLED.

The action of the Legislature in appropriating \$2,000 to be spent in bringing the supposed abductors to justice, if possible, has met with universal approbation in Dover and in all parts of the State. The strange disappearance of little Horace Marvin has become more serious in the eyes of the people with the passing of each day since its occurrence, until the whole Commonwealth is clamoring for a solution of the mystery.

Indignant as are the residents of Kent county over the dastardly crime which has apparently been committed in their midst, the State, as a whole, feels the situation keenly, owing to the fact that the family of the stolen child had been citizens of Delaware but a few days before the abduction occurred.

Far and wide the tragedy that has befallen Dr. Marvin, so soon after he left his former home in Sioux City, Iowa, has been flashed over the country. His announced determination to quit the State in the event of failure to recover his son, has stimulated a universal desire to undo the injury and grief which he has undergone here.

The prominence of Dr. Marvin's family and the complete mystery which surrounds the abduction, makes it rival in interest the famous Charlie Ross case of Germantown, Philadelphia. Yesterday's action of the Legislature has given a great impetus to the search for the missing child.

LEGISLATOR'S TRIBUTE.

The bill was introduced in both Houses near the close of the day's sessions. It provides that the Governor be authorized to employ special detectives and any other means he may think best for the apprehension of the supposed abductors, and appropriates the sum of \$2,000 to meet the necessary expenses. February 23 was the last day for new bills, and to get the kidnapping measure through this session of the Legislature, it had to be substituted for another and unimportant bill that had passed to third reading.

The resolution was passed unanimously in both Senate and House, the vote showing how intense is the feeling of the members concerning the abduction. Part of the eagerness of many of the legislators was due to personal acquaintance with the missing child and his father.

For two weeks preceding their removal to his recently purchased farm, Dr. Marvin

Myles Standish, the famous soldier of Puritan days. His little daughter, Rose, is named for the Plymouth hero's first wife, whom he married after John Alden wedded the fair Frisilla.

Dr. Marvin's oldest son, Harvey, is expected to arrive to-day from South Dakota. The physician has been anxiously awaiting him as a main support in the search for the lost boy.

No communication from the captors of the child has yet been received, though Dr. Marvin has been the recipient each day of many other letters of sympathy and advice from persons he does not know. Some of the missives have offered what the writers consider important clues, and these the doctor has turned over to the detectives.

Baffled by the mystery some of the investigators have intimated a doubt that the missing child has really been kidnapped. It was hinted by one man that he believes that certain members of the Marvin household know where the boy is and that some family skeleton is behind the whole mysterious affair. This is emphatically denied by the physician and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Swift. They declare positively that nothing has ever happened in the family to account in any way for the child's disappearance.

North American Jan 10 1908



DR. HORACE MARVIN AND BRIDE

The father of the little boy who disappeared March yesterday married his mother-in-law, Mrs. Meline Swift, in New York at the Little Church Around the Corner. He is nearly 60 years old, and the bride is a years his junior.



MRS. MILES STANDISH.

An aunt of little Horace Marvin, whose daughter Rose was romping with the lad at the time of his disappearance. Mrs. Standish's husband says he is the eighth in the line of descent from the Puritan captain, Miles Standish.

and his family stayed at the Capitol Hotel, in this city. This hostelry is the headquarters of many of the legislators, and all who had rooms here came to love the chubby-faced, golden-haired boy. He was the pet of all and during the recesses of the Legislature since his disappearance the members have talked of little else than his unaccountable disappearance.

"He was one of the prettiest children I ever saw," said Representative Benjamin B. Allen, of Wilmington, to-day. "He was also full of mischief. I recall that one morning when I wanted to sleep late my heart did not exactly go out to him. He came running along the corridor in his night clothes at about 6 o'clock and pounded on my door until sleep was out of the question. But it was impossible to be angry at him. He was a regular boy and we all would do anything in our power to give him back to his father."

THINK WOMAN HELPED CRIME.

That a woman was one of the kidnappers of his boy is a theory entertained by Dr. Marvin owing to recent developments. Charles Woodall, the man from whom he bought his farm, had a fisherman's hut on the beach end of the property. This hut is plainly visible from Woodall's present home, a small cottage at Kitt's Hammock, about a half mile down the beach.

Mrs. Woodall has told the detectives that on Sunday, the day preceding the boy's disappearance, she saw two persons near the hut. As she looked they entered it and in a few minutes came out again. Not long afterward they re-entered the shanty and that was the last she saw of them. One of the persons, Mrs. Woodall says, she is confident was a woman.

On Tuesday following the spread of the news of Horace Marvin's disappearance, Mrs. Woodall told her husband of the persons at the hut. He visited the place and found that the door had been forced open and that there was unmistakable evidence of its having been recently occupied. Part of the ruffle of a woman's skirt was found on the floor.

BOY KILLED ON MARVIN FARM.

The Woodalls, who formerly lived on the Marvin farm, were the victims of a sad accident there only three months ago. Their thirteen-year-old son was kicked on the head by a horse and instantly killed. He was missed at the house and a search resulted in the finding of his dead body in the barn. Mrs. Woodall was so affected by this tragedy that she would not live on the farm, and the death of her boy was the chief reason for the sale of the property to Dr. Marvin.

The theory that the missing boy was taken away by oyster men who hid in the barn and ran with him across the marshes to the Delaware Bay, is the one in which the detectives put the most faith. They are trying to find out the destination of the mysterious fishing boat which passed Reedy Island Monday afternoon, flying her way through the ice at the risk of being crushed.

Impetus to the Marvin family's search for the boy has been given by the arrival of Myles Standish, the child's uncle, who came from Boston in response to a telegram from his wife, Mrs. Standish is the sister of Dr. Marvin's dead wife and the mother of Rose Standish, the six-year-old girl who was romping with Horace just before he disappeared.

Mr. Standish asserts that he is of the eighth generation of descent from Captain

DR. MARVIN HUNTS KIDNAPPERS HERE

Father of Little Horace May
Have a Tangible Clue to

Son's Whereabouts.

Bulletin Mar 8 1907

WOMAN NOW A SUSPECT

Dover, Del., March 8.—The hasty departure here this morning of Dr. Marvin, his brother-in-law, Myles Standish, and Private Detective Frederick Murphy, to Philadelphia, leads the public here to believe that some tangible clue has been received in the kidnapping case of Dr. Marvin's child. The doctor was early at the mail here, expecting to receive some information relative to the child, but nothing was received, but business letters. A letter from Sioux City Postmaster was received expressing sympathy over the loss of the boy, also assuring the doctor of the confidence the people of that city had in him.

WOMAN IN THE CASE.

The appearance of a woman here a few days ago, in fact on Saturday last while the Marvins were still quartered at a hotel here, and her sudden disappearance from the town has led some to believe that a woman is interested in the case, and Dr. Marvin has a feeling that there may be a woman in disguise in the case, but for what motive he is at a loss to know.

The straw stack in question was again torn apart today, but no trace of the boy was found, which more than ever convinces the family that the case is one of kidnapping pure and simple. The appearance of the strange fishing craft in the

Delaware River on Monday last, and its strange occupants, is being given more than a passing notice, and will evidently be followed up.

The appearance of the two strange men on the farm on Friday last was again mentioned by a neighbor, Farmer Pealsanton, who saw the men, but did not recognize them as being native Delawareans, as they were strangers. When last seen by Mr. Peasanton, they were heading for the Marvin farm, and were near one of the ditches close to the road leading from the barn to the marsh.

\$2,000 REWARD OFFERED.

Although Dr. Marvin is a stranger here,

having recently come from Sioux City, Ia., public sympathy with him in his misfortune is deep and widespread. This was well illustrated yesterday, when the Legislature took a hand in the matter. There was railroaded through the House and Senate a bill appropriating \$2,000 to be placed in the hands of the Governor, to be used by him in employing expert detectives or any other means possible for locating the child and for the punishment of the perpetrators of the deed.

Myles Standish, of New York City, whose wife is a sister of Dr. Marvin's wife, arrived here yesterday to assist in the search. Little Horace was playing with his 7-year-old brother John, and Mr. Standish's small daughter Rose, in the yard of the Marvin home, when he disappeared. Rose had gone into the house for a moment, while John had run to a little distance. When they returned to the spot where they had left Horace, no trace of him could be found. Mrs. Standish, who was visiting the family, was immediately notified, and the search for Horace was instantly begun.

Grief over the child's loss is augmented by the fact that his mother died just three months ago. Horace, the youngest of her three children, was cherished by his grandmother, Mrs. Swift, as the very apple of her eye. Already stricken by her daughter's death, the aged woman has been completely prostrated by her grandson's disappearance.

Dr. Marvin's High Standing.

Sioux City, Ia., March 8.—Dr. Horace N. Marvin left Sioux City recently, after having practised as a homoeopathic physician here for about twenty years. His little boys are sons of his last wife, who was Miss Ruth Swift, of Yankton, S. D. Mrs. Marvin, who died here a few months ago, was also a practising physician, the sign on their office door reading: Doctors H. N. and Ruth Marvin. They enjoyed a large and lucrative practice.

Doctor Marvin was a man of high standing in this community. On the eve of his departure he was tendered a complimentary banquet by the Sioux City Homoeopathic Medical Society. His many friends in Sioux City are sympathizing with him in his anxiety for his son.

There is a rumor in circulation here that Dr. Marvin has married or is about to marry Mrs. Swift, mother of his second wife. It cannot be confirmed. His second wife was much younger than Dr. Marvin.

KIDNAPPING OF SON COMES AS CLIMAX TO DR. MARVIN'S ILL LUCK

N American Mch 25
Two Fortunes Go, Two Wives

Die, and Now Boy is

Lost. 1907

MANY FRIENDS IN WEST

Throughout Long Career as Phy-
sician, is Ever Faithful
to Duty.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, March 24.

Adversity has followed Dr. Horace Mar-
vin persistently. One misfortune has
trailed closely upon the heels of another,
finally reaching the climax in the kid-
napping of his little son near Dover.

Divested of two fortunes, the wife of
his youth and the wife of his later years
having been taken from him, his health
gone, and, finally, his 4-year-old baby
either lying dead or, perhaps, being
neglected or mistreated by heartless
captors, he is experiencing a suffering so
excruciating that his mind might well
not long hold out against it.

Forty years ago, Dr. Marvin, a young
medical graduate, left Chicago to begin
a career of promise. Before beginning on
his practice of medicine, he made a trip
up into the northern woods of Wisconsin
to rest and benefit his health for a short
time after his years of confining study.
While there he became so fond of the
climate and the prospects of making
money in that region that he decided to
stay there, and accumulated in a few
years a fortune amounting to almost
\$100,000.

Robbed by Grafters.

Scarcely had he begun to enjoy the
good fortune when he was robbed of it
by grafters. Disappointed, but not dis-
heartened, Dr. Marvin decided to leave
the lumber regions and begin his prac-
tice of medicine in western Iowa.

Coming to Sioux City in 1871, in the days
when it was little more than a Missouri
river trading post, he started on his min-
istry to the sick that for thirty-six years
kept him constantly at the bedsides of
young and old alike.

He watched the little town spring al-
most in a night from a mere village to a
large city. He saw it grow from 3000 to
40,000 in a few years' time, and, like
others who had accumulated a little
property, he had faith in its future.

By selling a piece of property for \$20,000
and by several other deals, Dr. Marvin
again felt that he might take life easier,
enjoying some of the luxuries as he went
along.

Worth at least \$75,000, he built a beauti-
ful home in the hope of bringing up his
children and spending the last years of
his life in it, but again the prosperity was
but temporary. The boom that had made
a city spring up almost miraculously on
these Western plains burst as a bubble.

Still Keeps Cheerful.

Values depreciated, the beautiful home
had to be sacrificed, and of the \$75,000
scarcely anything was left. But Dr. Mar-
vin still went his rounds as cheerfully as
ever.

In the midst of his financial trouble, his
wife was taken ill and after years of in-
termittent ill health, died. A few years
later he married again, this time a woman
much younger than himself, who also was
a graduate of a medical college. Three
months ago at the birth of her baby she,
too, died.

So disheartened was Dr. Marvin at the
death of his wife and so broken in health
from a long, hard practice of his profes-
sion through all kinds of weather that he
decided to retire on the Delaware farm,
where he had been but two days when the
child was kidnapped.

Through the years that he ministered to
the people of Sioux City he made many
warm friends. Nothing was ever too hard
work for this doctor of the old school,
who was never too tired to stop before he
had visited every patient, rich and poor
alike. He went into their homes not only
as physician, but as friend and counselor
as well, often taking off his coat and help-
ing to nurse the patients through crises
or nights of delirium.

The kidnaping of the young son of H. N. Mar-
vin, of Dover, Del., has brought sadness to many
an Iowa heart. Dr. Marvin was for many years
the leading physician of Sioux City. The mother
of the kidnaped boy was also a physician, member
of the A. I. H., ex-vice-president of the Hahne-
mann Medical Association of Iowa and of the Sioux
City Homœopathic Medical Society. She died last
fall, leaving an infant only a few days old. Dr.
Harvey Marvin, half brother of the kidnaped boy,
is a graduate of the College of Homœopathic Medi-
cine of the State University of Iowa. The Mar-
vins have the sympathy of the profession of the
state.



*House he occupied
before going to Delaware*



Beautiful Home he was compelled to sell



*Dr.
Horace
N. Marvin*

DR. MARVIN'S SIOUX CITY HOMES

The father of the missing Delaware lad seems to have been pursued by a strange fatality. He lost a fortune in Wisconsin; he lost another fortune while in Sioux City and was compelled to sell his beautiful home; his second wife died under very sad conditions, and now he has lost the child he loved most.

Boy Not in Portsmouth, England.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 24.—The American Consul here has been apprised to the effect that the boy seen in Portsmouth harbor station last Tuesday was not Horace Marvin, the little boy who was kidnapped from his father's home in Delaware.

AGAIN EXPECT ARREST IN MARVIN KIDNAPPING

Pinkerton Detectives Active and
Father of Marvin Boy Again
Tells Story.

SLEUTHS IN COUNCIL

DOVER, Del., March 24.

The Pinkerton and other detectives are closing in on something or somebody, if not on the boy himself, in the pursuit of the kidnapers of Horace Marvin.

The most important developments that have yet characterized the Marvin kidnapping case since little Horace so mysteriously disappeared March 4 are anticipated any hour.

Reinforced Pinkerton workers, aided now by the additional force of the counsel of General Superintendent H. W. Bearce, the Eastern chief of the great detective agency, are unusually busy. They have spent the day in the Bay Meadows neighborhood, and had not returned late this evening. Bearce spent the greater part of the day alone with Dr. Marvin. The doctor went over and over his story of the boy's disappearance. There was a rumor current that arrests would be made in the neighborhood, following tonight's advisory council of the detectives on the scene, but this could not be traced to any tangible source.

MARVIN, LARAY

LARAY MARVIN, Muskegon, Michigan, was born in Evans, Erie county, New York, November 21, 1848, son of Harvey B. and Aurelia D. (Tolman) Marvin. The father, who was born in 1806 and died in August, 1870, was a graduate of Castleton

(Vermont) Medical College, and became a practitioner of homœopathy about sixty years ago. LaRay Marvin attended the common schools of Erie county, New York, and Westfield Academy in Chautauqua county, New York, and his medical preceptor was Dr. M. D. Carr of Galesburg, Illinois. His two years' course (1868-70) in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, brought him his M. D. degree, and since his graduation he has practiced in Muskegon, taking post-graduate courses at frequent intervals in the clinics and hospitals of Chicago. He is chief of the gynecological department of Hackley Hospital, Muskegon; was city physician and health officer in 1887, and is president of the United States board of pension examiners. He is president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan and president of its board of control, and holds membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Western Michigan and the Physicians' Mutual Aid and Protective Association of Muskegon County, also in the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities and Century Club. Dr. Marvin married, May 4, 1871, Ellen M. Dyer, who died July 8, 1901, their children being: Maude F., wife of Alva J. Havey of Syracuse, New York; Frederick L. Marvin, M. D. of Muskegon, Michigan; W. Blanche, wife of Dr. Kenneth C. Park of San Jose, California; and Ralph E. of Seattle, Washington. He married, July 27, 1904, Mrs. Jennie L. Gray.

King Vol 14

MARVIN, LA DOR

LA DOR MARVIN, Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born in Buffalo, New York, September 26, 1851, son of Harvey B. and Aurelia D. (Tolman) Marvin. The father, born in 1806, was a graduate of Castleton (Vermont) Medical College, became a practitioner of homœopathy sixty years ago and died in August, 1870. La Dor Marvin attended the district schools of Erie county, New York, and of Whitehall, Michigan, and later studied in the Fredonia (New York) Academy. His preliminary professional reading, carried on under his brother, La Ray Marvin, M. D., of Muskegon, Michigan, was followed by study in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, from 1877 to 1879. After receiving his degree he practiced a short time in Sioux City, Iowa, then in Muskegon,

Michigan, 1879-1880, and since 1880 in Grand Rapids. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Western Michigan, of which he was president, and the Lakeside and Schuberts clubs. He married, in November, 1880, Victoria N. Gooding, and their children are Hazel Maude and La Dor Marvin.

King Vol 1V

Ruth E. Swift Marvin, M. D.

Sioux City, Iowa.

It was not our good fortune to have an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Marvin. We therefore prefer to allow those who possessed such an acquaintance to speak for her.

Dr. Marvin passed from this to the higher life beyond at three o'clock on Sunday morning, November 11th, 1906. A heart trouble which had been with her all her life and which had been especially aggravated for the last few months and the extreme disappointment at the loss of the long hoped for little daughter who stayed with her only for a few hours; in fact, a broken heart was the immediate cause of her death. She was survived by her mother, three sisters, a brother, her husband and two sons, John and Horace N., Jr. Her father, Silas Douglas Swift, who had died in her home several years before, was a prominent man in the building of Dakota Territory and later the State of South Dakota. Ruth E. Swift was born in Eastern Iowa, May 29th, 1869, coming with her parents as an infant to Yankton, Dakota Territory. There she grew up and attended public schools, graduating from the high school, and after teaching country schools for a time she entered Yankton College. In 1888 she matriculated from Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago,

where, after losing a year by taking a nurses's training course, she received the degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1892. That winter she located for the practice of her chosen profession in Sioux City, Iowa, but after a year or so returned to Chicago, practicing on the South Side. In 1896 she returned to Yankton where, in September, she was married to Dr. Horace N. Marvin, of Sioux City, Iowa.

She was a noble type of the new woman, for not only did she have a most beautiful home life, but she interested herself in public affairs, and although young, her short life has been a well rounded, useful and cultured one. A kindly, generous and noble character, a good mother loved by her children, and with a large circle of intimate friends and consequent social duties, she yet found time for her practice which was a large one and kept her busy to the end. She has held all the offices in the Sioux City Medical Association, the Northwestern Iowa Homœopathic Medical Association, Vice President of the Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa, and joined the Institute in 1905. She had long been a prominent and active member of the Political Equality Club.

The funeral services were held in the First Unitarian Church of
Sioux City at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, November 14th. Rev.
J. B. O. Powers officiated. The interment was in Logan Park
Cemetery where, in the presence of numerous friends and amidst
magnificent flowers she was laid to rest by the side of her little
daughter who had so recently preceded her.

S. B. HOSKINS, M. D., *Sioux City, Iowa.*

A. I. H. 63^d Sec

MARVIN, S

ERIE COUNTY.

Homœopathy was introduced into Erie County by Dr. S. Marvin, at a place called Springfield, in 1848. He remained there until 1852.

MARWEG,



MARWEG, GUSTAV

Name in full

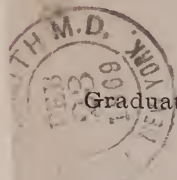
Gustav Marweg M.D.

P. O. Address in full

178, Third Street, N.Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Prague. (Austria. Germany.)



MASSER, JACOB B

Name in full

Jacob B. Masser

P. O. Address in full

Quincy, Pa.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Cofferson Medical College
Philadelphia Pa



MASSEY, ISAIAH BATES, M. D.,
of Sandusky, O., was born in
Watertown, Jefferson county, N.
Y., January 17th, 1821; educated

in the common schools of that place, and graduated from the Black River Literary Institute, in 1838. After serving one year as a dry goods clerk, and one as clerk in the County Clerk's office, he studied four years with Dr. Bates, of Brownsville, Jefferson county, attending lectures at Castleton Medical College, Vt., in 1843-'44. After a year with H. W. Hills, M. D., of Chaumont, N. Y.,

Mr. Massey received his degree of M. D. at the close of a session of the medical department of New York University, in 1845-'46. In November of the latter year, he married Kate, daughter of Frederick Coffin, of Chaumont; practised there four years, and removed to Rutland, in the same county, where he remained two years, removing to Sandusky, early in 1854, where he has resided for nineteen years.

Having paid some attention to homœopathy before removing to Sandusky, Dr. Massey resolved to commence the practice there, and formed a co-partnership, which lasted three years, with D. T. Kramer, M. D. He won charge of the County Infirmary from the allopathists, in 1861, and held it for ten consecutive years against many efforts for his removal. The Cleveland Homœopathic College has conferred upon him its *ad eundem* degree. He is a member of the State Society, of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and member and President of the Sandusky City Councils, having held the latter office two terms.

20

Name in full

Isaiah B. Mapes

Sandusky, Erie Co.

P. O. Address in full

Ohio

Medical Dept. New York

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

University - Class of 1847-5

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR:

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homoeopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, at once, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homoeopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is

L. B. Mapes

I graduated at

N.Y. University

Medical College, in the year

1846

My present address is

Sandusky

county of

Erie

State of

Ohio

where I have resided since

1854

Previous to that time I practised in

Jefferson County

New York

I began to practise Homoeopathy in the year

1855

at *Sandusky*



I am now ~~now~~ the oldest prac-
titioner of our school in our
City - I have associated Dr Edwin
Gillard with me. A young man
who has been in practice about
two years - at a place near here
Our firm name is Mapes
& Gillard Homeopathy is the
leading practice - and is
gaining friends constantly
A. B. Mapes

MASSEY, I B



Saturday May 20. 1867
Gentlemen
The Circular of the
"American Institute of Homoeopathy"
is received -

My professional en-
gagements, will prevent my
attendance

My best wishes -
for the success of the Cause of
progress - will always attend
this, and all other efforts in
that direction

Truly & Fraternally Yours
J. B. Mapey M.D.
No. 25. Market, St.
Sandusky,
Ohio

Dr. Wells, in appropriate remarks, referred to the death of one of the members of the Society, the late Dr. A. A. Mason, of Knox Corners.

Dr. Gardner was appointed a committee to report appropriate resolutions. He presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in the dispensation of Divine Providence, Dr. A. A. Mason, of Knox Corners, a member of this Society, in the prime of life and the midst of usefulness, has been stricken down suddenly by disease, therefore

Resolved, That while we submit to the behests of the Most High, in the true spirit of resignation, we feel his loss and mourn his death.

Resolved, That we deeply and truly sympathize with the family and friends of the deceased, and would commend them to the care of Him who has promised to be a Father to the fatherless and the widow's God.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of the deceased.

MASON, F P

98
26
Greenwich Aug 25th 66
Do or Smith Dear Sir
Please send me one copy
of the Home Review for one
year for what I send you
\$2.00
Yours &c L P Mason MD

Direct Greenwich Wash to NY

MASON, PERLEY HUGH

PERLEY HUGH MASON, Peekskill, New York, was born in Somerville, New Jersey, May 2, 1853, son of Pethuel Mason and Susan H. Ramsay, his wife, and a direct descendant of Captain Hugh Mason who sailed from Ipswich, England, to America in 1634, and was one of the first settlers of Watertown in the colony of Massachusetts. His tombstone still is in good preservation in the old graveyard. In each succeeding generation of the family from the time of the ancestor there is at least one who bears the Christian name of "Hugh." Dr. Mason received his earlier education in the Plainfield high school and the Peddie Institute of Hightstown, New Jersey. He graduated M. D. with the class of 1875 from the New York Homœopathic Medical College. He settled in Peekskill in March, 1875, and since that time has been engaged in general practice, and also has served as attending physician to the Peekskill Hospital. He is a member and ex-president of the Westchester County Homœopathic Medical Society, coroner of Westchester county since 1898, and medical examiner for the Equitable and Northwestern Mutual Life insurance companies; ex-president of the board of water commissioners of Peekskill, and a member of various masonic and other fraternal bodies. On November 26, 1878, Dr. Mason married Adelaide M. Elmendorf. They have one daughter living.

King Vol 1V



MASON, STEPHEN ROBEY, M. D., of Sheffield, Ill., was born June 18th, 1827, in Chester, Merrimac county, N. H. He is the son of the late John Mason, of Illinois, who emigrated hither in the spring of 1835. During his lifetime he filled various offices of trust and honor with marked distinction, and was held in high esteem by his neighbors, for his honesty of purpose and decision of character.

The early life of Stephen Mason was spent in agricultural pursuits, at the same time acquiring an elementary education. At the age of sixteen years he commenced a regular course of study at the Princeton Academy, which was followed by private instruction under the tutorship of Rev. A. B. Church (a retired clergyman), preparatory to the study of medicine. During the winter season he taught, as many another man of mark and distinction has done, a district school, in order to defray the expenses of his education, and help him meet his daily wants without financial difficulty.

In 1847, he commenced the study of medicine, but being unfortunate in his selection of a preceptor, soon withdrew to teach another winter school.

The following year he entered the office of Dr. James S. Whitmire, of Matamora, Ill., where he remained until he graduated at the Rush Medical College of Chicago, in the year 1852. Returning home to his father's he commenced the practice of medicine in his old neighborhood, and in the same locality wherein he now resides. At that time his daily ride in the practice of his profession embraced a large tract of country, the settlers being scattered. Now this same country presents to view the "Farmer's Mansion," and numerous flourishing villages.

Liberal in medicine as in politics and religion, Dr. Mason commenced an investigation into the claims of homœopathy, and soon became a convert to its truths. This, as might have been, and probably was expected, cost him the patronage of his best customers, whom, however, he soon regained, and what was of less importance, his membership in the Henry County Medical So-

ciety, allopathic of course. He soon after became a member of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Association, and had little or nothing to regret in his expulsion from the Henry Society. In 1861 he travelled through the New England States with an invalid corps, and in 1864-'65, an invalid himself, in quest of health, he traversed the gold regions of Montana, Idaho, and British Columbia. Opening an office in Virginia City, Montana, he introduced the practice of homœopathy, and soon established himself lucratively upon the principles laid down by the immortal Hahnemann. This opening proved a success, and in 1867, he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

In 1852, Dr. Mason married Miss Mary Ann Brainard, formerly of Ohio, and took up his permanent residence in Sheffield, where he has practised twenty-one years as a physician, seventeen of which have been devoted to homœopathy. During this time he has acquired an extensive practice, and enjoys the friendship of his patients toward whom he endeavors to discharge his whole duty, answering their calls at all times and places, and giving his earnest attention to the poor as well as the rich. Dr. Mason has ever

been ready to assist all reformatory movements which have for an end the alleviation and benefit of the human family. He labors to free his fellow men from the bondage of *drugs and alcohols*. His practice has been mostly in treating the common diseases of a rural district, while the more intricate and special forms are seldom met with here. His course of life has been simple and unostentatious, always true to his convictions, despising hypocrisy and dissimulation, his opponents and friends are never in doubt as to his course of action, for when right and duty make the issue, wrong and ignorance must cease.

montana

Name in full

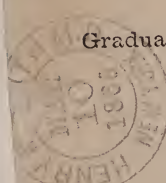
Stephen R. Mason

P. O. Address in full

Sheffield Bureau Co. Illinois

Graduate of

*"Rush Med. College" Chicago Ill.
A. S. 1851*



S. R. MASON, M. D.

Stephen Robey Mason was the son of Abigail Robey Mason; was born in Chichester, N. H., June 18, 1827, and died at his home in DeValls Bluff, Arkansas, August 20, 1903, aged seventy-six years, two months and two days.

His final illness was of short duration, as he was sick less than a week. His health had been poor for some time and an acute attack of sickness terminated in paralysis.

In his mother's family there were five children, four sons and one daughter, and now all have passed away, and Stephen was the last to go. He was

keenly sensitive to his loneliness, for in an unusual degree this sister and those brothers were bound together by the ties of affection, and throughout their lives cherished the tenderest love for one another.

Stephen came with his parents from his eastern home to Illinois in 1835 and to Beaurau County in 1841, their first home there being at French Grove. The next year they built the first house on the site of Buda.

On attaining manhood he chose the profession of medicine as his work and was one of the first graduates of Rush Medical College, of Chicago, afterwards taking special work in Hahnemann College, in that city.

He married Mary Ann Brainard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Datus Brainard, June 10, 1852, and shortly after settled in Sheffield, where he lived for twenty years. Dr. and Mrs. Mason were the parents of five children, two of whom have passed away.

In 1873 the family moved to DeValls Bluff, Arkansas, where Dr. Mason built up a good practice in his profession. On him were conferred positions of honor and responsibility in the community, and he enjoyed the unbounded respect and the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

It was in the Southern home that the wife and mother died March 24, 1889. Dr. Mason was of a kind and genial disposition; he was faithful in all the relations of life, and his memory will be cherished and revered through all the coming years.

The remains were brought to Buda for burial by his surviving children. He joined the American Institute in 1867.

.A I H 1905



JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN, M. D.,
APPOINTED ON CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL STAFF.
GENERAL MEDICINE. (FIRST FOUR MONTHS).

MATHER, E

Removal Notice!

Detroit, Mich., June, 1902.

Having removed from Birmingham, Mich., I take this method of informing my friends that I am now located at No. 80 Park Place, between Clifford Street and Grand River Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Kindly make change of address on books or mailing list,

Address:

E. Mather, M. D.,

80 Park Place, - Detroit, Mich.

Between Clifford Street and Grand River Ave.

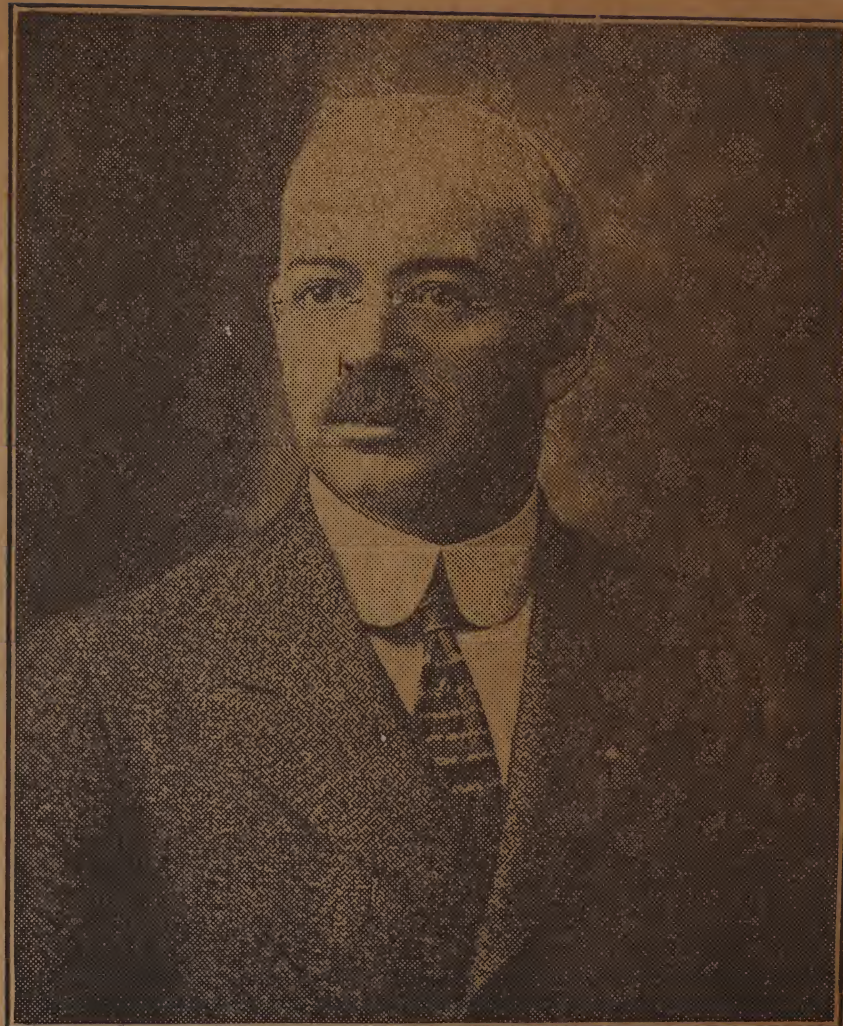
MATLACK, CHARLES F.

Dr. Charles F. Matlack graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1820. In an autograph letter he writes: "I may here remark that I believe I was the first *American* physician, in chronological order, who practiced in Philadelphia according to the homœopathic method. I employed it, by way of experiment, as early as the winter of 1832-33." He practiced in Philadelphia for many years, and in 1851 located in Germantown. He was a close student, and a successful practitioner of the Hahnemannian type. He never aspired to a *large* practice, contending that a homœopathist could not do justice to a crowd of patients. He did much for the cause of homœopathy by effecting permanent cures of chronic diseases. He died in 1874.

(W. C. p 713)

we

MATLACK, THOMAS



COMMON COUNCILMAN DR. THOMAS MATLACK

MATTESON, MERRITT

Name, Meritt Matteson

Address, Monis

Atsugo County.

REMARKS.

[Please state if there is a Homoeopathic Society in your County,
and furnish us with the Name and Address of the Secretary.]



MATTHES, GUSTAVUS FELIX,
M. D., of New Bedford, Mass.,
was born at Schwedt, Prussia, on
December 31st, 1809, his father
being a prominent physician of that town.

After receiving the rudiments of learning, he was sent, at the age of fourteen, to the high school at Königsberg, and subsequently to that of Stettin—both institutions of good repute—to acquire a knowledge of the higher branches of education, where he remained until 1826, when his father, having retired from practice, removed to Berlin, in which capital he completed his scholastic course.

From the years 1832 to 1836, he studied medicine in Berlin and Halle, in which latter university he took his degree. He first commenced practice in Berlin, but, in 1840, removed to his native place Schwedt. The year 1845 was a memorable one to him, for he then became a convert to homœopathy, which system he has ever since practised.

It was not till 1849 that he came to this country. After remaining a short while in Boston, he permanently established his home in New Bedford, in December, 1850, where at least twenty-two years of his fully occupied life were spent in drawing together and consolidating a widely spread and well paying practice, and placing himself in a position, by his theory and example, to command the respect and confidence of all his fellow citizens. In the year 1855, he married an American lady from Rhode Island.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and the American Institute of Homœopathy.

The record of Dr. Matthes is a good one in respect to his education. After creditably prosecuting his general studies in three of the most celebrated educational institutions of his native country, he devoted four years of his life to the especial study of medicine and surgery, and his success in after life may in part be attributed to the complete and thorough course of training he underwent when young.



GUSTAVUS F. MATTHES, M.D.,

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Dr. Matthes, the son of a reputable physician of Prussia, was born on the last day of the year 1809, at the home of his parents in the town of Schwedt. From his childhood, he had the advantages of a thorough education in the successive grades of schools in his fatherland. In the high schools of Königsburg and Stettin he continued for several years. In 1826, his father having retired from practice, removed to Berlin with his family, and Gustavus entered the university of that capital. From 1832 to 1836 he studied medicine in Berlin and Halle, graduating from the latter university.

He began to practice in Berlin, but after three or four years, removed to his native town of Schwedt. In 1845, after having an experience of nine years in the allopathic system, he was converted to homœopathy and adapted his practice to its requirements.

In 1849, Dr. Matthes came to the United States. After remaining a short time in New York, and somewhat longer in Boston, he finally decided to establish himself in New Bedford, where he continued during the rest of his life. This was in 1850. His abilities were gradually appreciated, and his practice steadily grew. His kindly, social manners, his patient attention to the duties of his calling, and his success in treatment brought him into great favor. In 1855 he married a lady of Rhode Island.

In 1859, he joined this Institute and became a senior in 1884. His acquaintance with the literature of the profession was profound, but his natural modesty restrained him from a prominent exercise of his scholastic talents. After an illness of somewhat over a year he died, March 17, 1889, in the eightieth year of his age and one of the oldest physicians of New Bedford.

Am Inst Hom 1890

Name in full

G. Felix Matthes, M.D.

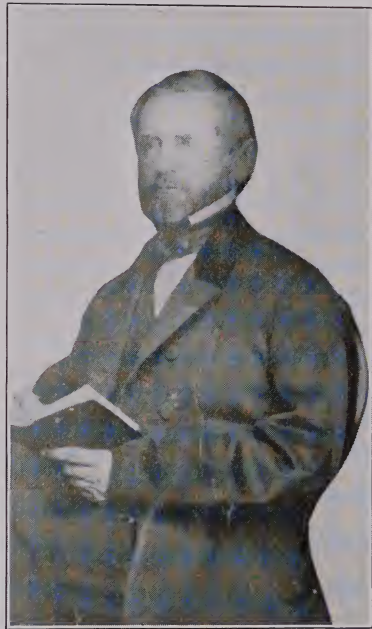
P. O. Address in full

New - Bedford, Mass.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Halle - Wittenberg, Prussia,
in 1836





G. F. Matthes, M.D.

OBITUARY.

DR. GUSTAVUS FELIX MATTHES, one of the oldest physicians in New Bedford, Mass., died Sunday, March 17, 1889, after an illness of over a year, during which time he had been confined to the house. Dr. Matthes was born in Schwedte, on the river Oder, in Germany, on the last day of 1809. His father, who was a physician, moved to Berlin when the boy was sixteen years old. After a preparatory education, he continued his studies in the Gymnasium and Berlin University, entering the latter in 1831. In 1834 he entered the Medical School at Halle, from which he graduated with honors in 1836.

He came to America in 1849, arriving in New York in July. His stay at the metropolis was not long, for in the following autumn he removed to Boston, where he practiced for about a year. Then he located in New Bedford, where he has since resided.

Some time previous to leaving Germany he abandoned the old school of medicine in which he was educated, and became a homœopath, remaining strongly attached to the principles and practice of homœopathy to the end of his career.

He was competent in his calling, was a thorough scholar, well read in literature and philosophies, liberal in theology and politics. He was every ready to assist the poor, and though accumulating a competency did not make this the main object of his life. He thoroughly realized the responsibility of his profession. The death of the "good old doctor" will bring sadness to many hearts.

N E Med Gaz Apr 1889

C. R. H.

MATTHEWS, CALEB BENTLEY.

At a meeting of American Inst. of Homœopathy a report was made on Dr Matthews' death. (See Trans.Am.Inst.Hom. 1851.)

MATTHEWS, CALEB BENTLEY.—Was born about 1801. Was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in medicine about 1822. When a student he was poisoned while dissecting, and from this he suffered through a long illness, and his system was permanently weakened. With the exception of three or four years' absence in India, where he went as a ship's surgeon, he passed his life in practice in Philadelphia. He was at one time a member of the College of Physicians, one of the consulting physicians of the Frankford Asylum for the Insane, one of the editors of the *Medical Recorder*. About the year 1836 he was led to investigate Homœopathy, and, becoming convinced of its truth, adopted it in his practice. He was one of the original incorporators of the College, was a member of the committee on Medical Education, and on September 28, 1849, was appointed to the chair of Materia Medica in the new institution. He delivered the Introductory lecture in 1850, and lectured through the session 1850-'51. But he was a hard student, and even when not able, after laboring all day at his professional duties, would sit up late into the night preparing his lecture for the following day. He died of phthisis pulmonalis, on May 27, 1851. Dr. Small said of him: "He possessed a sound, discriminating mind, unusual sagacity, and a degree of acquirements in his profession, rarely, if ever, surpassed. He was esteemed in the community as an honest, upright man. He was not only esteemed as husband and father, but as a colleague, teacher and friend."

C. H. H. 7

Caleb B. Matthews, M.D., was a member of the first faculty in the Homœopathic College in this city, and filled the Chair of Materia Medica. He was devoted to homœopathy, and had a distinguished reputation for his writings and acquirements in medical science, as well in Europe as at home. He was an earnest, hard-working man in a city renowned for the eminence of her physicians; and anxious to impart his full share of instruction in the college, and that he might lead his classes to a thorough knowledge of the Materia Medica, he took almost incredible pains with his lectures, often spending the hours of night till three in the morning in their preparation, and that after his usual hard day's work attending the sick. Such a strain could not be borne with impunity. His emaciated form and hollow cough told what was soon to come, and on May 27th, 1851, he rested from his labors.

W. C

MATTHEWS, CALVIN C

Dr. Calvin C. Matthews, one of Indiana's prominent homeopathic physicians, died on the 4th of last March at his home in Milford, Ind. Dr. Matthews graduated in the class of '96 at the Hering College, Chicago. Soon after his graduation he located in Leesburg, Ind. After remaining there about a year he moved to Milford, Ind., where he secured a large practice and remained up to the time of his death. Dr. Matthews was an excellent business man and with his brother, Dr. James Matthews, of New Paris, was the owner of one of the largest stock farms in Indiana.

Med Visitor June 1900

MATTHEWS, Mrs Dr Mary D. Moss.

Graduated at Boston University in 1875 and located at
Providence, R. I. (W.Conv.)

MOSES M. MATHEWS.

Moses M. Mathews, M.D., son of Rensselaer and Nancy Mathews, was born in Benton, Yates county, New York, July 7th, 1809, and died at the Girard House, Philadelphia, Nov. 23d, 1867, aged 58 years, 4 months, and 16 days; from injuries received in getting into the cars at Chester, Pa.

He commenced the study of medicine with Drs. Georgia and Hall, in Hector, Tompkins county. He received his diploma in 1835, having attended the first course of lectures delivered in Geneva Medical College, Ontario county, N. Y., Willard Parker, M.D., now of New York, being one of the professors. He commenced the practice of medicine in Mecklenburgh, afterwards for three years in Naples, N. Y., and, in 1840, removed to Canandaigua, and soon after formed a partnership with Dr. Richard Wells. December 28th, 1841, he was married to Miss Catherine E. Wells, daughter of Dr. Wells, who, with a son and daughter, survive him, and must ever mourn the loss of a husband so devoted and a father so kind and indulgent; ever ready to sacrifice his own pleasure and comfort for those he loved so tenderly; while his aged parents mourn a son upon whom they leaned for advice and counsel in sickness and in health. In 1842, Dr. Mathews was induced to investigate Homœopathy. With a prejudiced mind, but with a determination to give the subject just and faithful attention, and becoming convinced of its superior merit in the treatment of disease, and having moral courage sufficient to endure the taunts and jeers of his allopathic brethren, he became a Homœopathist.

Denounced as a "knave and a quack," he was expelled from the Ontario County Medical Society, of which, for seven years, he was an honored member. In 1844 he moved to Rochester, N. Y., where he continued to practice Homœopathy until his death. In 1856 he was elected President of the State Homœopathic Medical Society.

A portion of his time was devoted to scientific pursuits. In meteorology he took great interest, and for over ten years made monthly reports to the Smithsonian Institute. He was a

member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was guided by the precepts of his Divine Master in his daily walk with men. In fair weather and in storm, by day and by night, he was ceaseless, untiring and uncomplaining in the discharge of his duty.

The poor and destitute never sought his aid or advice in vain. He was universally esteemed for his skill as a physician and his kind and courteous conduct in all the social relations of life.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1870.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MONROE COUNTY HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.—At a special meeting of the Monroe County Homeopathic Society, held on the 27th inst., the following resolutions were passed upon the death of two of its members, Drs. Geo. Lewis and M. M. Matthews, their venerable and revered President and Vice President:

Whereas, Dr. Geo. Lewis, after a long life of usefulness, has been called by God from his labors, having filled his mission faithfully and long, going from among us with his work accomplished and his labor ended as a physician; and

Whereas, The same inscrutable Providence has also removed suddenly from our midst, in full vigor of manhood, with his whole armor on, and with his hands still upon the ploughshare, our beloved brother and co-worker, Dr. M. M. Matthews, therefore

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of two of our most useful and esteemed members, we bow with humble submission to that Omnipotence which directs our ways, and in whose hands are our present and future destinies.

Resolved, That their lives of usefulness and perseverance should be a guide for our present and future efforts, that their memories will ever be kept fresh in our hearts, and the swiftness with which death has overtaken them, a continual reminder to us of the uncertainty of life.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed on our minutes, published and a copy sent to the families of the deceased.

The following from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* gives a detailed account of the accident:

FATAL ACCIDENT.—While the Washington and New York train was at Chester, on Friday night, Dr. M. M. Matthews, of Rochester, N. Y., attempted to pass from the rear cars (which come only to this city) to the front ones, which go through to New York city, and having to pass some sleeping cars, the train got under considerable motion before he could reach the rear of the front car, and in the attempt to get on he missed his hold and was thrown to the ground, striking on the back of his head. The train was stopped; he got up unaided and walked to the car and got on, not supposing himself seriously hurt. In a few minutes, however, he showed symptoms of injury of the brain, and in about twenty minutes from the time of the fall he sank into a comatose state. Dr. J. W. Dake, of Albion, N. Y., his traveling companion, brought him on to this city, which they reached at 1 A. M., and put up at the Girard House, when Professors C. Hering, C. G. Raue and J. C. Morgan were called in, and rendered every assistance, but to no purpose, and at 5 P. M. on Saturday he died, having never spoken a word or made a voluntary motion after first falling into coma. On Saturday morning his wife was telegraphed for, and arrived on Sunday morning,

but to find her husband, who parted from her Tuesday last, dead; and at 6.20, Sunday P. M., Dr. Dake and the sorrowing widow left with the remains by way of New York for Rochester, where they will arrive on the day the doctor had anticipated reaching home in health.

An autopsy by Prof. A. R. Thomas revealed no fracture of the skull, but an effusion of blood beneath the scalp behind the left ear, and a large effused mass of blood on the brain above the region of the right temple, while the cavity of the skull and spine was full of bloody fluid.

Mrs. Matthews left Philadelphia with warm expressions of gratitude to the physicians, and the proprietors and attachés of the Girard House, for the kind attentions shown to her husband.

Mr. Matthews was one of the oldest and most influential physicians of New York State, and was known only to be loved.

Biographical Sketch of the late Dr. M. M. Matthews, of Rochester.

Dr. Moses M. Matthews was born in Benton, Yates county, N. Y., July 7th, 1809. He was a son of Rensselaer and Nancy Matthews. He studied medicine with Drs. Georgia and Hall, in Hector, Tompkins county, N. Y., and attended the first course of lectures delivered at the Medical College at Geneva, N. Y., Willard Parker, M. D., now of New York, being one of the professors. He received his diploma in 1835, and commenced the practice of medicine in Mecklenburgh; afterward moved to Naples, and in 1840 went to Canandaigua, forming soon after a partnership with Dr. Richard Wells of that place.

December 28th, 1841, he was married to Miss Catharine E. Wells, daughter of Dr. Wells. In 1842 he was induced to investigate homœopathy. With a prejudiced mind, but with a determination to give it a just and faithful examination, he made himself acquainted with its best authors, and became convinced of its superior merit in the treatment of disease; and, with moral courage sufficient to endure the taunts and jeers of his allopathic brethren, he became a homœopathist.

Denounced as a "quack and a knave," he was expelled from the Ontario Medical Society, of which, for seven years before, he had been an honored member.

In 1844 he moved to Rochester, N. Y., where he continued to practice homœopathy until his death. His early advantages were very limited, but he never ceased to be a student; seldom allowing a day to pass without devoting some portion of the time to professional studies and scientific research.

In meteorology he was much interested, and for the last ten years of his life made monthly reports to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

In fair weather and in storm, by day and by night, he was ceaseless and untiring in the discharge of his duty, and the poor and destitute never applied to him in vain for aid or medical skill.

In 1856 he was elected president of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society. He was also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Matthews, in the fall of 1864, having a severe illness, which might soon return again, decided to relinquish the practice of his pro-

fession and give his attention to agriculture, and for that purpose left his home for Maryland with a view to a permanent settlement in a warmer climate.

It was upon his return from this journey that he received the injuries from which he died. In the last hours of his life he was attended by Professors Hering, Raue and Morgan of the Homœopathic College of Philadelphia, also by Dr. Wood, of the same place, and Dr. J. W. Dake, of western New York, who accompanied him upon his journey. He died among almost entire strangers, but received from all the kindest attentions one could have away from friends and home.

His death occurred at the Girard House, in Philadelphia, Saturday, November 23, 1867, from injuries received in attempting to enter a train of cars at Chester, Pa. At the time of his death he was fifty-eight years of age.

He was for many years a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was a worthy citizen and universally respected by a large circle of acquaintances.

He leaves a wife, a son and a daughter, who must ever mourn the loss of a husband so devoted and a father so kind and indulgent, ever ready to sacrifice his own pleasure and comfort for those he loved so tenderly, while his aged parents, who survive him, mourn a son upon whom they leaned for advice and counsel, in sickness and health.

Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. New York State. Vol 7.
p 648.

MATTHEWS, WALLACE BRUCE

WALLACE BRUCE MATTHEWS, Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born in St. Joseph county, Indiana, April 22, 1862, son of Oscar and Diana (Hutchinson) Matthews. He attended the district schools near, and afterward the high school in Hastings, Michigan, being graduated from the latter. From 1888 until 1890 he was a student in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and in 1890-91 in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated with the M. D. degree in 1891. He has since been engaged in general practice in Grand Rapids, and is on the visiting staff of the Union Benevolent Association Hospital there. He is ex-secretary of the Grand Rapids Homœopathic Medical Society, member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Western Michigan, the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, December 27, 1893, Emma R. Rosenberg, and they have one daughter, Gladys Evelyn Matthews.

King Vol 1V

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bey
announce the marriage of their daughter
Matilda
to
Dr. William Kirk Mathewson
on Wednesday, the twenty-first of November
one thousand, nine hundred and twenty-three
Altoona, Pennsylvania

MATTICE, GEORGE R.



5016 Haverford av.,
Phila., Pa. 19107

D. H. L. Northrop, Dean,

My dear Dr. Northrop:

After an examination by Dr. Goodno on the 30th ult. I was given every encouragement as to my improved physical condition, and my ultimate recovery at an early date. I therefore make application to the Faculty for a leave of absence until September 1st next.

Dr. Goodno informs me that for the next few weeks I must avoid all exercise, but can still do such clerical work at home as I have been doing since leaving the office. He informs me that after the period of rest I will probably be able to devote an hour or more a day at the office getting things in shape for the opening of the next session, and that I should be able to resume actively my position in September. He has kindly offered to make a report of my condition to the Faculty.

Trusting the Faculty will grant this request, and assuring them and you of my appreciation of past favors, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Geo. F. Matinee

P.S. I have sent a similar letter to the Registrar.

MATTSON, ALFRED SIMMONS

ALFRED SIMMONS MATTSON, Omaha, Nebraska, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1859, son of Charles H. and Catherine (Simmons) Mattson. His early education was acquired in the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia; his medical education in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1880. He practiced in Philadelphia in 1880; in Kenneth Square, Pennsylvania, from 1881 to 1883; in Moorestown, New Jersey, from 1884 to 1902; also in Philadelphia from 1895 to 1902; and since the last named year in Omaha. Dr. Mattson did post-graduate work in a private hospital in New York city; in the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital, also in the Metropolitan Hospital, New York city. He is a member of the West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society, the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Omaha Homœopathic Medical Society, the Nebraska State Homœopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homœopathy. He engaged in surgical as well as medical practice.

King Vol IV

MAUBEY, JEROME A

OBITUARY.

Jerome A. Maubey, M. D.

Jerome A. Maubey, M. D., eldest son of the late Hon. Cornelius Maubey, of Fort Plain, Montgomery county, N. Y., died at his residence in this city February 19, 1900, aged 82 years, 4 months and 11 days. He is survived by his wife, Frances A., eldest daughter of the late Justus Cooley, and brother Ambrose S., and sister Anna M., of Syracuse, and brother Albert G., of Brooklyn.

At an early age he entered Fairfield Academy. After completing his studies there, he engaged in literary pursuits for several years. He was a natural poet, contributing while a mere boy to the Knickerbocker, New Yorker, Atlantic Monthly, Godey's Magazine, New York Mirror, edited by Gen. Morris and N. P. Willis, and also The Louisville Journal, edited by George D. Prentice. He was intimately acquainted with Prentice, who wished him to become an associate editor. He had in his possession a number of complimentary letters of the beautiful lines he wrote, from George D. Prentice, Edgar A. Poe, Bayard Taylor and N. P. Willis. He was well read in the highest class of literature, and familiar with all the poets. He would frequently repeat pages and pages from memory during his illness.

To gratify the wishes of his father he relinquished literature and began the study of medicine, with his brother-in law, Darius Lomis, M. D., of New Berlin, N. Y. Being a close student he soon became interested and spent some time in the usual course of study. He attended the Albany Medical College and later Columbia University, New York. He also read the homœopathic course with J. C. Raymond, M. D., of Utica, and received his diploma from the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Oneida, N. Y. Educated in both schools (allopathic and homœopathic) he was well fitted for the practice of medicine, and became a devoted and successful physician.

He was deeply interested in science and astronomy and during his long illness surrounded himself with his books, and passed the otherwise wearisome hours in an enjoyable manner. He retained his mental faculties to a marked degree to the last hours of his life, remarking but a few days previous to his death, "My mind is clear as ever, but physically I am so weak."

He awaited his approaching death, with great calmness and resignation. He oftentimes repeated "Thanatopsis" and the touching lines, "I would not live alway, I ask not to stay."

He was unassuming, gentle, kind and possessed a refined and elevated nature. **Hom Recorder Aug 1900**

My full name is

I graduated at

My present address is

State of

Previous to that time I practised in

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year

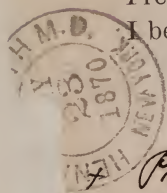
Alvina A. Maubey
Onida St. Hom. Medical Society +
Medical College, in the year 1860

Tishkell-on-the-Rock county of *Dutchess* Jan 1, 1869

where I have resided since

St. Andrews, Orange Co.

Brooklyn, N.Y.



Previous to this I attended two courses of lectures
at Albany Medical College and the other at the Medi-
cal department of the St. J. Homœopathic, both allopathic

MAURER, JOSEPH MORGAN

JOSEPH MORGAN MAURER, Washington, Pennsylvania, was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in 1848. He received his preliminary education in Baltimore, Maryland. His professional education was acquired in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1875. He began the practice of his profession in Baltimore, remained there but a short time, and then removed to Pottsville, succeeding Dr. Mera in practice. He resided and practiced there nearly two years, after which he removed to Washington, in 1877, and was the pioneer homœopath in Washington county. Dr. Maurer is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the American Roentgen Ray Society, and was a delegate to the International Electrical Congress.

King Vol 1V

MAUST, GEORGE WALTON

GEORGE WALTON MAUST, M. D., Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, was born in that state and acquired his literary education in Girard College, Philadelphia, graduating with the class of 1882. He was educated in medicine in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he came to his degree in 1893. He has since practiced in Lock Haven. Dr. Maust is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Hahnemann Institute of Philadelphia, and of the Central Pennsylvania District Homœopathic Medical Society.

King Vol 1v

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MR. MAY.

At an adjourned meeting of "The Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society," held in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday evening March 11, 1868, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Whereas, Since the last monthly meeting of "The Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society," we have been called to attend the funeral obsequies of our much esteemed friend and colleague, Horace May, M. D., who has been an honored member of this Society since its foundation.

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to Almighty God, who, in his inscrutable providence, has thus suddenly bereft us, we cherish a high respect for the memory of our beloved brother, who, by his untiring devotion to the duties of his profession for seventeen years in this city), has won the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and patrons, who now mourn with us the loss of a beloved physician and dear friend.

Resolved, That, by his sudden death, we who remain are admonished to increased diligence and faithfulness in discharging the duties of that profession to which he was so ardently devoted.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased our heartfelt sympathies in their affliction, and the assurance that we shall ever cherish in kind remembrance our departed brother's worth.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to the widow of the deceased, and also that they be published in the city papers, and in the medical journals.

A. C. BURKE, M. D., *President*.

B. FINCKE, M. D., *Recording Secretary*.

Trans. N. Y. Hom. Soc. V. 6. P 357.

Med Investigator May 18 68
Am Hom Observer Aug 1868

[11. *Obituary.*—HORACE MAY, M.D.

THIS highly respectable and amiable physician died in March, 1868. The sentiment and feeling of the profession, and of a large circle of friends, is thus expressed by the Kings County Medical Society:

At an adjourned meeting of the "Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society," held on Tuesday evening, 11th inst., the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Whereas, Since the last monthly meeting of the Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society, we have been called to attend the funeral obsequies of our much esteemed friend and colleague, *Horace May, M.D.*, who has been an honored member of the Society, since its foundation,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to Almighty God, who in His inscrutable Providence has thus suddenly bereft us, we cherish a high respect for the memory of our beloved brother, who, by his untiring devotion to the duties of his profession (for seventeen years in this city), has won the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and patrons, who now mourn with us the loss of a beloved physician and friend.

Resolved, That by his sudden death, we, who remain, are admonished to increased diligence and faithfulness in discharging the duties of that profession to which he was so ardently devoted.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased our heartfelt sympathies in their affliction, and the assurance that we shall ever cherish in kind remembrance our departed brother's worth.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to the widow of the deceased, and also that they be published in the city papers and in the homœopathic journals.

A. C. BURKE, M.D., *President.*

B. FINCKE, M.D., *Recording Secretary.*

N. Am. J. Hom. May 1868



Horace May M.D.

81 Court St.

Brooklyn
N.Y.

MAY, NEWTON

DR. NEWTON MAY was born at Coventry, Chester county, Pa., on the 26th day of December, 1807. Among his ancestry were those who bore the brunt of the organization of these United States, and by their wealth, brains and blood put it in its commanding position among nations.

The doctor's early life was devoted to the acquirement of a thorough literary education, after which he studied medicine, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania. First practicing in St. Louis, he was soon induced to remove to Flushing, Long Island, to assume the Professorship of Chemistry in the medical college there. After that he practiced for a short time in Philadelphia, but finally, about 1839, located in Holmesburg, Pa., where he continued until the time of his death. He practiced medicine for about fifty years, first under the Allopathic system, but afterwards as a Homœopath, he having been accidentally led to an investigation of its truths and principles. From the time of this investigation he determined to practice in what he now believed to be the only true method, and though he had to contend against many obstacles he at last triumphed, and when, at the end of his half century of practice, he looked backward, it was with a pride begotten of conquest. And, when he lay down to die it was as one of the most respected of the citizens of his county. He died at Holmesburg on the 27th day of January, 1889, and his remains lie buried in the grounds of the Episcopal Church at that place. His was a long life—more than four-score years—but it was a life full of work for the relief of suffering.

Tr Hom Med Soc Penna 1889

Pa.

It was not until the year 1840, that a Homœopathic physician located permanently within the borders of Chester county. Dr. Robert May, in that year, settled in the extreme Northern part of the county, in Warwick township, near Warwick Furnace. Dr. May had been a practitioner of Allopathic medicine, in former years, at the same place. It was the first spot he selected in Chester county after his graduation at the University of Pennsylvania in 1822, having been the private student of Dr. Thomas Davis, of this county. Soon tiring of that mode of practice, he says: "I ceased to use calomel and the lancet, and finally gave up altogether, being fully convinced of its absurdities. I used for a short time after this Thompsonian or the Botanic practice, but I also gave this up. I then took a trip to the West. After my return, I heard of the system of Homœopathy, and I determined to inquire into its truthfulness. Accordingly I went to the city (of Philadelphia), and visited Dr. Williamson and others. I purchased books and medicines, and ever since have been an *earnest advocate* of its truths." How long Dr. May remained at Warwick I can find no record. During his residence there he called meetings of the inhabitants, and lectured on the subject. The progress of the new system was very rapid, and many staunch friends were made. During his residence here, he married. About two years after his wedlock, he moved from Warwick to North Coventry township, four miles from Pottstown, at which place he remained until the day of his death, enjoying the confidence of all around him, and the profits of a large practice. It is said that in the latter years of his life, when he was enfeebled by disease, his wife interested herself in his profession, and was of very material aid to him. This venerable disciple of Hahneman lived to the good old age of 72, dying on the 26th day of January, 1867. Dr. May was a successful practitioner. In the Summer of 1853 an epidemic of dysentery swept the whole country around him. He attended 73 cases, lost but two, both of these quite young children. At another time Diptheria raged so fearfully that out of five families, in as many miles, 19 children and some adults died. He says: "I took the alarm, and commenced prescribing the iodide of mercury

Hom. in Chester Co. Jones.

(as a prophylactic). Its effects were astonishing. I think I must have given it to 200 children, only three of whom took the diphtheria, after taking the preventative, two of them very lightly; the other, under the influence of *strong* medicine, died." He closes his interesting letter by saying, with emphasis: "*I use no other than Homœopathic medicine, and that in small doses.*" Much honor is due to his memory.

Dr. Robert May graduated at the Pennsylvania College of Physicians, and for awhile practiced the old-school system. In 1838 or 1840 he took up the study of homœopathy, lectured upon it through Chester and Berks counties, near the border of which he resided, being the only homœopathic physician in Chester County, and the only one between Reading and Philadelphia.

His wife studied medicine and practiced, to some extent, before they were married. He died in 1865, and notwithstanding a violent opposition, his wife succeeds admirably in the practice.

W.C.

MAYCOCK, JAMES BURT

JAMES BURT MAYCOCK, Buffalo, New York, born Buffalo, August 1, 1864;
graduated M. D. Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, 1886; spent one year in
London attending clinics at Children's Hospital, Golden Square Hospital for diseases
of the throat, and doing pathology at St. Bartholomew's; medical examiner for New
York State Hospital for Tuberculosis; member of American Institute of Homœopathy.

MAYER, CHESTER ALFRED

CHESTER ALFRED MAYER, Louisville, Kentucky, is a native of Buffalo, New York, born January 27, 1857, son of Alfred Mayer and Louise Colman Lusk, his wife. After studying in the public and private schools of Buffalo and Newark, New York, he attended the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. His professional education was acquired in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1881. After graduation he served as resident physician in the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital for a short time, and from 1881 to 1883 served in the same capacity in the Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital. Since the latter year (1883) Dr. Mayer has been engaged in general practice continuously in Kentucky, and in connection therewith was at one time professor of theory and practice of medicine in the Southwestern Homœopathic Medical College; visiting and consulting physician to the City Hospital, Louisville, and chief of the medical staff of the Methodist Orphans' Home of Louisville. He is a member and president of the Falls Cities Homœopathic Medical Society, member and president of the Kentucky State Homœopathic Medical Society and a member of the Kentucky state board of health. He also is a member of the F. & A. M. and the Pendernis Club. On April 24, 1884, he married Martha Lee, and they have one daughter—Frances Mayer.

MAYER, MARTIN (also M M Marix)

Name in full

269

Martin Mayer

P. O. Address in full

Leavenworth City, Kansas

Graduate (or Licentiate) of Hahnemann Med. College, Chicago

" ad eundem, Homeopathic Med. College of Missouri

John Jacob Edic, M.D. Leavenworth City, Kansas,
Graduate of Yale, and Bellevue Hosp. Med. College, N.Y.

Firm Name: Drs. Mayer & Edic

MAXSON, HENRY R., M.D., of Nortonville, Kansas, was born Feb. 18, 1839, in Allegany county, New York. He attended the Alfred University, Alfred Centre, New York, during the years 1858, '59, '60 and '61. He entered the army as a member of Company C, 85th New York Volunteers, in September, 1861, with which he served through the peninsular campaign of General McClellan's. Later he was attacked with typhoid fever and was discharged in 1862. He, while in the army, was graduated from, Alfred University as Ph.B. in 1862. The Doctor was married in 1866.

He commenced the study of medicine in 1876 and attended the New York Homeopathic Medical College from which he graduated in the year 1880. Dr. Maxson is a member of the Kansas Homeopathic Medical Society. A medical examiner in the societies of A. O. U. W. and the Knights and Ladies of Security.



H. R. MAXSON, M. D.,
Nortonville, Kans.

(New York Homeopathic Medical College, 1880.)

MAXWELL, ADELBERT BERTEL

ADELBERT BERTEL MAXWELL, Ames, Iowa, born Du Page county, Ill., February 10, 1863; education, Iowa State College, agricultural and mechanic arts departments (1880); student in medical department, University of the State of Iowa; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1901; assistant demonstrator of histology, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1899; assistant instructor and demonstrator of pathology and microscopy, 1900-1901; city clerk, Ames, ten years; secretary of board of health; secretary of school district.



CAFFEE, EDWIN M., M. D., of Mount Carroll, Ills., was born at Towanda, Pa., July 7th, 1832.

After terminating his scholastic education in his native town, he entered the office of Dr. Leonard Pratt, of Towanda, in 1851, for the purpose of reading medicine, and preparing himself for a University course.

He afterwards matriculated in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and having observed the usual curriculum he obtained his degree of M. D. in 1855.

After graduating, he removed to the West, took up his abode at Mount Carroll, Ills., and opened an office for the practice of homœopathic medicine and surgery. There he has resided for the past eighteen years, earnestly and faithfully devoting the talents with which he is gifted, to the advancement of the good cause, finding his reward in his own conscience, and in the large and lucrative practice which his well known ability has earned for him amongst all classes of his fellow-townsmen.

A staunch believer in the doctrines of homœopathy, and a zealous advocate of its principles, he has identified himself with every genuine endeavor calculated to advance its interests. He was elected President of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society in 1871.

Dunham Coll J1 Apr 1899



Sincerely Yours
E. M. McAfee M.D.

DR. E. M. MCAFEE, the Medical Director of the Magno-Mud Cure and Lithia Water Baths, is one of the most distinguished physicians of the country. A Pennsylvanian by birth, he took a collegiate degree at the Susquehanna Institute, Towanda, Pa., and graduated at the Philadelphia School of Medicine in 1855, settling down to practice in Mt. Carroll, Ill. About 1880 he removed to Clinton, Iowa, where he practiced for sixteen years. During these many years Dr. McAfee was examining surgeon in the army, pension examiner and medical examiner for a score of life insurance companies. He has acted as President of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society and the Western Academy, and is a member of many medical associations. When the doctor first began to examine the Magno-Mud Cure, he visited this resort seven times to study the treatment. He is thoroughly conversant with the efficacy of the cure, and enthusiastic in his work, for which his scientific inclinations, his humanity and genial nature pre-eminently fit him. As the Clinton Daily Herald says: "Quick to think, decide and act, correct in diagnosis and treatment, and of a genial and whole-souled nature that is in itself a tonic to the ailing, Dr. McAfee has the qualities of the ideal physician."—*Editor.*

McAFFEE, JAMES D

JAMES D. McAFEE, Cleveland, Ohio, born Peninsula, Summit county, Ohio, in 1861; literary education, Ada Normal School; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1891; appointed member of Cleveland board of health in June, 1903.

MCBEAN, GEORGE MARTIN

GEORGE MARTIN McBEAN, Chicago, Illinois, was born in that city, April 20, 1875, son of James G. and Lizzie (Hawley) McBean. He is of English and Scotch descent. He attended the Chicago public schools and Armour Institute of Technology and was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, with the degree of M. D. in 1899. He has since engaged in general practice in his native city and is associate professor of rhinology and laryngology in Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Illinois State and the Chicago Homœopathic Medical societies, also the Clinical Society of Hahnemann Hospital and the Phi Alpha Gamma fraternity.

King Vol IV

MCBRIDE, JOHN BARNES

JOHN BARNES McBRIDE, Zanesville, Ohio, was born January 25, 1867, in Sandy Lake, Pennsylvania, and is son of Archibald and Susanna (Barnes) McBride. After leaving high school he attended Grove City College, and acquired his medical education in the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1896. He practiced in Atlantic, Pennsylvania, from August, 1896, to February, 1901, since which time he has been a general practitioner of Zanesville. Dr. McBride is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Southeastern Ohio, and at present is serving as its president; he is also a member of the staff of the city hospital.

King Vol 1V

MCBRIDE MARTHA ALICE

MARTHA ALICE McBRIDE, Zanesville, Ohio, was born in Sandy Lake, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1860, her parents being Archibald and Susanna (Barnes) McBride. She attended the common and high schools and Westminster College, and gained her professional education in the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, being graduated in 1897. She has since practiced in Zanesville, and is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Southeastern Ohio.

King Vol 1V

MCBRIDE, MARION GAGE

MARION GAGE MCBRIDE, Ravenna, Ohio, born Freedom, Ohio; literary education, Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1883; member of city board of health since 1889; now secretary and physician of the board.

McBURNLEY, BENJAMIN A

BENJAMIN A. McBURNLEY, Chicago, Illinois, known to the homœopathic profession not only as a physician of repute but in his capacity of lecturer on surgery and also as clinician in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, is a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, born July 6, 1873, son of W. T. McBurney and Rachel Ride, his wife. His earlier education was acquired in the high school at Sandy Lake, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1890, and his higher education in Grove City College, Grove City, Pennsylvania, where he graduated B. Sc. in 1893. He was educated in medicine in the Chicago Homœopathic College and also in Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, where he came to his degree. He then served as interne at the Cook County Hospital (1896-1897), and now is attending surgeon to that institution, and also to the Chicago Homœopathic Hospital and the Garfield Park Sanitarium; lecturer on surgery and clinician at Hahnemann Medical College, his alma mater. Dr. McBurney is a member

of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association, the Chicago Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Cook County Clinical Society. He married, September 5, 1900, Kittie Howe, by whom he has one son, George H. McBurney.

King Vol 1V

MCCANTS, ARCHIBALD C

Name in full

Archibald C. McCants

P. O. Address in full

Jacksonville Fla

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Grad Hon Med Coll Penn

MCCARTY, MARY E

Time and Death in the unceasing march has claimed another companion of our college days. Dr. Mary E. McCarty—"Mother McCarty" we used to call her then, has answered the roll call and her work is ended.

Although not a prominent figure in the ranks of the profession her work and efforts are worthy of more than passing notice, and in some quarters her influence will last long after she is forgotten. Graduating in 1890 with sixteen more of us she took up her work in an humble way and was quite successful, but in earlier years she had taught school, had been interested in many lives and private practice did not appeal to her as did that in which she could exert a personal interest upon those with whom she came in contact. For this reason she became interested in the Maternity known as the White Cross Home, and became its Resident Physician.

Here she worked beyond her endurance; she was Matron, Housekeeper, Physician, Confidant, Advisor, and often times Manager, and her influence for good in the lives of the unfortunate girls with whom she came in contact can never be known.

But the inevitable came, she broke down under the strain, and it well nigh broke her heart when she was forced to give up the work. Thereafter for a time she engaged again in private practice but the body was unable to accomplish what the mind desired and for the past few years she was practically retired.

The immediate cause of her demise was Bronchitis. Peace to her ashes.

Clin Reporter Apr 1810

MCCARTY, ROBERT HENDERSON

ROBERT HENDERSON McCARTY, Junior, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a native of that city, born in 1870, son of Robert H. McCarty and Mary E. Faulkner, his wife. His earlier education was acquired in the Philadelphia public schools, and his medical education in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which latter institution he graduated in 1895, and of the alumni association of which he is a member. Since graduation Dr. McCarty has been engaged in general practice.

King Vol IV

McCAULEY, E S H

E. S. H. McCAULEY, practicing physician of Beaver, Pennsylvania, was born in 1873 in Beaver county, and studied for his profession in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, graduating in the class of 1897. After graduation he served as interne at the Homœopathic Hospital, Rochester, New York (1897-1898). He is visiting physician and surgeon to Beaver Valley General Hospital, New Brighton, Pennsylvania, and member of the training school board of the same institution. Dr. McCauley is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœ-

opathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and the Beaver County Homœopathic Medical Society. He also is medical examiner for the American Temperance Life Insurance Company, the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa, and of the Security Mutual Life Insurance Company of Binghamton, New York. *King Vol 1V*

MCCAULEY, JOHN CORRAN

JOHN CORRAN MCCAULEY, Rochester, Pennsylvania, was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1864. He studied for his profession in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, graduating in 1890. He is a member of the staff of

the Beaver Valley General Hospital, and a member of the board of censors of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and of the Beaver County Homœopathic Medical Society. Dr. McCauley also is local surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. King Vol IV



JOHN C. McCAULEY, M. D.,
Rochester, Pa.

MCCAUSLAND, HARRY PORTER

HARRY PORTER MCCAUSLAND, M.D.,

DETROIT, MICH.

Dr. McCausland was elected a member of the Institute in 1896 at its session in Detroit. He was the son of John A. McCausland, of Aylmer, Ont., and was born at that place in July, 1861. After attending the High School at Aylmer, he studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. M. B. McCausland, of Ingersoll, Ont., attended lectures at Trinity College, Toronto, where he graduated in 1882, and began the practice of his profession at Aylmer with Dr. P. W. McLay. After three years he gave up the practice of medicine, removed to Detroit, and accepted a position with Parke, Davis & Co., representing them in Australia. Those members of the Institute who visited the laboratory of Messrs. Davis & Company during the session of the Institute at Detroit, will recall the courtesy of the doctor, who acted as their escort. He died in Baltimore, November 11, 1899.

A I H 1900



MCHEENEY, ALFRED BRUN-
SON, A. M., M. D., of Chicago,
Ills., was born in Trumbull
county, O., August 19th, 1826.

His father was of Scotch parentage, but came to the United States when quite young, and though now in his eighty-fifth year, is still in good health. His mother, though of English parentage, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., and lived with his father in married life fifty-five years. He removed with his parents to Illinois when only ten years old, where he attended the various public and private schools of the neighborhood, subsequently entering Knox College of that State, where he graduated with honors, receiving the degree of A. M. at that institution. He now commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John Babcock, at Galesburg, Ills., an early believer in homœopathy. He attended two full courses of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1853. He then immediately located at Canton, Ills., where he secured a good practice. In 1855, he went to Philadelphia to have the advantage of hospital and clinical practice, where he also attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College and the Pennsylvania Medical College, in both of which institutions he took the degree of M. D. In 1856, he returned to Illinois, settling in Quincy, where, though making many valued friends, his business was not satisfactory, and he only remained about two years. After looking about for some time, and practising a few months in company with Dr. George W. Foote, at Kewanee, Henry county, Ills., he married Lizzie A. Hudnutt, daughter of Dr. Hudnutt, of Mount Morris, N. Y., and in 1859, settled at Alton, Ills., where his wife died in 1860. Here, in due time, he obtained as much practice as he could attend to.

In 1862, he was appointed Pension Surgeon, holding that office till 1867, when he resigned. In 1862, he was also appointed, by President Lincoln, Surgeon in the Provost Marshal's office for the examination of volunteers, recruits and drafted men—an office he held till the close of the war, in 1865.

Though much occupied by his official duties, by working early and late he managed to retain his private practice. In 1867, he returned to Quincy, where he enjoyed a lucrative business. But never feeling quite satisfied with his profession, and never fully believing in homœopathy as an *exclusive* guide in medicine, he gave up his practice, and, in 1868, invested considerable capital, accumulated in Alton, in real estate in Chicago. This venture proved so successful that he is now independent, and no longer feels the necessity of active practice. During the great fire which burnt Chicago, October 8th and 9th, 1871, he was greatly exposed, receiving a severe shock to his nervous system, from which he has not yet fully recovered, although he is gradually gaining strength and is able to travel.

McCLAIN, J F



Franklin Johnson Co. Indiana

May 20 1867

Sec. American Institute of Homoeopathy
N. Y.

Your circulars were this day received
but I do not wish to connect myself
with your Institute East of the
Mountains. But send you my
card which furnishes you my address.

Yours Truly

J. F. McLean

MCCLATCHEY, ROBERT J., M.D., of Philadelphia, Pa.; born there April 6th, 1836; was educated at Nazareth Hall and the Academy of the P. E. Church in Philadelphia; entered the office of Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth, the distinguished surgeon, now of New York; matriculated at and was graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1856. He was made Demonstrator of

Anatomy in the College the following year, and held the position two terms; devoted himself to private practice from 1858 to 1867—a portion of the time in Bethlehem; accepted the chair of Anatomy in his *Alma Mater* in 1867, and while discharging its duties acceptably, lectured on Clinical Medicine. In April, 1868, he was made editor of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, a journal of approved literary and scientific merits that he still edits.

Dr. McClatchey is a ready and vigorous writer, and has contributed extensively to homœopathic literature. He has been Secretary of the Philadelphia Homœopathic Medical Society since its institution; edited Laurie's Homœopathic Domestic Medicine, and was elected General Secretary by the American Institute of Homœopathy in this city, in June, 1871. His acquaintance with homœopathic physicians is unequalled, and he is esteemed by all. As a practitioner, his distinguished success has won for him a large and lucrative practice. The comparative youth, the thorough education, the eminent attainments and success of Dr. McClatchey insure for him a brilliant career.

R. J. McClatchey, M.D., born in Philadelphia April 6th, 1836, was an office student of William S. Helmuth, and a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1856; has practiced in Philadelphia ever since, excepting a brief season at Bethlehem, Pa. In 1867 he accepted the Chair of Anatomy in his alma mater, and in 1868 became editor of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, a position which he still holds. He was elected General Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1871, and has been a faithful and most efficient officer. He was also Secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia County from its commencement for several succeeding years. He edited Laurie's *Homœopathic Domestic Physician*.

DR. ROBERT J. McCLATCHEY

It is with deep regret that we note the decease of this eminent colleague, who died in Philadelphia recently, of apoplexy. Dr. McClatchey was for many years the accomplished editor of our valued contemporary the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, for several years Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and, at the time of his death was Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

He was an able writer, an excellent teacher and a beloved physician.

Thus another of the hard workers in the profession passes on, and our pen grows weary in the task of keeping the record in which duty must still sustain us in doing.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pa., having been convened in special session to take action upon the death of Prof. R. J. McClatchey,

M.D., and the members having spoken of their friend in terms of warmest eulogy, a committee, appointed to formulate an expression for the adoption of the society, agreed upon the following:

"That in the death of Dr. McClatchey, the profession has lost one of its most valuable members and ablest defenders: for, whether as physician, professor, author or editor, the same vigorous, painstaking and scholarly characteristics were ever conspicuous."

To the individual members, his loss will be mourned as that of a friend; his genial presence and true gentlemanly bearing having endeared him to all.

To the family we can but offer our sincere sympathy, trusting they may receive strength and consolation from the source of all good.

J. H. McClelland, W. R. Childs, J. F. Cooper, J. C. Burgher, W. J. Martin, committee

N. Y. Times X. 349

W. C.

In Memoriam.

PROF. R. J. MCCLATCHEY, M. D.

Born in Philadelphia, April 6, 1836.

Fell asleep, January 15, 1883, aged 46 years,
9 months, and 9 days.

*"Ready always to give answer to every man that
asketh you a reason concerning the hope that is in
you."* 1 Peter iii, 15.

Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee;
Let the water and the blood,
From Thy riven side which flowed,
Be of sin the double cure,
Save me from its guilt and power.

Nothing in my hand I bring,
Simply to Thy cross I cling;
Naked, come to Thee for dress;
Helpless, look to Thee for grace;
Foul, I to the fountain fly,
Wash me, Saviour, or I die.

While I draw this fleeting breath,
When I close my eyes in death,
When I soar to worlds unknown,
See Thee on Thy judgment throne;
Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH,
JANUARY 18, 1883.

Robert J. McClatchey died at Phila on Jan. 15, 1883, of apoplexy after an illness of about fourteen hours. Dr McC was president of

the Hahnemann Club of Philadelphia—the organization which owns the *Hahnemannian Monthly*—and was for ten years its editor. He was born at Philadelphia, April 6, 1836. He commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Wm. S. Helmuth, then professor of practice in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and graduated from that institution in 1856. In 1863 he located at Philadelphia, where he remained during the rest of his life. He was an earnest worker in the cause of homœopathy, his executive ability being well illustrated in the reorganizing of the homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia into the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia, of which he held the office of secretary for nine years; also in the organizing of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg, in which he held prominent offices. In 1867 he accepted the professorship of anatomy in the college of his alma mater. In 1868 the faculty appointed him to the editorship of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*. In 1871 the American Institute of Homœopathy elected him to its general secretaryship, which position he retained for eight consecutive years. He first suggested the advisability of the establishment of a homœopathic hospital for children, and the result was "The Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia." Most of the honors conferred by the profession upon Dr. McClatchey were such as involved laborious toil and constant self-sacrifice. The whole of his professional life, with the exception of a few of his later years, exhibited an almost tireless physical and mental energy.

N.E. Med. Gaz. V. 18. p 95. (March, 1883)

McCLATCHEY.—On the 12th October, 1875, Mary J., wife of Robert J. McClatchey, M. D., of Philadelphia, Penn., of valvular disease of the heart. The numerous friends of Dr. McClatchey, in different parts of the country, will be pained to learn of his severe affliction in this untimely loss of the companion of his early life, and mother of his two young children. The health of Mrs. McClatchey, had not been good for several years, and during the past year her strength had been severely taxed by the anxiety and fatigue resulting from the protracted illness and death in her own family of a brother, and young child. While in a broken down condition from these causes, she was taken with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which involved the heart to such an extent as to finally destroy her life.

Notwithstanding the great suffering attending her illness, Mr. McClatchey bore her sickness with uncomplaining submission, being comforted by the sympathy and constant attention of many friends.—*Am. J. M. M. Med. Phil.*

Am. Hom. Obs. V. 13. p 72. Jan 1876

107 EIGHTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

My full name is *Robert J. McClatchey of Pennsylvania*
I graduated at *Homœopathic* Medical College in the year *1856*
My present address is *918 North Tenth Street* county of *Philadelphia*
State of *Pennsylvania* where I have resided since *1864*
Previous to that time I practised in *Bethlehem, Penna., and in Philadelphia*
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1856* at *Philadelphia*.



[PUBLISHED BY THE HAHNEMANN CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.]

PROF. ROBERT J. McCLATCHEY, M.D.

ROBERT J. McCLATCHEY was born in Philadelphia, April 6th, 1836. His early education was obtained in the public and private schools of his native city, supplemented by a course of English, classical, and mathematical training at Nazareth Hall, Penna. He commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. William S. Helmuth, then professor of practice in the young Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and graduated from that institution in 1856. A year or two after his graduation he settled in Bethlehem, Pa. Upon the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, he assisted in raising a company of volunteers, and was selected as lieutenant of the company. The medical examination resulted in his rejection on account of an inguinal hernia. Disappointed in his desire to enter the army, he travelled extensively in his native State, delivering addresses in behalf of the government cause, and otherwise aiding in securing volunteer recruits. He subsequently became a member of the Union League and of the Secret League of America, in both of which relations he performed useful service. In the spring of 1863 he returned to Philadelphia, and located at number 916 North Tenth Street, above Poplar, afterwards removing to number 918, where he remained during the rest of his life. He was not very long in securing a good practice in his new field, and rapidly made his way to an enviable position in the esteem and respect of his professional brethren, old and young. In 1866 he was one of the most earnest of those who united in reorganizing the homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia into "the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia," and was elected its first secretary, which office he held for nine years. It was during this period that Dr. McClatchey developed, in a marked degree, that unusual force of intellect and character that made him so prominent a figure in professional circles, and invested him with a power of leadership seldom acquired by men of his years, particularly in the learned professions.

It was not alone in relation to his local society, however, that his valuable qualities were manifested. Other duties and responsibilities followed in rapid succession. On June 5th, 1866, only three months subsequent to the reorganization of the Philadelphia County Society, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania was organized in Pittsburgh, and Dr. McClatchey was called to six consecutive years of active service as its corresponding secretary and as the chief, indeed, almost the sole, editor of its *Transactions*. In 1867 he was called by his Alma Mater to the professorship of anatomy, a position he held for two years, during a period of the greatest trial the college ever experienced. Here, as in his other official relations, his quick, almost intuitive perception, his far-seeing discernment, his sound judgment, and his practical resource, were made available in aiding to bring order out of almost hopeless confusion, and securing unity where only discord had reigned before. In 1868 the faculty appointed him to the editorship of the HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY, which at that time was owned and published by the college. This field of labor offered a fitting opportunity for the display of his literary powers, and the journal speedily assumed a place among the most influential periodicals of the day. His editorship extended over ten annual volumes, and his trenchant pen exerted a marked influence in professional councils. In 1871 the American Institute of Homœopathy elected him to its general-secretaryship, the most responsible position in the gift of the American homœopathic profession. His executive ability, his literary capacity, and his wise judgment were well known to his fellow-members of the Institute, and the new responsibility was conferred with a confidence which subsequent events proved to be well founded. True, his individuality and the energy with which all his plans were pursued, sometimes brought him into conflict with those holding different views of professional policy, but the vast majority of his brethren approved his course and his methods in nearly or quite all instances. He was continued in this office for eight consecutive years, twice as long as the position has ever been held by any other individual. During this official relation his knowledge, not only of the business of the Institute, but of the physicians, the societies and the homœopathic institutions of the country, was almost wonderful in its scope and completeness. This knowledge was constantly available in the interests of the societies and physicians he served. At the same time his editorial skill in the publication

of the Institute's *Transactions* gave additional value to his services as secretary of the organization.

In 1871 the Hahnemann Club of Philadelphia was organized, largely as a result of the plans and efforts of Dr. McClatchey. He, with his near professional friends, had often talked of the advantages of such an organization to its own members, of the unifying influence which it might exert upon the entire profession of the city and vicinity, and of the work it might accomplish for the public good. When the club was organized he was chosen its President, and was re-elected to the office from year to year so long as his life was spared. At the annual meeting of the Club held in 1875, and again in 1876, he urged upon the members the advisability of originating a movement for the establishment of a homœopathic hospital for children. This project took definite form in the autumn of 1876, and early the next year an organization was effected, and a charter secured for "The Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia." The organization of such an institution was first suggested to the doctor by his former wife, after listening to his reading from "Our Mutual Friend," Dickens's account of the waif who died in the Children's Hospital, and who, with his dying breath, bequeathed his toys to his fellow-sufferer in the adjacent cot. And so, the institution which he was so largely instrumental in establishing, will stand as his appropriate memorial.

Most of the honors conferred by the profession upon Dr. McClatchey were such as involved laborious toil and constant self-sacrifice. Yet it is pleasant to record that a few of them were of a different character. In 1874 he was elected President of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and in 1877-78 held a similar position in the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia County. He also held an honorary membership in the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, and in the Mexican Institute of Homœopathy.

Besides his work in direct relation to medical societies, hospitals, etc., Dr. McClatchey also prepared a revision of Laurie's *Domestic Physician*, a large octavo volume, published in 1871, in which the most approved homœopathic treatment was carefully laid down, and the best known New Remedies were introduced. He also assisted very materially in the revision of Guernsey's *Obstetrics* previous to the issue of the second edition of that well-known treatise. THE HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY and other journals, and the *Transactions* of the National and State

medical societies exhibit numerous valuable scientific productions of his pen.

It was not to be expected that the versatile genius of such a man in such a profession could escape the demand for its employment in the work of medical education. Consequently we find that although the union and consolidation of the two Philadelphia Homœopathic Colleges in 1869 did for a time exempt him from this work, a second call of this nature came about the year 1872. This, for purely personal reasons, he declined, but in 1877, in response to the urgent solicitation of the college, he accepted the professorship of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine, and filled it with a remarkable measure of acceptance and success until the close of his life, and while during the whole of this time he enjoyed but indifferent health, he will always be remembered by those who were privileged to sit as learners at his feet, and those who were associated with him in his work, as possessing clear conceptions of the subjects he taught, as a man of ripe medical scholarship, and of the broadest and most comprehensive views of the work of medical education.

The whole of Dr. McClatchey's professional life, with the exception of a few of his later years, exhibited an almost tireless physical and mental energy. At one time he was secretary of the County Medical Society, secretary of the State Medical Society, and editor of its *Transactions*, editor and business manager of the HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY, professor of Anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and lecturer on Clinical Medicine in the same institution, and all this, while attending to the duties of quite a large practice. Later he held the professorship of Pathology and Practice, the editorship of the journal and the secretaryship of the American Institute at one and the same time, and until his health gave way, none of these interests suffered at his hands for lack of judicious and energetic management.

From the moment when, in 1871, the project of a "World's Convention" of homœopathic physicians, to be held in Philadelphia, in 1876, was first suggested to him, he manifested the most enthusiastic interest in its success. Associated intimately with Carroll Dunham in the work of preparation for the Convention, he planned liberally and labored assiduously to secure its highest possible results. But about the time that the Convention was held, or shortly afterwards, his intimate personal friends—and he had hosts of them—began to observe an evident failure in his old-time energy, as manifested more es-

pecially in the lessening promptitude with which his more public work was performed. He seemed, in conversation, to express the same interest in his work as of old, and was ever planning for its completion, but one after another his plans failed of their golden fruition. The journal issues fell into arrears; the work of issuing the *Transactions* of the World's Convention, so anxiously and expectantly awaited, dragged slowly along, and presently ceased altogether; professional meetings of various kinds were unattended, committee work was left undone, and even his private business showed symptoms of neglect. Then, a waiting, expectant profession began to question, then to criticise, and then to denounce, until, finally, even the harshest expressions were vented against him by those who little dreamed that his failures were due, not to culpable indifference, but to the paralyzing influence of insidious disease. The chief point against which professional criticism was directed, was the non-appearance of the World's Convention *Transactions*. Dr. McClatchey having been largely instrumental in securing the success of the Convention, was, as he freely confessed, ambitious to present the two huge volumes of its *Transactions* to the profession in the best possible form, with all their essays, histories, statistics, and proceedings, finished and complete. The amount of labor performed upon the manuscripts by the lamented Dunham, and by the scores of men who had aided in it, had impressed the profession with the false idea that comparatively little work was needed to fit them for the compositor, but when Carroll Dunham's health gave way, and all the manuscripts came into Dr. McClatchey's hands, the astounding confusion and incompleteness of the work of preparation were found to be such that only by an enormous amount of toil could he hope to fit them for issue from the press. The vast magnitude of this work, which a few brief years before would have been undertaken systematically and fearlessly, now, in the broken state of his health, utterly discouraged and appalled him. Yet he succeeded in extricating some considerable portions of the work from its almost hopeless chaos, until, worn out with the unequal struggle, he abandoned it entirely, yet in the hope of some day taking it up again and pushing it to completion.

It must not be supposed that those who enjoyed the opportunity of close and constant intimacy with him were much better informed respecting the essential causes of his failure than were his brethren who lived at a distance. True, they did know something of the vastness of the work before him,

and that his inability to grapple successfully with it was due to some physical cause. Nor were any of them much wiser until his friends in the college faculty at last found opportunity to literally force him to abandon the work to other hands; and then, the long strain over, the reaction came, the worn-out brain and body suddenly succumbed, and for weeks lay struggling in a conflict between life and death. His disease was purely cerebral, and at last his failures were all explained.

This was in June, 1880. To the surprise of his physicians he slowly returned to some measure of health and strength, but it was painfully evident to all his professional friends that he was no longer the physical and intellectual giant that he once had been. In some respects, it is true, much of his old-time brilliancy was restored, but his power for long-continued and severe mental or physical work was gone. His health was wrecked irretrievably, and his medical associates were fully aware that the disaster which has so recently befallen them in his death, might occur at any moment. And so, after two years more of labor, unexpectedly perhaps to him, he has suddenly ceased to go in and out among us. The tired brain and body are in calm repose, and the spirit is enjoying its heaven-bestowed reward.

The close of this useful, laborious, and honored life came at five minutes past noon, on Monday, January 15th, 1883, after an illness of about fourteen hours. He had been in his usual health, had attended, during the previous week, the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Homœopathic Library Association, and the monthly meeting of the County Medical Society, had delivered his usual didactic and clinical lectures at the college, and, on the day preceding his death, had visited an unusually large circle of his patients. On Sunday evening he was sitting in his office in conversation with his family and his friend, Dr. Charles M. Brooks, when, a few minutes before ten o'clock, he complained of intense pain in his head. This continued, and was shortly followed by muscular tremors and weakness, with nausea and vomiting. He was assisted to his bed, and his physician, Professor John E. James, was summoned, who found his symptoms as above narrated, together with some difficulty in articulation and partial right hemiplegia. Improvement appeared to follow the use of remedies, the intense pain and vomiting subsided, and the patient fell into what seemed an easy and natural sleep. Dr. James returned home near midnight, hoping that the greatest danger was past. Shortly afterward he returned to his patient in answer to an

urgent message, and found him unconscious, and presenting all the signs of sanguineous apoplexy. The coma became more and more profound until the end. Drs. J. E. James, C. M. Brooks, Bushrod W. James, and Pemberton Dudley were at his bedside when the spirit departed; Dr. A. R. Thomas had left him but a few minutes previously. After nearly twenty-seven years of active service in the profession he loved, he was caught away to his reward from the midst of his labors and in the prime of his usefulness.

It was but two or three years subsequent to the reception of his medical degree when Dr. McClatchey united himself in marriage with Miss Mary J. Milner, of Philadelphia, a lady of the most lovely Christian and domestic qualities. Three children were born of this union, two of whom, both daughters, are now living, the other, a son, having died in infancy. Mrs. McClatchey died October 7th, 1875, the evening before the meeting of the State Medical Society, of which her husband was then the presiding officer. Subsequently he married Miss Harriet A. Senseman, who survives him, and who has been to him and to his children all that a noble, devoted, Christian womanhood can prove to the heart and home of man, a companion, counsellor, comforter, protector and friend.

In his religious life, Dr. McClatchey was by no means obtrusive, yet there is abundant reason to know that it was characterized by the same firmness of conviction, the same confidence of faith, and the same devotion to principle that were manifest in all his outward and more worldly relations. Indeed, it would appear that the settled firmness of his religious faith and principles formed the real basis of that sturdy character which made him so earnest a champion of whatever he believed to be true, and so uncompromising a foe to injustice and error. Nor did he hesitate to avow publicly his faith in a Supreme Ruler over the destinies of nature, of nations and of men, and his trust in a Divine Redeemer. From his boyhood he was a member of the congregation of the First Moravian Church of Philadelphia—as were his ancestors—and was for fifteen years a member of its Board of Elders.

Like all men of positive character, Dr. McClatchey had some enemies. Considering his sturdy independence in the formation of his opinions, and his perfect freedom in expressing them, it is a wonder that he had so few. His bitterest antagonists, so far as we know, were made such solely by reason of difference of medical belief,—a statement by no means creditable to the spirit of modern scientific research and dis-

cussion. He was not more easily excited than most of his fellows, yet he could not tamely brook any assault upon his perfect freedom of opinion, or any aspersion of his professional honesty. In the face of either he was as a lion let loose among his tormentors. Yet no discussion of a scientific topic, however sharp, or however antagonistic to his own views, could disturb his equanimity, or affect his personal friendship for his opponent. His keen wit, his acute sense of humor, his quickness at repartee, his incisive manner in debate, his geniality, and his firmness in friendship, will make his name a pleasant memory to those who knew him well in life, until they shall join him on the other side. And the work that he did for humanity, for science, for his profession, will live and grow and bear rich fruit when the hand that pens, and the eye that scans these lines shall have been forgotten. And so, we pay our sad and sorrowful tribute to the memory of him who poured out his best gifts in full measure, that the profession of his choice and of his love might be lifted into higher honor and more abounding usefulness.

The unexpected decease of Dr. R. J. McClatchey, caused a profound sentiment of regret and sorrow in all that wide professional and public circle where he was known, and known to be honored and esteemed. At his obsequies, which occurred on January 18th, the First Moravian Church, in which the services were held, was filled to overflowing with sorrowing friends, among whom were a large concourse of his professional brethren, his associates in the college, the county and state societies, the American Institute of Homoeopathy, the club and the hospital. The class of Hahnemann Medical College was present in a body to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of their distinguished friend and professor, and a numerous throng of patients gave visible and feeling expression to the affection in which he was held by those to whom he had ministered amid the pains and perils of illness, and to whom he was friend as well as physician. Dr. Rice, the pastor of the church, conducted the services and spoke eloquently of the value of Dr. McClatchey's life and work in the cause of science, of humanity, and of religion, and of the wide vacancy his death had made, not only in that little family circle of loving hearts, but in the church, the college, the medical profession and the community where he had lived and labored.

At the conclusion of the services the funeral cortege proceeded to Mount Moriah Cemetery, where the remains were interred beside those of the loved ones who had preceded him.

In respect to the memory of Dr. McClatchey, and of his life and services, the following action was taken :

THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the society was convened on the evening of January 17th, 1883, to take appropriate action on the death of Robert J. McClatchey, M.D. The meeting was held at the Hahnemann Medical College, and presided over by Dr. W. B. Trites, who, on taking the chair, paid a glowing tribute to the worth of the deceased, especially as related to his offices as a member of the society, and urged all present to emulate his example as a

faithful attendant, ever ready to contribute his share to the scientific, intellectual, and social features of the society meetings.

Dr. C. MOHR moved, and it was voted, that all persons present, physicians not members of the society, as well as students, be invited to participate in the discussions.

Dr. JOHN E. JAMES, by request, gave an account of the last illness and the death of Dr. McClatchey (for which the reader is referred to page 45, January number), after which, on motion of Dr. Mohr, a committee consisting of Drs. John C. Morgan, J. C. Guernsey, and Wm. M. Zerns, was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions for the action of the society.

Dr. PEMBERTON DUDLEY then read a brief editorial sketch of the life of Dr. McClatchey, which he had prepared for publication in the *HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY*.

Dr. A. R. THOMAS said the death of Dr. McClatchey would be felt by many throughout the country, but by none more keenly perhaps than by the faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College. On all questions of policy his advice was always sought and esteemed. His loss would be keenly felt by the class of students, to whom he was endeared by his worth as an instructor and friend. His ability as a medical lecturer and writer was known and conceded on all sides, but few perhaps were aware of his extensive knowledge of general authors, among whom Dickens and Thackeray were greatly admired and loved.

His readiness and facility as a writer were never, perhaps, so well exemplified as on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the doctorate of Dr. C. Hering, when, without previous deliberation, Dr. McClatchey was requested to frame resolutions expressive of the love and veneration in which Dr. Hering was held by his colleagues. These proved so unique, so fine, and so faultless in expression, as to excite the wonder and admiration of all those present, several of whom were famed *literati*.

Dr. B. W. JAMES spoke feelingly of his intimate friend just departed, and while admitting faults, testified that Dr. McClatchey had been a positive man, a man that could always be relied on to act in a true, manly fashion in every emergency that called for loyalty and bravery. Everything he did, he did from principle. He had a good, true heart. None ever devoted more time and energy in working for the success of homœopathy, and for the welfare of the national, state, and county societies.

Dr. J. E. JAMES spoke of another side of Dr. McClatchey's character. While he was very positive, and expressed himself in debate firmly and sharply, owing to his strong convictions, he had something underneath that did not always appear,—a strong affection even for those who were apparently scathed by his remarks. His was a true, affectionate nature, not always demonstrative, but always influencing his actions in all the varied relations of life. Dr. McClatchey was a thoroughly religious man, but his religious nature was unfolded to few; he took little part in devotional exercises at church, but he had a firm reliance on a Divine Creator and Ruler.

Dr. P. DUDLEY referred to the fact that some of the best traits of Dr. McClatchey's character found expression during the leisurely strolls uptown after the society meetings. During these quiet walks he sometimes manifested if possible, a deeper interest in professional matters than he exhibited at the meetings. He remembered on one occasion, shortly after the sessions of the World's Homœopathic Convention in 1876, having remonstrated with Dr. McClatchey for doing more work than was good for him. His reply was characteristic: "I cannot live like a clam, satisfied with the water which surrounds it,—I cannot be a mere *medical* man; I must be a *professional* man or nothing." He spoke, with an evident tinge of bitterness, of the fact that he, with some other men,

was wearing himself out in the service of his brethren, many of whom seem to have no thought and no ambition save to prescribe for a group of symptoms and to pocket a fee. "I know I am doing more work than is good for me," he continued, "but I cannot help it; it is a part of my nature, and I shall probably go on until, like many another soldier, I shall drop dead with my armor on." The prophecy then uttered has just reached its literal fulfilment.

The committee previously appointed then reported the following, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia, whilst bowing to the Divine dispensation, nevertheless deeply regret the decease of our esteemed and distinguished colleague, Robert J. McClatchey, M.D., in the midst of activity and usefulness, as a physician, as a medical professor, as a man, as a husband and father, and as a Christian. Therefore,

Resolved, That we desire hereby to bear testimony to his great worth; and that we deplore the sudden sundering of the ties which bound us, his professional brethren, to him, and his departure from the scenes so long known to him and to us; recognizing his earnestness in defence of that which he regarded as the truth, his mental vigor and culture, his urbanity, his affectionate spirit among his friends, and his great personal and social influence.

Resolved, That we extend to the family and friends of our deceased brother, sincere condolence and sympathy in this affliction.

Resolved, That we as a body will attend his funeral.

Resolved, That the secretary of this society be requested to forward to the family of Dr. McClatchey a duly certified copy of these resolutions.

THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., SOCIETY, held a special meeting to take action upon the death of Professor McClatchey. In alluding to the loss sustained by the profession through this sudden dispensation of Providence:

Dr. J. H. McCLELLAND said: A week or two ago I received a letter from my brother, one of the students at the college, referring to the death of one of his classmates, from which I quote the following: "Professor McClatchey referred to this sad event at the close of one of his lectures, and, in the course of his remarks, said, 'You will all find that death is not so terrible a thing after all. As we grow older and death comes nearer, we come to regard it with less dread; when we would naturally fear it most, we fear it least. I am not a very old man, but when you get to be as old as I am, you will have found that the dying hour of one whose life is well spent, is his hour of triumph. Death in the household is then only hard for those who remain behind; and, as it is the common lot of all, they must bear their grief as best they can, and be assured that death is not the worst thing that can happen.'"

This sounds very much like a dying declaration, and it is not unlikely our friend felt impressed with the idea that his time to die was not far distant. He looked forward without fear. Dr. McClatchey was one of my earliest friends in the profession, and that friendship, warm and sincere, has never been interrupted for a day. He early enlisted my efforts in society and journal work, and was most indefatigable in organizing and promoting schemes for professional and public advancement. Thoroughly public-spirited, he oftentimes neglected his own personal gain. Whether with hospitals, or societies, or journals, he displayed remarkable ability as an organizer. Not only was he himself a worker, but he had the faculty of keeping everybody within his reach at the work best suited to his capacity. He was ever ready to assist young men and bring them into notice; he seemed to know how to "bring them out," and was never lacking when coun-

sel and encouragement were needed. Dr. McClatchey's services to our State Society should never be forgotten. In this hospital (the old building) the society was organized, with Dr. McClatchey as secretary, and we all know how many years he fairly carried it on his shoulders. The American Institute received some of the best efforts of his life, and the societies and hospitals of Philadelphia will greatly miss his wise counsel and helping hand. As editor, and author, and professor, his scholarly attainments gained for him world-wide reputation, and we cannot but realize that his loss to our school is a severe one.

Dr. W. R. CHILDS: Mr. President: My first acquaintance with Dr. McClatchey was some time during the last year of lectures in 1862 and 1863. I merely met him to shake hands and answer questions about Pittsburgh. In 1866 Dr. J. A. Herron and myself entertained a portion of the Philadelphia delegation at the meeting of the American Institute, here, when the State Society was founded. At that time I became better acquainted with him and maintained a pleasant relation ever since. At that meeting he was elected secretary and held the position until 1871 or 1872. During that time, by his excellent and zealous work, the society was placed upon a firm foundation. The labor on the *Transactions* was done almost entirely by himself, and the expense for some years came largely from his own pocket; and it was not until after his term of service was over that he was fully compensated.

The doctor might be said to be still a young man, though at the same time one of the most experienced men of our school, having seen nearly twenty-seven years of active service. Our friendship was always pleasant, and I little dreamed of the sad significance of his joking remark at the Monongahela House in 1878, when, announcing the result of the balloting, he said, with a flourish, "You are again elected to the position of necrologist, and I hope you will continue to be the necrologist until you write the obituaries of all us old fellows." The last time I saw him was at Easton. He was just recovering from a recent illness, speaking of which he said, "I thought you would have a chance to write up my report, but I have postponed it for a time." He was always genial, and when work was to be done, was always ready to put his shoulder to the wheel. He was given to encouraging the younger members of the profession, though always ranking among those who stood high among us, and enjoying the intimate friendship and confidence of our most distinguished men. He wielded a facile pen, and was prominent in bringing our societies and literature to the notice of those of the profession abroad as well as at home.

Dr. J. F. COOPER spoke feelingly of Dr. McClatchey. He had known him since the organization of the Pennsylvania State Society in 1866, and admired his personal efforts and intelligence in building up and sustaining the societies of our school of medicine. Few if any in our ranks have labored so much for homœopathy with so little thought of gain. Seldom forward to speak, but practical and to the point when he did address a society meeting, and ever ready as a writer, he was a most useful member of whatever society he attached himself to. Possessing intelligence of a high order, and the will to use it as he has done, he has made the homœopathic school largely his debtor. While feeling a sincere sorrow for the loss of a friend and comrade, there remains the consoling thought that his personal efforts have left the world the better for his having lived in it, and that he has assisted in training and preparing others to fill properly the place his death has made vacant. The breach in our ranks will long be remembered with sorrow, and none of his associates will think of his sudden death without a feeling of grief for the broken family circle, the widow and the orphan.

The following minute was then reported by a committee previously ap-

pointed, and was unanimously adopted. On motion of Dr. John C. Burgher it was ordered that a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased and that it be published in the HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY and the New York Medical Times.

IN MEMORIAM.—PROFESSOR ROBERT J. M'CLATCHEY, M.D.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pa., having been convened in special session to take action upon the death of Professor Robert J. McClatchey, M.D., and the members having spoken of their friend in terms of warmest eulogy, a committee was appointed to formulate an expression for the adoption of the society, and has agreed upon the following:

That in the death of Doctor McClatchey the profession has lost one of its most valuable members and ablest defenders; for whether as physician, professor, author or editor, the same vigorous, painstaking and scholarly characteristics were ever conspicuous.

To the individual members his loss will be mourned as that of a friend, his genial presence and true gentlemanly bearing having endeared him to all.

To the family we can but offer sincerest sympathy, trusting they may receive strength and consolation from the Source of all good.

J. H. McCLELLAND,
W. R. CHILDS,
J. F. COOPER,
J. C. BURGHER,
WILLIAM J. MARTIN,
Committee.

Z. T. MILLER,
Secretary pro tem.

R. E. CARUTHERS,
President.

THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, on January 16th, adopted the following:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of Divine Providence, our esteemed colleague, Professor R. J. McClatchey, has been suddenly cut off in the midst of his professorial and professional duties and labors, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. McClatchey the college has lost an able, earnest, and efficient teacher, and the faculty, a wise counsellor, a zealous co-laborer and valued friend.

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That we suspend our lectures, and close the college until Friday, January 19th, and that we, as a faculty, attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and that they be published in the *Public Ledger* and in the HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY.

THE FACULTY OF HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CHICAGO held a special meeting on January 16th and adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, As a faculty and a band of personal friends we are called upon to mourn the death of Professor Robert J. McClatchey, of Philadelphia, one of the most prominent and promising members of the homœopathic profession; and

WHEREAS, As a body and as individuals we desire to express our great grief at this sudden calamity; therefore

Resolved, That while with humble and sorrowing hearts we bow in submission to the inevitable decree, we deeply deplore our loss.

Resolved, That in his death society has lost one of its most honored members and the medical profession one of its brightest lights, whose voice and

pen were ever ready to advance its interests. Among the members of this body are those who taught him the first principles of medical practice and who have ever since cherished a just and growing pride in his prosperity. Others among us were his most intimate companions in college and by his side received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. All have known him from his professional infancy up to the day of his departure, and knew him only to admire. His gentlemanly bearing, his scholarly attainments, his genial, noble manhood, have won him a world-wide reputation, and brought him innumerable warm and loving friends.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in the loss of so prominent and able a professor, and with the profession at large, which is bereft of one of its most active members, whose whole professional life has been spent to its honor and preferment.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the afflicted family and friends in the bereavement they have sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the Hahnemann Medical College faculty, to his family, and to the *Clinique* for publication.

THE HAHNEMANN CLUB, of Philadelphia, at a meeting held January 15th, adopted the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove by death this day the honored President of the Hahnemann Club of Philadelphia, Robert J. McClatchey, M.D., and

WHEREAS, It is fitting that we give expression to our sentiment of profound sorrow and our sense of loss and bereavement in his departure from among us; therefore

Resolved, That in his decease we have lost an honored president and a valued fellow-member, who was ever fruitful in plans for promoting the usefulness of our society.

Resolved, That as members of the profession to which he belonged we recognize in his death the loss of a highly educated and accomplished physician, independent in research, fearless yet courteous in the expression of his views, practical and skilful in his work as a physician, wise in council, benevolent, generous and a deviser of liberal things for the suffering poor.

Resolved, That as a feeble expression of our love for his character and our respect for his memory, the HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY be placed in mourning, and that we will attend his funeral in a body.

THE HERING CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA, at a special meeting held on January 17th, 1883, adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Almighty God in his wise providence has called from this world the soul of our friend and counsellor, Professor Robert J. McClatchey, M.D., who has always been an indefatigable worker in the profession, and whose zealous labors and liberality in the affairs pertaining to the advancement of Homœopathy cannot be overestimated; and

WHEREAS, He has ever shown a deep interest in the affairs of this club (representing the younger members in the profession); therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing in submission to the Divine will we desire to place on record an expression of our personal loss in the death of one who had won the esteem of all who knew him, and whose kindness and beneficence will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That we tender his family our warmest sympathy in this their hour of trial, and that as a testimonial of our respect we attend his funeral in a body.

WILLIAM W. VAN BAUN,
EDWARD M. GRAMM,
FRANCIS O. GROSS,
Committee.

ACTION OF CLASS 4, ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, 1881.

WHEREAS, Our Good Father above has seen fit to remove from his sphere of earthly usefulness, our former beloved instructor and friend, Professor Robert J. McClatchey, M.D.,

Resolved, That we shall in the future miss the familiar words and writings, and shall feel ever and oft a veil of sadness drawing about us as we think of the past and our college life, and realize that one who always spoke to us honestly and earnestly, giving us the sincere convictions of a thoughtful and able mind, and following the promptings of a noble and generous heart, has been taken from us; yet

Resolved, That our sorrow shall be tempered with thanks to the Master that Robert J. McClatchey's work was well done, and that he has not only left a memory we shall cherish, but has left his impress upon many young men, who shall go on, spreading wider and wider the thoughts, theories and facts first taught them by him whom we mourn.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, together with our most heartfelt sympathy, be tendered the family of the deceased; also, that a copy be sent to the HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY of Philadelphia for publication.

BENJAMIN F. BAILEY,
Secretary.

CLASS OF 1882—HAHNEMANN COLLEGE ALUMNI.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-seeing Providence to remove from this life Professor R. J. McClatchey, and

WHEREAS, We the undersigned members of the Class of 1882, of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, believing that the other members of the class are too widely separated to take any concerted action, and knowing that they share with us the feeling we express,

Resolved, That the student has lost an invaluable teacher and friend, who practiced the greatest self-denial, in so generously imparting his own experience and the fruits of a life-long study.

Resolved, That he is destined to live forever in his valuable literary contributions, as well as in those hearts, to which he disclosed the possibilities of medicine, and made glad by the genial exercise of his professional abilities.

Resolved, That the high esteem and reverence we feel for the memory of Professor McClatchey, enables us to deeply sympathize with his family in their great affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family, and published in the HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY and in the New York *Medical Times*.

THOMAS H. HICKS,
JOHN M. FOSTER,
R. K. FLEMING,
B. H. B. SLEGHT,
GEORGE T. STEWART.

HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, WARD'S ISLAND, N. Y., February 17th, 1883.

The Hahnemannian Monthly. [February, 1883.]

IN MEMORIAM.

At a special meeting of the Board of Elders of the First Moravian Church, Franklin and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, which was held on the occasion of the regular week-night services of the congregation, on Wednesday evening, January 17th, 1883, the members of the congregation who were present were invited to join in the consideration of the following minute, which was presented by our pastor, the Rev. William Henry Rice, and which, after remarks by Mr. Charles M. Baker, the Rev. F. F. Hagen, Mr. Wilson Senseman, and Mr. Albert Senseman, was unanimously approved, as an expression of the sentiment of our church board and membership, in regard to the sad Providence of Brother McClatchey's sudden death.

WHEREAS, It pleased God, suddenly to remove by death, Doctor Robert J. McClatchey, an esteemed member of the First Moravian Church, who departed this life on Monday, at noon, January 15th, 1883, in the forty-seventh year of his age;

We desire to record an expression of our fraternal esteem and affectionate appreciation of our Brother, who, until within two months, had served our church as a member of its Board of Elders, continuously since 1867.

To our dear Brother's afflicted family we tender our warmest sympathy, commending them to the tender comfort and loving consolation of our ever-blessed God and Saviour.

The suddenness with which the last call came to our Brother, at the close of a day fully occupied with unwearied ministrations to the sick, admonishes us all that, in such an hour as we think not, the Son of man cometh; it emphasizes the solemn admonition of our blessed Lord, "to watch" against the hour of His coming; and it bids us pray for Divine grace to inspire us to work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work.

A copy of this minute was directed to be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, and its insertion in *The Moravian* requested.

CHARLES M. BAKER,
President.

L. EYSENBACH, JR.,
Secretary.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH,
Philadelphia, January 15th, 1883.

McCLATCHEY, ROBERT JOHN.—Was born in Philadelphia, April 6, 1836. He was educated in the public and private schools of the city, followed by a course of English, Classical and Mathematical training at Nazareth Hall. He commenced to study medicine with Dr. William S. Helmuth. He entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in the fall of 1853, graduating therefrom in 1856. He was made Demonstrator of Anatomy the following year, holding the position for two terms. In 1858 he located in Bethlehem, Pa. When the War of 1861 began he assisted in raising a company of volunteers and was selected as lieutenant, but on account of an inguinal hernia he was rejected. He then travelled extensively in Pennsylvania delivering addresses in behalf of the Union. He was a member of the Union League and of the Secret League of America. In the spring of 1863 he returned to Philadelphia, locating at No. 916 North Tenth St., above Poplar, removing later to 918, where he passed his life. In 1866 he was an enthusiastic organizer of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia and was its secretary for nine years. On June 5, 1866, the State Homœopathic Medical Society was organized and Dr. McClatchey was for six years its corresponding secretary and also editor of its transactions. In the autumn of 1867 he was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy in the College, holding the position for two tempest-tossed years. In 1868 he was by the faculty appointed as editor of the Hahnemannian Monthly, at that time owned and published by the College. He held this position for ten years. In 1871 the American Institute of Homœopathy elected him to the general secretaryship, which place he held for eight years. In 1871 a club of twelve members called The Hahnemann Club was formed, largely as the result of plans and efforts of Dr. McClatchey. He was the president during the rest of his life. It was through the efforts of this club that the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia was established in 1877. The writer of this has often heard Dr. McClatchey tell how while he was reading to his wife from "Our Mutual Friend," Dickens's pathetic account of the death of the poor boy in the children's hospital, she suggested that a hospital for the children be established in Philadelphia. Mrs. McClatchey did not live to see how faithfully her husband

carried out her wishes. Dr. McClatchey's life-work was of the laborious sort; preparing the records and publishing the transactions of the Institute and the State Society, editing the Hahnemannian. He prepared in 1871 a revision of Laurie's Domestic Practice; assisted in the revision of the second edition of Guernsey's Obstetrics. In 1874 he was president of the Pennsylvania Homœopathic State Society, and in 1877-'78 of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Society. He was an honorary member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Mexican Institute of Homœopathy. In 1872 he was again invited to become a member of the College Faculty, the Chair of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy being offered him. This he declined. In 1877 he was elected to the Chair of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, which he held during his life. Soon after his graduation he married Miss Mary J. Milner, of Philadelphia, by whom he had three children. Mrs. McClatchey died in 1875 and in 1878 he married Miss Harriet A. Senseman. On the evening of Sunday, January 14, 1883, he was sitting in the office talking with a friend when about ten o'clock he put his hand to his head and complained of intense pain. This continued, being followed with muscular tremors and weakness with nausea and vomiting. He was assisted to bed, where Dr. J. E. James, his physician, found him with difficult articulation and partial right hemiplegia. Improvement ensued and he fell asleep. Dr. James returned to his home, but was soon called, when he found his patient unconscious and presenting all the signs of sanguineous apoplexy. The coma became more and more profound until the end which came at a few minutes past noon on Monday, January 15, 1883.

He was a member of the First Moravian Church, then situated at Franklin and Wood Sts., from which church the funeral was held on January 18th. It was attended by his associates of the College, by the representatives from the State and County Societies, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Club and the Hospital. The class of Hahnemann Medical College were present in a body.

*ROBERT J. McCLATCHEY, M.D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.*

Born April 6th, 1836; died January 15th, 1883.

No member of the Institute was more generally known to his colleagues than Prof. McClatchey, and no one of his age has worked harder or rendered more efficient service in its behalf. For eight consecutive years he was its General Secretary, regularly attending its sessions wherever held, and performing an amount of clerical and editorial labor that few can appreciate who have not had experience of similar duty. The literary ability and judicious skill with which he executed his office are manifest in the character of the several volumes of 'Transactions' published under his supervision. So widely known and honored by his fellows, his sudden demise at the early age of 47 has caused a profound feeling of sorrow throughout our association.

Dr. McClatchey was born and for the most part educated in Philadelphia. His early training was received in the excellent schools of that city, followed by an extended course of classical and scientific study at Nazareth Hall, an academy of the highest class under the auspices of the Moravian Church, to which his family belonged. Having thus laid a good foundation, he commenced the study of medicine, which he pursued under the direction of the late Dr. William S. Hel-muth, one of the professors in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which school he graduated in 1856. After attaining his majority he commenced practice in the Moravian town of Bethlehem; but, upon the outbreak of the civil war, he sought to enter the army, and was appointed lieutenant of a company that he had assisted in raising. Although prevented from engaging personally in the conflict by the decision of the medical board, he actively interested himself in behalf of the union cause by speeches and patriotic appeals in various parts of his State.

In 1863, he returned to Philadelphia and resumed the practice of his profession, establishing himself in North Tenth street, near Poplar, in which neighborhood he continued while he lived. The natural vigor of his character, his intellectual ability and his tireless activity soon manifested

their influence, not only in drawing to his support a large and desirable following, but raised him to a prominent and leading position in professional circles rarely attained by men of his years. He was active in reorganizing the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia, and was its first Secretary; and a few months later, on the organization of the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society, he was elected Corresponding Secretary, and was re-elected to the same office for each of the six years following. It was he, who during those years, was chiefly if not solely responsible for the editing and publication of the State Society's valuable 'Transactions.'

In 1867, when 31 years of age, he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and as if he had not already enough to do, he was elected to the editorship of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, then the college organ, in both of which positions his literary ability, his executive capacity and his sound judgment were everywhere conspicuous.

In 1871, Dr. McClatchey, whose qualifications had been amply demonstrated by his efficiency and success in the responsible positions he had already filled, was elected General Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy. As has already been stated above, he was continued in the same important office, usually by unanimous re-elections, for eight years. To the arduous duties of this position he devoted himself with as much earnestness and energy as if it were the one great purpose of his life. And yet while thus engaged, he was not neglectful of the other institutions or interests to which he was pledged. From an early period of his professional career he was never without active and official positions in various associations. While General Secretary of the Institute, he conducted, as editor and business manager, the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, ably filled the chair of Pathology and Practice in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine in the same school, either of which would seem to require all the time and labor that could possibly be spared from the onerous toil of a large and growing practice. Yet, not until his overtaxed energies began to fail, was there any sign that any of their interests suffered from lack of judicious and energetic management at his hands.

The first indications of failing powers began to manifest themselves—though little heeded at the time—not long after the World's Homœopathic Convention was held at Philadelphia in 1876. In the preparations and arrangements for that great gathering, he had labored assiduously and enthusiastically from the time the idea was first broached in 1871 until its successful close in the centennial year, and there is no doubt that it was largely to his wise and persistent efforts that the results of the Convention were so satisfactory. Having been so closely and officially identified with the enterprise, he was naturally anxious to complete the record by the publication of its valuable 'Transactions' in the best form under his own supervision. Although he expressed the same interest and applied himself to the work with the same apparent zeal as heretofore, his intimate friends could not but observe a growing lack of endurance. Instead of that unremitting application that was his wont, and which never before seemed to weary, it became more fitful and unsteady. This was especially the case with those more public engagements which occupied so large a part of his busy life. By degrees the intervals of comparative inaction became longer and more frequent, followed by revivals of energetic struggles to recover the lost time. The 'Annual Transactions of the Institute' were later and later in making their appearance, while the long looked for 'Records of the World's Convention' were so long delayed as to occasion much dissatisfaction and many severe criticisms, even from those who knew something of the vastness of the work he had assumed, and which he expressed the greatest anxiety and determination to finish. By most of the profession it was supposed that the amount of labor performed by the lamented Dunham and his numerous co-laborers upon the various documents composing the 'Transactions' had nearly prepared them for the printer's hand. It is, however, now well known that notwithstanding the labor that had already been spent in the arrangement and preparation of the mass of crude material before the failure of Dr. Dunham's health, the bulk of manuscripts that came at last into Dr. McClatchey's hands was still in a condition of great confusion and incompleteness, which only by a vast amount of toil could be fitted for the press. After a time, as it became too evident that his

strength was unequal to the multifarious labors on his hands, his friends urged him to yield to the necessity and give them up. One by one he was obliged to abandon them, though with great reluctance and even opposition on his part. He was especially anxious to finish the 'Transactions of the World's Convention,' to the completion of which he had repeatedly and no doubt conscientiously pledged himself. When, however, at last even that point was yielded, and the over-strained energies relaxed, his whole frame gave way. For weeks he lay in a critical state, from which he rallied only by slow degrees, and never completely. Though regaining in time somewhat of his former activity, he was never after capable of any long continued mental or physical exertion, and though he resumed his practice and revived his interest in these subjects that had once engaged his whole powers, it was evident to those medical associates that his tenure of life was very uncertain, and that the catastrophe which has happened might occur at any time.

His death occurred on January 15th, 1883, from sanguineous apoplexy, after a sickness of fourteen hours. At the time of his seizure his general health seemed to be improving. He had resumed his lectures in the college, and during the preceding week had attended two or three medical meetings. He had regained, to a large extent, his former practice, and on the day before had visited an unusual number of patients. While sitting quietly with his family and a friend or two, on a Sunday evening, he was suddenly seized with a violent pain in the head, followed by vomiting, and gradually a coma, which continued till his life passed away. A number of his professional friends were summoned, and were assiduous in their attentions to the last.

His funeral was celebrated at the First Moravian Church, of which he had been an officer for many years, and was largely attended by members of the profession, the faculty and students of the college, and a great congregation of friends and patients. The Rev. Dr. Ricespoke eloquently of Dr. McClatchey's life and work in the cause of science, of humanity and of religion. Meetings have been held, not only in Philadelphia, but in other parts of the State, and elsewhere, to give utterance to the general admiration and esteem in which his character and labors were held by the profession generally.

Dr. McClatchey was twice married; first, and not long after his graduation, to Miss Mary J. Miller, of Philadelphia, who bore him three children, two of whom, both daughters, are still living. She died in 1875. Second, Miss Harriet A. Senseman, who survives him.

An admirable and comprehensive obituary and biographical sketch of our late colleague was published in the *Hahnemannian Monthly* for last January, and subsequently, with additions, in pamphlet form, from which the foregoing memoir has been mainly compiled.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1883.

Dr. Peck was followed by Dr. Pemberton Dudley, who, in a few well chosen words and beautifully rounded periods, referred, in a general way, to the death roll of the past year. He then paid a just and glowing tribute to the life-work of his long-time friend and intimate associate, the late Dr. Robert J. McClatchey, concluding with some practical life-lessons drawn from his enduring and stainless record.

The PRESIDENT: If there are no further remarks, we will now return to the regular order of business.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to the President for the impartial manner in which he had presided, the promptness with which he had dispatched the business of the Institute, and for the entertainments provided by him during the session;

Robert J. McClatchey was born April 6, 1836, in Phila where his early education was received; his classical and scientific training was had at Nazareth Hall, an Academy under the auspices of the Moravian Church. He read medicine with the late Dr Wm S. Helmuth and graduated from Hom. Med. Col P Penna., in 1856. He first practised in Bethlehem and there continued until the breaking out ~~the~~ of the late civil war. Owing to physical disability, he was prevented from going to the front; but did efficient service for his country in raising men, making speeches, and patriotic appeals through different parts of the State. In 1863 he resumed the practice of medicine in Phila. He took an active part in organizing the Hom. Med. Society of Phila in 1866, and was its first secretary. In June of the same year at the organization of the State Society at Pittsburgh, he was chosen as Corresponding Secretary, and was re-elected for each of the six succeeding years. To him should be given the credit of publishing the transactions during these years.

In 1867 he was elected to the chair of Anatomy in the Hom. Med. College of Penna., which position he ~~had~~ held for two years. In 1868 he was appointed editor of the Hahnemannian Monthly, and held the position for the ten succeeding years. In 1871 he was elected Secretary of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, having been a member of the same since 1860. He held the office till 1879.

To Dr McClatchey is mainly due the honor of organizing the Hahnemann Club of Philadelphia, in 1871, and he was chosen the first president, and was re-elected from year to year so long as his life was spared. He was instrumental in securing a charter

for, and establishing "The Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia," in 1877. In 1874 he was elected President of this Society. In 1877-78 he held a similar position in the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia County. He was an honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, and of the Mexican Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. McClatchey, in 1871, published a revised edition of Laurie's Domestic Physician. He also assisted in revising the second edition of Guernsey's Obstetrics. In 1877 he accepted the professorship of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine. This position he held until his death. He was associated intimately with the lamented Carroll Dunham in the work of preparation for the "World's Convention," held 1876. Now comes the time when all the homœopathic world are turning their eyes to him, looking for the publication of the "World's Transactions." "What is wrong?" we hear on every side, and no one seems to think how sadly taxed that over-worked brain must be. Do we hear him complain? No; he only asks for a little more time; working on, staggering under his load, his spirit still willing, but, O, how weak the tired brain. After four years incessant labor, and when order was about being brought out of chaos, his friends are compelled to force him to let go; the strain is over, the tension has been too great and too long maintained; the fibres of the golden cord begin giving way; cerebral disease manifests itself, and for a time life and death contest for mastery. Alas! the battle is a drawn one; he rallies slowly, and when smiles greet him, kind words encourage him, and seeming health flatters him; two years of renewed labor animates him; yet we hear him say to his class, in speaking of the demise of one of their number, "As we grow older, and death comes nearer, we come to regard it with less dread; when we would naturally fear most, we fear it least. I am not an old man, but when you get to be as old as I am, you will have found that the dying hour of one whose life is well spent, is his hour of triumph. Death in the household is then only hard for those who remain behind; and, as it is the common lot of all, they must bear their grief as best they can, and be assured that death is not the worst thing that can happen."

Is this a dying declaration we hear from lips which soon will

sealed be? Certain it is, he looked forward without fear. In a very short time—less than two years—the conflict is renewed; death steals upon him unaware, and while in conversation with his family at the close of a Sabbath day, a shaft is discharged with unerring skill, it finds lodgment in a vital part; then, after a few hours' struggle, the soul of Robert J. McClatchey goes out upon its flight to the great beyond. At high noon of Monday, January 13th, 1883, our friend was called from labor to refreshment.

'Tis our eyes that weep; there are no tears where he has gone.

Dr. McClatchey was twice married; he first united with Miss Mary J. Milner, of Philadelphia, a lady of the most lovely Christian and domestic qualities. Three children were born of this union, two of whom, both daughters, are now living; the other, a son, died in infancy. Mrs. McClatchey died October 7th, 1875, the evening before the meeting of this Society, of which her husband was then the presiding officer. Subsequently he married Miss Harriet A. Senseman, who survives him, and who has been to him and to his children all that a noble, devoted Christian womanhood can prove to the heart and home of a man—a companion, counselor, comforter, protector and friend.

Dr. McClatchey was a pronounced Christian man; a believer in the Supreme Ruler; he was a member of the congregation of the First Moravian Church of Philadelphia, and for fifteen years a member of its Board of Elders.

The literary labors of the deceased are scattered through the medical journals of Homœopathy and Society Transactions. His work will live and bear rich fruit, to be culled by those who walk the paths in which he trod, long after the present generation has passed the border land.

In this death the State Society has sustained a grievous loss. Let us not mourn as those who are without hope, but rather strive to emulate his zeal, guard well the rich inheritance he has left us; take up the work where he left off, and plant our standard still farther to the front.

When a leader falls, the sad news is swiftly spread about. Many meetings were held to take appropriate action in reference to this death, and place on record a fitting tribute to his worth.



Such action was taken in his native city by the Phila Co. Hom. Med. Society, by the Hom. Med. Society of Allegheny Co Hom. Med. Society, by the Hahnemann Medical College of Phila The Hahnemann Club of Phila., the Hering Club of Phila., The Alumni Association of 1881, and Class of 1882., by the different hom. medical colleges in our country; by all the homoeopathic journals at home and abroad, by the Board of Elders of the First Moravian Church of Phila., and by many expressions in the press of the city where he lived and labored through this preparatory stage of life.

(Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1883)

McCLATCHEY.—Robert J. McClatchey, M. D., died at Philadelphia on January 15, 1883, of apoplexy after an illness of only fourteen hours duration. Born in Philadelphia in 1836 he had only reached the forty-seventh year of his life, but twenty-seven of these years were given to very active practice. At the time of his demise he was President of the Hahnemann Club. He had held the positions of Secretary to the American Institute of Homoeopathy, Secretary Homoeopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Homoeopathic Society, Professor of Anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College, editor of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, and other offices of honor and trust, in all of which his earnestness and mental vigor were well shown. For fifteen years he was an elder of the Moravian church, of which society he had been a member from boyhood. "His keen wit, his acute sense of humor, his incisive manner in debate, his geniality, and his firmness in friendship will make his name a pleasant memory to those who knew him well in life, until they join him on the other side."

Am. Hom. Obs. V. 20. p 47

Hahn Monthly Jan'y 1883
Editorial.

THE DECEASE OF ROBERT J. McCLATCHEY, M.D.—Dr. R. J. McClatchey, President of the Hahnemann Club of Philadelphia—the organization which owns the HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY—and who was for ten years its editor, died at five minutes past noon, on Monday, January 15th, 1883, of apoplexy, after an illness of about fourteen hours. He had been in his usual health, had attended, during the previous week, the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Homœopathic Library Association, and the monthly meeting of the County Medical Society, had delivered his usual didactic and clinical lectures at the college, and, on the day preceding his death, had visited an unusually large circle of his patients. On Sunday evening he was sitting in his office in conversation with his friend, Dr. Charles M. Brooks, when, a few minutes before ten o'clock, he complained of intense pain in his head. This continued, and was shortly followed by muscular tremors and weakness, with nausea and vomiting. He was assisted to his bed, and his physician, Professor John E. James, was summoned, who

found his symptoms as above narrated, together with some difficulty in articulation and partial right hemiplegia. Improvement appeared to follow the use of remedies, the intense pain and vomiting subsided, and the patient fell into what seemed an easy and natural sleep. Dr. James returned home near midnight, hoping that the greatest danger was past. Shortly afterward he returned to his patient in answer to an urgent message, and found him unconscious, and presenting all the signs of sanguineous apoplexy. The coma became more and more profound until the end. Drs. J. E. James, C. M. Brooks, Bushrod W. James, and Pemberton Dudley were at his bedside when the spirit departed; Dr. A. R. Thomas had left him but a few minutes previously. After nearly twenty-seven years of active service in the profession he loved, he was caught away to his reward from the midst of his labors and in the prime of his usefulness.

Robert J. McClatchey was born in Philadelphia, April 6th, 1836. His early education was obtained in the public and private schools of his native city, supplemented by a course of English, classical, and mathematical training at Nazareth Hall, Penna. He commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. William S. Helmuth, then professor of practice in the young Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and graduated from that institution in 1856. A year or two after his graduation he settled in Bethlehem, Pa. Upon the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, he assisted in raising a company of volunteers, and was selected as lieutenant of the company. The medical examination resulted in his rejection

on account of an inguinal hernia. Disappointed in his desire to enter the army, he travelled extensively in his native State, delivering addresses in behalf of the government cause, and otherwise aiding in securing volunteer recruits. He subsequently became a member of the Union League and of the Secret League of America, in both of which relations he performed useful service. In the spring of 1863 he returned to Philadelphia, and located at number 916 North Tenth Street, above Poplar, afterwards removing to number 918, where he remained during the rest of his life. He was not very long in securing a good practice in his new field, and rapidly made his way to an enviable position in the esteem and respect of his professional brethren, old and young. In 1866 he was one of the most earnest of those who united in reorganizing the homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia into "the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia," and was

elected its first secretary, which office he held for nine years. It was during this period that Dr. McClatchey developed, in a marked degree, that unusual force of intellect and character that made him so prominent a figure in professional circles, and invested him with a power of leadership seldom acquired by men of his years, particularly in the learned professions.

It was not alone in relation to his local society, however, that his valuable qualities were manifested. Other duties and responsibilities followed in rapid succession. On June 5th, 1866, only three months subsequent to the reorganization of the Philadelphia County Society, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania was organized in Pittsburgh, and Dr. McClatchey was called to six consecutive years of active service as its corresponding secretary and as the chief, indeed, almost the sole, editor of its *Transactions*. In 1867 he was called by his Alma Mater to the professorship of anatomy, a position he held for two years, during a period of the greatest trial the college ever experienced. Here, as in his other official relations, his quick, almost intuitive perception, his far-seeing discernment, his sound judgment, and his practical resource, were made available in aiding to bring order out of almost hopeless confusion, and securing unity where only discord had reigned before. In 1868 the faculty appointed him to the editorship of the HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY, which at that time was owned and published by the college. This field of labor offered a fitting opportunity for the display of his literary powers, and the journal speedily assumed a place among the most influential periodicals of the day. His editorship extended over ten annual volumes, and his trenchant pen exerted a marked influence in professional councils. In 1871 the American Insti-

tute of Homœopathy elected him to its general secretaryship, the most responsible position in the gift of the American homœopathic profession. His executive ability, his literary capacity, and his wise judgment were well known to his fellow-members of the Institute, and the new responsibility was conferred with a confidence which subsequent events proved to be well founded. True, his individuality and the energy with which all his plans were pursued, sometimes brought him into conflict with those holding different views of professional policy, but the vast majority of his brethren approved his course and his methods in nearly or quite all instances. He was continued in this office for eight consecutive years, twice as long as the position has ever been held by any other individual. During this official relation his knowledge, not only of the business of

the Institute, but of the physicians, the societies and the homœopathic institutions of the country, was almost wonderful in its scope and completeness. This knowledge was constantly available in the interests of the societies and physicians he served. At the same time his editorial skill in the publication of the Institute's *Transactions* gave additional value to his services as secretary of the organization.

In 1871 the Hahnemann Club of Philadelphia was organized, largely as a result of the plans and efforts of Dr. McClatchey. He, with his near professional friends, had often talked of the advantages of such an organization to its own members, of the unifying influence which it might exert upon the entire profession of the city and vicinity, and of the work it might accomplish for the public good. When the club was organized he was chosen its President, and was re-elected to the office from year to year so long as his life was spared. At the annual meeting of the Club held in 1875, and again in 1876, he urged upon the members the advisability of originating a movement for the establishment of a homœopathic hospital for children. This project took definite form in the autumn of 1876, and early the next year an organization was effected, and a charter secured for "The Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia." The organization of such an institution was first suggested to the doctor by his former wife, after listening to his reading from "Our Mutual Friend," Dickens's account of the waif who died in the Children's Hospital, and who, with his dying breath, bequeathed his toys to his fellow-sufferer in the adjacent cot. And so, the institution which he was so largely instrumental in establishing, will stand as his appropriate memorial.

Most of the honors conferred by the profession upon Dr. McClatchey were such as involved laborious toil and constant self-sacrifice. Yet it is pleasant to record that a few of them were of a different character. In 1874 he was elected Presi-

dent of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and in 1877-78 held a similar position in the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia County. He also held an honorary membership in the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, and in the Mexican Institute of Homœopathy.

Besides his work in direct relation to medical societies, hospitals, etc., Dr. McClatchey also prepared a revision of Laurie's *Domestic Physician*, a large octavo volume, published in 1871, in which the most approved homœopathic treatment was carefully laid down, and the best known New Remedies were introduced. He also assisted very materially in the revision of Guernsey's *Obstetrics* previous to the issue of the second edition of that well-known treatise. THE HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY and other journals, and the *Transactions* of the National and State medical societies exhibit numerous valuable scientific productions of his pen.

It was not to be expected that the versatile genius of such a man in such a profession could escape the demand for its employment in the work of medical education. Consequently we find that although the union and consolidation of the two Philadelphia Homœopathic Colleges in 1869 did for a time exempt him from this work, a second call of this nature came about the year 1872. This, for purely personal reasons, he declined, but in 1877, in response to the urgent solicitation of the college, he accepted the professorship of pathology and the practice of medicine, and filled it with a remarkable measure of acceptance and success until the close of his life, and while during the whole of this time he enjoyed but indifferent health, he will always be remembered by those who were privileged to sit as learners at his feet, and those who were associated with him in his work, as possessing clear conceptions of the subjects he taught, as a man of ripe medical scholarship, and of the broadest and most comprehensive views of the work of medical education.

The whole of Dr. McClatchey's professional life, with the exception of a few of his later years, exhibited an almost tireless physical and mental energy. At one time he was secretary of the County Medical Society, secretary of the State Medical Society, and editor of its *Transactions*, editor and business manager of the HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY, professor of anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and lecturer on clinical medicine in the same institution, and all this, while attending to the duties of quite a large practice. Later he held the professorship of pathology and practice, the editorship of the journal and the secretaryship of the American Institute at one and the same time, and until his health gave way, none of these interests suffered at his hands for lack of judicious and energetic management.

From the moment when, in 1871, the project of a "World's Convention" of homœopathic physicians, to be held in Philadelphia, in 1876, was first suggested to him, he manifested the most enthusiastic interest in its success. Associated intimately with Carroll Dunham in the work of preparation for the Con-

McCLATCHEY, R J

vention, he planned liberally and labored assiduously to secure its highest possible results. But about the time that the Convention was held, or shortly afterwards, his intimate personal friends—and he had hosts of them—began to observe an evident failure in his old-time energy, as manifested more especially in the lessening promptitude with which his more public work was performed. He seemed, in conversation, to express the same interest in his work as of old, and was ever planning for its completion, but one after another his plans failed of their golden fruition. The journal issues fell into arrears; the work of issuing the *Transactions* of the World's Convention, so anxiously and expectantly awaited, dragged slowly along, and presently ceased altogether; professional meetings of various kinds were unattended, committee work was left undone, and even his private business showed symptoms of neglect. Then, a waiting, expectant profession began to question, then to criticise, and then to denounce, until, finally, even the harshest expressions were vented against him by those who little dreamed that his failures were due, not to culpable indifference, but to the paralyzing influence of insidious disease. The chief point against which professional criticism was directed, was the non-appearance of the World's Convention *Transactions*. Dr. McClatchey having been largely instrumental in securing the success of the Convention, was, as he freely confessed, ambitious to present the two huge volumes of its *Transactions* to the profession in the best possible form, with all their essays, histories, statistics, and proceedings, finished and complete. The amount of labor performed upon the manuscripts by the lamented Dunham, and by the scores of men who had aided in it, had impressed the profession with the false idea that comparatively little work was needed to fit them for the compositor, but when Carroll Dunham's health gave way, and all the manuscripts came into Dr. McClatchey's hands, the astounding confusion and incompleteness of the work of preparation were found to be such that only by an enormous amount of toil could he hope to fit them for issue from the press. The vast magnitude of this work, which a few brief years before would have been undertaken systematically and fearlessly, now, in the broken state of his health, utterly discouraged and appalled him. Yet he succeeded in extricating some considerable portions of the work from its almost hopeless chaos, until, worn out with the unequal struggle, he abandoned it entirely, yet in the hope of some day taking it up again and pushing it to completion.

It must not be supposed that those who enjoyed the opportunity of close and constant intimacy with him were much better informed respecting the essential causes of his failure than were his brethren who lived at a distance. True, they did know something of the vastness of the work before him, and that his inability to grapple successfully with it was due to some physical cause. Nor were any of them much wiser until his friends in the college faculty at last found opportunity to literally force him to abandon the work to other hands; and then, the long strain over, the reaction came, and the worn-out brain and body suddenly succumbed, and for weeks lay struggling in a conflict between life and death. His disease was purely cerebral, and at last his failures were all explained.

This was in June, 1880. To the surprise of his physicians he slowly returned to some measure of health and strength, but it was painfully evident to all his professional friends that he was no longer the physical and intellectual giant that he once had been. In some respects, it is true, much of his old-time brilliancy was restored, but his power for long-continued and severe mental or physical work was gone. His health was wrecked irretrievably, and his medical associates were fully aware that the disaster which has so recently befallen them in his death, might occur at any moment. And so, after two years more of labor, unexpectedly perhaps to him, he has suddenly ceased to go in and out among us. The tired brain and body are in calm repose, and the spirit is enjoying its heaven-bestowed reward.

It was but two or three years subsequent to the reception of his medical degree when Dr. McClatchey united himself in marriage with Miss Mary J. Milner, of Philadelphia, a lady of the most lovely Christian and domestic qualities. Three children were born of this union, two of whom, both daughters, are now living, the other, a son, having died in infancy. Mrs. McClatchey died October 7th, 1875, the evening before the meeting of the State Medical Society, of which her husband was then the presiding officer. Subsequently he married Miss Harriet A. Sentsman, who survives him, and who has been to him and to his children all that a noble, devoted, Christian womanhood can prove to the heart and home of man, a companion, counsellor, comforter, protector and friend.

In his religious life, Dr. McClatchey was by no means obtrusive, yet there is abundant reason to know that it was characterized by the same firmness of conviction, the same confidence of faith, and the same devotion to principle that were

manifest in all his outward and more worldly relations. Indeed, it would appear that the settled firmness of his religious faith and principles formed the real basis of that sturdy character which made him so earnest a champion of whatever he believed to be true, and so uncompromising a foe to injustice and error. Nor did he hesitate to avow publicly his faith in a Supreme Ruler over the destinies of nature, of nations, or of men, and his trust in a Divine Redeemer. From his boyhood he was a member of the congregation of the First Moravian Church of Philadelphia—as were his ancestors—and was for fifteen years a member of its Board of Elders.

Like all men of positive character, Dr. McClatchey had some enemies. Considering his sturdy independence in the formation of his opinions, and his perfect freedom in expressing them, it is a wonder that he had so few. His bitterest antagonists, so far as we know, were made such solely by reason of difference of medical belief,—a statement by no means creditable to the spirit of modern scientific research and discussion. He was not more easily excited than most of his fellows, yet he could not tamely brook any assault upon his perfect freedom of opinion, or any aspersion of his professional honesty. In the face of either he was as a lion let loose among his tormentors. Yet no discussion of a scientific topic, however sharp, or however antagonistic to his own views, could disturb his equanimity, or affect his personal friendship for his opponent. His keen wit, his acute sense of humor, his quickness at repartee, his incisive manner in debate, his geniality, and his firmness in friendship, will make his name a pleasant memory to those who knew him well in life, until they shall join him on the other side. And the work that he did for humanity, for science, for his profession, will live and grow and bear rich fruit when the hand that pens and the eye that scans these lines shall have been forgotten. And so, this journal pays its sad and sorrowful tribute to the memory of him who, whether as editor, as contributor, or as counsellor—and he was all these—poured out his best gifts in full measure, that the profession of his choice and of his love might be lifted into higher honor and more abounding usefulness.

McCLATCHEY, ROBERT JOHN

Professor Robert J. McClatchey, M.D., died suddenly of apoplexy, at his residence, No. 918 North Tenth street, January 15th, at noon. He was one of the most prominent homœopathic physicians in Philadelphia. For years he has held the office of Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and has been in past years President of the Homœopathic State Society and County Society of this city. For ten years he was editor of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, and was the author of McClatchey's "Domestic Practice." At the time of his death he held the Chair of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

We do not know when we were so shocked by bad news than when we heard of the demise of dear McClatchey. To us, he has always been a kind, genial friend, and we always felt pleased to be in his company. Co-editors for years, we knew the tribulations—the hard lot of an editor, and many a time we complained one to another, that the task of preparing copy falls greatly on the shoulders of the editor, and the volumes of the *Hahnemannian*, issued under his care, prove how well this work was done by him.

Alas! the labors of the World's Convention, held in Philadelphia in 1876, was one of the causes which robbed us of a Carroll Dunham, and it undermined the health of McClatchey. From that time to the date of his sudden flight from us, Robert J. has not been the same man. Work (and he had a large, devoted clientele) henceforth was labor, and not pleasure as formerly. Those who scolded then about the tardiness of the appearance of the Transactions of the World's Convention, will feel more kindly to him, since he left us to join his co-laborer, Dunham. Very few have any idea of the immense work preceding the convention. Let it pass.

The students of the Hahnemann Medical College will miss their cheerful teacher. "Mc's lectures," said a graduate of this college to me, "are living pictures of the disease." His colleagues will miss him in the club and in the societies, for whom he wrote many a valuable contribution, and as they came very rarely before us of late, we could plainly see that McClatchey had to husband the little vital power left.

Farewell, dear soul, you did your work well. *Requiescat in pace.* Rest and work in higher spheres now with spirits congenial to thee. Thy editorial brethren will remember thee and thy work as long as we send the corrected proof to the printer.

N Am J1 Hom Feb 1882

IN MEMORIAM

ROBERT J. McCLATCHEY.

BORN APRIL 6, 1836; ENTERED INTO REST JANUARY 15, 1883.

The death of Dr. McClatchey, after an illness of only fourteen hours, fills with sincere sorrow the large circle of his acquaintances and professional friends. A man of sturdy qualities; earnest, conscientious, upright; possessed of remarkable ability and of almost indomitable perseverance; a close student, a faithful physician, an eloquent and eminently successful teacher; a brilliant and productive writer—he crowded into a short life an immensity of work, and discharged with wonderful fidelity a variety of duties which made his influence felt not only in the circle of his immediate associates, but wherever homœopathy has a foothold. In the very prime of life he fell a victim of over-work.

Robert J. McClatchey was born in Philadelphia, April 6, 1836. He received a thorough common-school education, supplemented by a special course of study. In 1856 he graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and soon after, settled in Bethlehem, Pa. In 1863 he returned to Philadelphia, where he remained to the last, busily engaged in a large practice and in those varied duties which soon crowded upon him. An idea of the intense activity of Dr. McClatchey's life may be had by merely recalling briefly the more important positions held by him. In 1866 he aided in the reorganization of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the county of Philadelphia, and for nine years was its secretary. In June, 1866, he assisted in the organization of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and served for six consecutive years as its corresponding secretary and chief editor of its *Transactions*. In 1867 he accepted, and held for two years, the professorship of anatomy in the Hom. Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1868 he became the editor of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, a position which he filled, with signal ability, for ten consecutive years. In 1871 he became the general secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and continued in this office for eight consecutive years. In 1871 the Hahnemann Club of Philadelphia was formed, and Dr. McClatchey was chosen its first president; he filled this position, by yearly re-election, to the day of his death. He was the chief promoter of the establishment, in 1876, of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia. In 1874 he was elected president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania. In 1877 he accepted the professorship of "pathology and the practice of medicine" in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. Throughout all these years of incessant labor he contributed valuable articles to different journals and transactions, and found time to render to others assistance in literary work.

But the over-worked brain at last reeled under the constant strain it had borne for so many years, and a dark threatening shadow fell upon McClatchey. Let the story be told by one who knew and loved him well:*

"From the moment when, in 1871, the project of a "World's Convention" of homœopathic physicians, to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, was first suggested to him, he manifested the most enthusiastic interest in its success. Associated intimately with Carroll Dunham in the work of preparation for the Convention,

*Editorial *Hahnemannian Monthly*, January, 1883.

liancy was restored, but his power for long-continued and severe mental or physical work was gone. His health was wrecked irretrievably, and his medical associates were fully aware that the disaster which has so recently befallen them in his death, might occur at any moment. And so, after two years more of labor, unexpectedly perhaps to him, he has suddenly ceased to go in and out among us. The tired brain and body are in calm repose, and the spirit is enjoying its heaven-bestowed reward."

We had the pleasure of meeting McClatchey at Indianapolis, during the meeting of the American Institute in 1882. We knew something of the man's past, of his work for the profession, and of the cloud that had been overshadowing him. He bore the marks of the battle he had passed through, and giant though he still seemed when brightening-up for a half-hour, there was hanging about him an air of weariness which was pathos itself.

Alas! what fools we mortals be! He has gone now, and the words of tenderness we speak come altogether too late for him. For the sake of the living, and for the sake of him who has just gone, let us keep green the memory of this weary-one now laid to rest, and let the universal sorrow and keen regret now felt teach us a lesson of true charity and justice.

Med Counselor Feb 15 1883

McCLATCHEY, ROBERT JOHN

Office of Robert J. McClatchey, M. D.

918 North Tenth Street.

Philadelphia, June 14th 1876

J. L. Bradfod, M. D.

Dear Director:

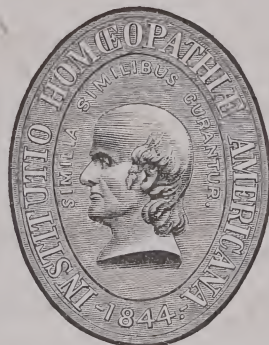
By this time you have discovered that you
desire to come to me and my desire to have you, were
of coincident growth. Your letter rec'd to-day was a
welcome one. I will not be run down with doctors
nor with any other folk. I have not invited anyone
to my house but you, and will not receive anyone
else, if they come without an invitation. If my wife
were here, I would have a house full, but as it is I don't
want any trouble. You I do want, and you will be no
trouble, but quite the contrary. There is this much about
it, however, that if you are going to stay any a week or
ten days, then don't come until after the Convention, for
during that time you will see little of me. If, on
the other hand, you are going to stay two, three, or more
weeks, let the Convention week be the first. I shall be
glad to have you here during that week, and it will be
a relief to me to have a "Smoke & talk" after the day's
work at the Convention has been concluded. Can you

arrange it so as to let him by the Saturday or Sunday
the Convention meets, say June 24th or 25th

Yours truly & paternally
J. M. Clatchey.

day a Sunday

try.



American Institute of Homœopathy.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Phila^a Feb. 10th 1874

J. L. Bradf^d. M. D.,

Dear Director.

Mss for Jan & Feb. came safely to hand. I sent you yesterday 4 more Nos. Will send the others in a few days. I have looked over the Mss. and have nothing to suggest. I do work so much after my own heart that I wish I had you near me to help me out of snails. I can't trust any one here to do anything for me, as I must do it myself afterward.

I was greatly surprised at your news about European flitting. Will China cure you? I am very sorry to hear of your going so far out of reach again. But if you are determined upon running

So as to let him [H. M.] []
off once more, at least give us two or
three weeks or more of your company
before your departure. And as you will
want to spend the last of your time with
Mrs B. you had better come on now,
and finish up your H. M. work here
by way of diversion. We might have
some jolly good times together, and as
you are going away to be gone for some
time, you owe it to me, who has been
a father to you, to come and see me.

I am running the Institute
Transactions through the Press now at
the rate of 32 pages per day.

Write to me at length in regard to
your plans.

Yours fraternally
Robt M. Clatchey.

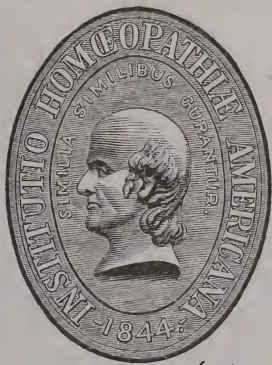
We'll hear Charlotte Cushman this week
as Queen Katharine, with E. L. Davenport
as King Henry & C. W. Coudeek as Wolsey.
Glorious! Also I expect to hear & see
Mrs Jas. A. Bates & Co in Burlesque,
(Fortunio & Seven Dified Servants) at the
National. You will remember that I used
to speak of her troupe in "Field & Cloth of Gold".
There has nine performances weekly & I am told
that the house is densely crowded every time
it is opened.

I am just getting over a terrible cold. Never
fell so sick in my life as I did the first
five days of the past week, and yet had to
go about, day and night, with it all. I have
been most outrageously busy professionally all the
winter & spring so far, but am in hopes that it
will slacken before the Institute meeting.

My wife sends her kindest
regards. Are you in any
notion at all of going to Washington?

Yours truly & paternally
J. P. McClatchey

my friend
is a
prae-
climate
is
genial
ible
B's
acted as
be able
in
Personal
ly
B



American Institute of Homœopathy.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Phila^a. April 21st 1872

J. L. Bradsh., M. D.,

Dear Sir:

Your batch of MSS. came duly to hand, while I was so busy that it was impossible to find time to look it over. I have, however, taken time to-day to go over it carefully, and it was with great pleasure I did so I can assure you, for I was greatly pleased by your work. As you want me to speak plainly about it, I shall do so.

First. The headings should be side headings, and underscored; thus.

The Wirkimpdanz. Disease is transmitted by hereditary descent, just as money & news are, &c.

Second. Each article quoted should be

Homœopathy.
SECRETARY.
Feb 21st 1872
... due to hand,
impossible
I have, however,
carefully, and
did so I
if pleased
to speak
... side
...
is transmit
money to
... should be

on a separate slip of paper. If an article
is long enough to make two pages of the paper
paste them together & make one long page.
If long enough to make three or more
pages, put all the pages of that except
together. Such articles may be written
one after another on the same page
with a hiatus between, to admit of
scissors. In James' "Notabilia", make an
appropriate side heading; either the one
I have applied, or another that you may
deem more characteristic or pointed. Quote
them just the same as other articles & say
nothing about there being "Notabilia".
In Guernsey's Key-Notes, leave out, (i.e. strike
out with the pen) all superfluous language
and all "damned nonsense", and give only
the bare symptoms. Only them and nothing
more.
Fourth. Write more plainly and
distinctly. Your writing is as plain

my friend
is a
prac-
climate
his
genial
ible
B's
acted as
be able
in
personal
ly
24

as print to me, but Rane is an awful
fellow at making things out, and a
fearful proof reader, and he is too jealous
to allow anyone to read proof for him.
Above all things get the name of the
author very plain, also his M.P. also the
H.M., the month, & the page.

Fifth. Please write with black ink.

Sixth. That's all.

Seventh. Keep account of the postage stamps
consumed, and I will send them to you
out of B & J's drawer.

Eighth. If you have a big batch (or even
a little batch) of MSS done already, by the
time this reaches you, and done in royal
purple, don't for heaven's sake do it
over again but send it on at once.

We are having Nilsson here in
Opera, but it costs \$4 for a good place &
my wife & I decided to not go. We

18
918 North 10th Street, Philadelphia
June 30th 1871.

Dear Brother Bigler.

I beg leave to introduce my friend
Dr. Thomas L. Bradford. Dr. Bradford is a
homoeopathic physician who has been prac-
ticing in Maine, but has found the climate
too severe for him, and now turns his
attention to Pennsylvania as a more genial
climate, and to Lancaster as a possible
location. I will be guarantee for Dr. B's
ability as a practitioner and his character as
a man. Any information you may be able
to give him in regard of the prospects in
Lancaster, I shall esteem as a high personal
favor. I am, dear Brother

Yours most respectfully
Robt M. Clatchey

916 N. 10th Street Philadelphia

October 4th 1869.

My dear Doctor.

I suppose you have been so busy - at least I hope you have - during the past two months, that you have not noticed my delinquency as a correspondent. The truth is that with patients, journals, and other matters, I have been so very busy, that correspondence unconnected with mere business, had to be neglected. I trust you will accept my apology, and I know you will understand that it was almost necessary which prevented me from spending the time necessary to write to you such a letter as I would like to send you.

Although this has been a remarkably healthful summer season, I have been very busy indeed. Patients have come in thick and fast, and my whole time, not devoted to eating and sleeping, might have been devoted to strictly professional duties; but I am, unfortunately, in other harness, warranted to go single or double, and seem to be much in the fix of a London cab-horse - not able to stop. The journal takes up a good bit of time and labor, and I wish I had some one to whom I could just hand it over, body, soul, and breeches, with whom I could be entirely satisfied.

I have been down to the College to-night, to hear Sam Jones, of Englewood N. J. (Carl Müller) lecture, in the preliminary course. He did well, and seems to be quite a "smart" man. I lectured twice in the preliminary course, but not being desirous of wasting sweetness on the desert air, I

just gave them a warmed-up dish - hush -, and they seemed to like it pretty well. There are about thirty-five students present now, which gives good promise of a large class. The College will do well this year, and if it comes up to the requirements of the profession, and fulfils its own pretensions, it will be abundantly sustained. If not, - why not, I can't see that it has, as at present constituted, the brain force necessary for the work to be done; and cannot say that I expect to see anything very stirring come out of it, in its present shape. I have a long, and comparatively a very thorough knowledge of Homoeopathic Medical Colleges, and, in my opinion all hitherto have been very small humbugs. I cannot say that I am oppressed with a belief that the present institution is anything more or better, except that its humbuggery is better concealed, and more is made of its good points than usual. But better in the College, I don't care how many or how good or bad they may be, provided I have nothing to do with them further than being a "Curator"; if you know what that is.

Our Hospital Fair is making its way along. I have been working some in the field. It will soon be coming off. (Nov 15th) and we shall, no doubt, realize quite a handsome sum towards the establishment of that much to be desired institution, a Hospital. I trust you have not forgotten about the Maine one, you spoke of, as however small it will be very acceptable. [Business being of course taken in due proportion].

I hear that I am to get the proceedings & papers of the Maine Central Society. Dr. Hall, of Hallowell, writes me that Dr. Bell will send them to me. There was an antecedent bank with the papers of the Maine State Soc. I had the best, (Bell's & Payne's papers) laid out for publication, when along came the N. E. Gazette, with both in. I don't publish 2nd editions of anything, if I can keep it, so of course laid them aside. Talbot wrote me about it afterwards, and proposed that I should let him have these "home" papers, as he felt as if his N. E. Journal should come to be regarded as a N. E. organ. I was very reluctant to give up the Maine papers & discussions; but as Talbot is my particular friend, I acquiesced, and told him I would not try to get papers from his section (that is Society-papers & discussions) which was all very well; but I find that T. has been doing his "level best" to get the papers &c of the "Eastern District Society of N. J." (Camden, Trenton &c) which are my proper & legitimate prey (according to Talbot) so I have no hesitation in saying that I will be glad to get and publish the Maine men's papers & discussions, and Talbot can do the same with all that I don't get. But it does not seem to me to be worth while to send papers to two journals. If Dr. Bell & Payne must send their papers to the Gazette, all very good; but I hope they will not neglect the only journal in the United States, to which the communications of Hahnemannians are more welcome than those of mongrels & pseudo-homoeopaths are. Some good friend could & would tell Dr. Bell & Payne, and of that ilk, for that matter, all this stuff, which of course I

I have not been to Fox's for an age, I have heard that our friend Vivian was shot dead in N.Y. some time ago, in a row. Can't say that it is or is not true. I bought a cigar of Bob Harrison in Sunday last, at 4th & Pine Sts. He was as demure as a Methodist parson, and did not look as if he had ever "tackled a plate of hash", or threatened to "cut you with a razor" in his life. I cannot bear to go to such places alone, and the company I had were always so much interested in the "show", that they could not talk, or smoke either, so I gave them up in disgust. About two weeks ago, the thin legged Robinson girl brought Miss Helmeyer to see me professionally. She had bronchitis, which I promised to cure, in three months. She will probably be here to-morrow or in a day or so. Of course she was as unknown to me as I to her, but it was Miss R. accompanied by Miss R.

You seem to be hopeful about a return of the good old times again, my experience is that good times never come back. Other good times may arise, but not the same old ones. However, we can meet again somewhere, sometime, and if we can't get "Ormonde", we may be rich enough to buy better, and if we can't go to Fox's, we may do a great deal better than that, and if we can only talk we may manage to have a good time anyhow. So although I am much older by years than you, and am a staid married man, you can if you try catch up to me, so that when we meet again we will still have as green hearts as when you were student & I professor, and both good friends. Don't be surprised over much if I come to see you next summer or the year after. I was so much taken with my Boston trip that I will not miss it more of N.Y. than I there did. Now my dear fellow, I know you have not near so much to write as I. If you let this letter lie week after week unmaneuvered, I shall know very well that you are in my "arm chair", which is not in full accordance with the golden rule, so with this in view.

R M. Clatchey

These letters
are to be
sent to
the
library

918 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia
August 30th 1871.

Dear Doctor.

I'm doubtless got the Medical Investigator, and perhaps have already noticed a paragraph on page 525 of the August 1871 number, entitled "Editorial Association". If not, pray turn to it and read, before going farther.

That paragraph is written with a bad and base motive. Dr. Duncanson, who displays his bad taste and bad temper in this No. in a most remarkable manner, here means to make trouble if he can between you and I. He insinuates that I omitted to invite you to my house to meet with the Editorial Association, and thus intentionally attempted to slight you. I am not much in fear of having this believed of me, but I write you this note for the purpose of giving you my word for it, that nothing could have been more foreign to my intentions in the matter than to "sight" anybody. I really did not know that you were an Assistant Editor of the Investigator, at the time; but even had I known it, no invitation would have been ^{would} extended to you, for the simple reason that I ~~did~~ ^{would} not have regarded you as a member of the Association. The Constitution states, in regard to members:—

I wish
not others
referred to them

"This Association shall be composed of the Editors and Assistant Editors of the Homoeopathic Medical Journals of the United States, who subscribe to these Articles of Association"

The Association was formed June 7th 1870, in Dr. Ludlam's Office in Chicago, the following Editors being present, viz. Dr. Talbot, Helmuth, Lilienthal, Lodge, Duncan, Ludlam, Wilson, and McClatchey.

I will see from the above that Dr. Martin was not present, and was not, therefore, one of the founders of the Association.

I sent out the invitations, as Secretary of the body, to those persons I thought entitled to be present. If you were entitled to meet with us, my omitting to invite you to my house resulted only from an error of judgment. Had I regarded you as a member of the Association, entitled ^{to meet} with us, you would have been invited, and welcomed as cordially as were those who were present.

I have written notes of a tenor similar to this to Dr. Smith, Martin and Foote.

I shall not reply publicly to Duncan's offensive scrap, as it is beneath contempt.

I am, dear Doctor,

Dr. Koch.

Yours very truly

Robt McClatchey



HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

*A special meeting of the Society will be held
at the Hahnemann Medical College, on Wednes-
day, January 17th, 1883, at 8.30 P.M., to take
appropriate action on the death of*

ROBERT J. MCCLATCHEY, M.D.

C. MOHR, M.D., Secretary.



Hahnemann," upon this vigorous Association of her true and loyal sons, whose guests we are tonight, than by this gift of this splendid portrait of your distinguished brother, a portrait done in oil by one of America's most celebrated and renowned artists, Richard Blossom Farley.

James Henderson McClelland, M. D., D. Sc., a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, March 2, 1867,—fifty years ago.

Doctor McClelland, in accepting for our trustees, our faculty and our alumni, this worthy memorial of your love, esteem and respect for your eminent brother, permit me to express our deep sense of gratitude, our appreciation, and to thank you most earnestly, heartily and sincerely for your generous gift. We will cherish this noble picture. We will keep it near to us. We will keep it in a place of great prominence in our College Hall, side by side with that of his greatest student and most illustrious confrere—Van Lennep—where it will be a constant inspiration and incentive to present and succeeding generations of our students to revere, emulate and follow the example of his sterling characteristics.

Gentlemen of the Alumni and Guests: James Henderson McClelland, Physician, Surgeon, Statesman, Master-builder, was a leader of men. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 20, 1845. He died in his native city, November 14, 1913. He possessed in high degree the great essentials of a leader,—sincerity of purpose, moral steadfastness, mental acumen. As physician, he stood in the front rank a finished diagnostician and prescriber. As Homeopathist, he reveled in the efficiency of our unchanging therapeutic law, *similia similibus curentur*, using it constantly in his daily practice. As surgeon, he was skillful, fearless and successful. As professor, he was sympathetic, forceful, and enthusiastic. He was a constant student and persistent traveller. He was willing. He gave himself without reserve. His service had no limit. He threw his full force, body, mind and soul, into any just and worthy cause for the good of the profession. The wonderful growth of Homeopathy in Pittsburgh the last forty years is simply the life history of James Henderson McClelland.

To serve "Old Hahnemann," his Alma Mater, he accepted the professorship of the Chair of Surgery from 1876 to 1879, making weekly visits with great regularity to Philadelphia, filling the chair faithfully and efficiently to the great credit of himself and to the lasting benefit of the large student body of those days, who loved, trusted and respected him. His fort was organization. His interests were so diverse, no one was ever able to keep track of his remarkable work. The profession knew him well and trusted him, and gave him, unsought, freely, abundantly, lavishly, every honor, trust and power they could pour upon him. McClelland never shirked his personal responsibility to his Homeopathic organization. He joined his local, county, State, Na-

tional and International societies and served them well. He was a tower of strength to his colleagues at home and abroad. The world was his domain. He built two great hospitals in his native city. He raised to the immortal Hahnemann in the city of Washington, the largest, the most costly, the most magnificent, the most artistic monument ever erected to the memory and the glory of a man of medicine.

McClelland was liberal, broad-minded, progressive. He had rare courage, sublime faith, invincible optimism. All rang true, telling the story of his mental, moral and spiritual worth.

JOHN LITTLE MOFFAT, B. S., M. D., O. Et. A. Chir.

By Herbert D. Schenck, M. D.

Prepared by Request and Spread Upon the Minutes of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of Kings

In the passing from this life on February 18, 1917, of John Little Moffat, the Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of Kings and Homeopathy throughout the world has lost a sincere believer in the Law of Similars, and one who was its sturdy champion on all occasions. Born and reared in this community and educated by one of the early practitioners of our school, who made the name of Homeopathy known and respected in Brooklyn, he never departed from a belief that filled every fibre of his nature.

Dr. Moffat had a critic's eye for anything that did not tend to advance the cause of Homeopathy, and he was our severest censor of any departure from the path of duty towards our school, always championing the support of institutions under its care.

The doctor's love and mastery of detail made him an ideal secretary. His work in the office for this society for many years, and in the state organization over a longer period, was marked by a fidelity and conscientious devotion that few men have shown. His editorship of the New York State Transactions added much to their value and accuracy. His editorial work for our oldest medical journal and for the special journals devoted to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat were characterized by industry, care and devotion to every detail, whether as a department editor or chief. He always stood for accuracy in every statement. One of the fine traits of his character was his enthusiasm for his work and the promptness with which he executed all his public duties, for he was always glad and ready to help all projects that tended to advance the interest or standing of the profession or protect the public.

He had a mind of wide scope enriched by a college training before entering medical college, which ever kept him in

OF HOMEOPATHY

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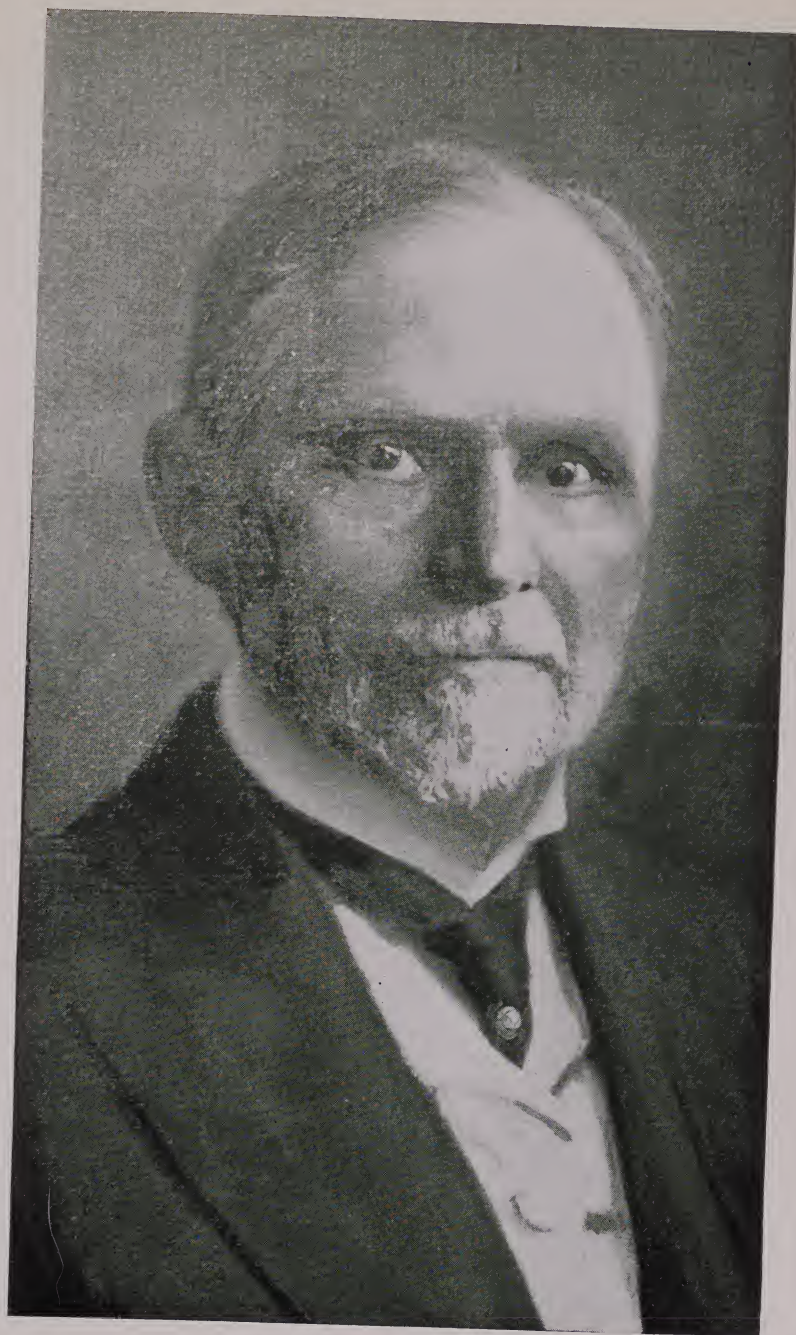
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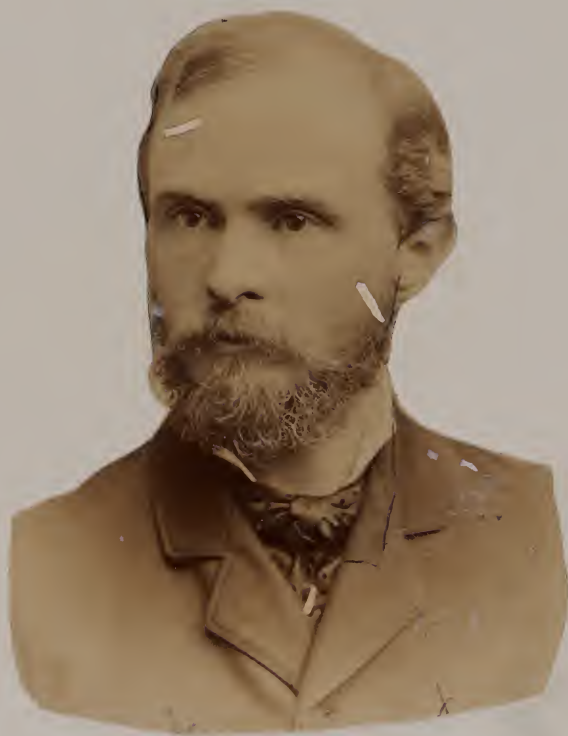


JAMES HENDERSON McCLELLAND, M. D., D. SC.

From the McClelland Portrait presented to Hahnemann Medical College
and Hospital, Philadelphia May 31, 1917



J. H. McCalland



Jl A I H Sept 1917

The McClelland Portrait. The frontispiece this month is a reproduction from the McClelland portrait presented by Dr. Robert McClelland to the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. The presentation speech is a worthy tribute from an appreciative brother. The acceptance on the part of Dr. Van Baun is a generous acknowledgment and characteristic of the man who retires this month as President of the A. I. H.

been the devising of improved methods of operation.

Having organized the anatomical society of Allegheny county, he has been

J. H. McCLELLAND, M. D.

565

newspaper printing establishment can gain as ready and considerate an audience of the "chief" as the most distinguished visitor to his editorial sanctum or sumptuous home. General Atwood saw Wisconsin enter upon her condition of statehood; her history since that time is in a large sense the history of our subject, for he has been prominently identified with her steady development, and an active participant in many of the most important scenes upon her stage. While a fine representative of the best class of western pio-

neers, coming down to us from a former generation, which was born into conditions of life no longer possible anywhere on this continent, General Atwood has kept steady pace with the times, and, although he is now in his seventy-second year, a veritable patriarch in appearance, his mind is as agile as his step; he is eminently a man of to-day, progressive in tone and confident that the things of the present are necessarily an improvement on the past. In honoring such a man we indeed honor ourselves.

REUBEN G. THWAITES.

J. H. McCLELLAND, M. D.

AMONG those who have been active in the advancement of medical science, and in the front rank thereof, should be placed the subject of this sketch—Dr. J. H. McClelland of Pittsburgh. No more earnest and busy man can be found in that great host of able and brilliant men who are making western Pennsylvania known and felt the world over, and there is certainly no one who has accomplished greater works in the same number of years, nor reached a higher rank in the medical world at so early a period in life.

He was born in Pittsburgh, May 20, 1845; his father, J. H. McClelland, sr., came to this country from the north of Ireland in 1816, possessed of the hardy frame and vigorous intellect which we have come to associate with Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mr. McClelland took an active part in the anti-slavery cause,

and wrote many strong articles on the subject. Later on he became interested in the question of public education, and advocated, both in print and on the platform, many reforms in the public school system, not a few of which he had the satisfaction of seeing carried into effect. As architect and contractor, he erected many schoolhouses, public buildings and churches in Pittsburgh and vicinity, among which latter is St. Paul's cathedral. Between the years 1867-71 he served as postmaster, having been appointed without his knowledge or solicitation.

Dr. McClelland's mother was daughter of the Rev. John Black, D. D., the first minister of the Reformed Presbyterian church west of the Allegheny mountains. He graduated with the highest honors at the Glasgow university, and came to this country an exile

Dr. McClelland's most recent literary work has been the contribution of the article of nearly one hundred pages on "Diseases of the Kidneys," in the second volume of 'A System of Medi-

Dr. H. R. Arndt. This is specially noted by British reviewers.

a state board of health, and Dr. McClelland by the governor to report on of the state.

Coming into further details, he is marked in conclusion that ability to despatch business. Dr. McClelland to crowd a amount of work into a comparatively few years. He has had a the advancement of medicine and has few superiors in surgery. While he has won a ready in the line of his profession still found time to cultivate the joy the graces of social life. He has won a large circle of friends who is loved, admired and revered by all known, and the usefulness already been able to give a sure guarantee of even success in the future.

Dr. McClelland was married to Rachel May Pears, daughter of John P. Pears of Pittsburgh.

J. H. KENNEDY.

Feb 1887

for liberty's sake, having engaged in the Irish insurrection of 1797-8; studied for the ministry and was assigned to the so-called western district. Here he exerted a powerful influence, during that formative period, in moulding the character of the times.

General James A. Ekin, in a eulogy delivered January, 1884, says:

Perhaps no historian would ever have thought of coming to the beautiful valley of the Monongahela, the sweetest valley in all the land, to find a heroic figure. Perhaps no poet would ever have deigned to visit the wilderness of western Pennsylvania, its mountains and its valleys, to find materials for a grand epic of human life. But here, among these hills and upon these slopes, there lived and toiled and died, one of the most conspicuous men of his time, and one of the moral heroes of the century, to whom the present generation, and the progressive reforms of the day are much indebted, and the community with one voice acknowledge the greatness and purity of his character. The name of this illustrious man, a man typical of his race, was the Rev. John Black, D. D.

Dr. McClelland, the subject of this sketch, at the age of seventeen, had received an appointment to Annapolis, but was induced by the family physician, Dr. J. P. Dake—now full of years and honors—to take up the study of medicine. He graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1867. Returning to his native city, he became associated with the Homœopathic Medical and Surgical hospital, then being established. Having displayed an aptitude for surgical work, he was at once appointed to the surgical staff of the new hospital and performed the first capital operation in that institution. He has served ever since on the surgical staff; was for fifteen years secretary of

the executive committee of the board of trustees, and for the past five years has been its chairman. The growth of this institution from a small beginning to its present state of efficiency has been a part of his life work. The old hospital which for sixteen years had fulfilled its noble mission, was torn down to give way to a structure more in keeping with its growing usefulness. Owing to the large generosity of many of Pittsburgh's citizens, and the liberal policy of the state, an institution has been established at a total cost of two hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, with a capacity of two hundred beds. It has been pronounced by competent authorities one of the best in construction and appointment in the country.

Dr. McClelland achieved success in the line of his chosen profession from the very outstart, and rapidly built up an extensive practice; but notwithstanding its constantly increasing demands, he has contributed from time to time, many surgical papers to various journals and county, state and national societies; among these are clinical papers on "Combined Method of Leg Amputation," "Amputation at Hip Joint," "Cranial Fractures," "Excision of Lower Jaw," "Excision of Kidney," "Hernia," "Bone Diseases," "Tumors," "Antiseptic Surgery," "Lithotomy," "Ovariectomies," "Lacerations of the Cervix," etc.

As member of the Surgical Bureau of the American Institute of Homœopathy, he has prepared many papers on a variety of surgical subjects. A special part of his surgical work has

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been the devising of improved methods of operation.

Having organized the anatomical society of Allegheny county, he has been demonstrator for several years and later its president. He has also been an active worker in and president of the Allegheny County Medical society. In the state society he delivered the annual address in 1875 in Library hall, Pittsburgh, taking for his subject, "The Mind." He was its president in 1881.

At the world's convention of 1876 at Philadelphia he, by special appointment, presented a paper on one of the surgical diseases, and at the worlds convention of 1881 in London, was, by appointment, one of the debaters.

In 1876, after repeated calls, he accepted the professorship of surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, his *alma mater*. In this position he continued another year, but absolutely declined the honor of further service, unwilling to give up home ties. At the last annual meeting of the Alumni Association of this college he was chosen president for the year 1886-7. In 1878 he delivered a course of lectures on "Operative Surgery" at the Boston University School of Medicine. Professorships in four different colleges were offered in a single year, but he refused to leave his native city for other fields

Dr. McClelland's most recent literary work has been the contribution of the article of nearly one hundred pages on "Diseases of the Kidneys," in the second volume of 'A System of Medicine,' edited by Dr. H. R. Arndt. This article has been specially noted by American and British reviewers.

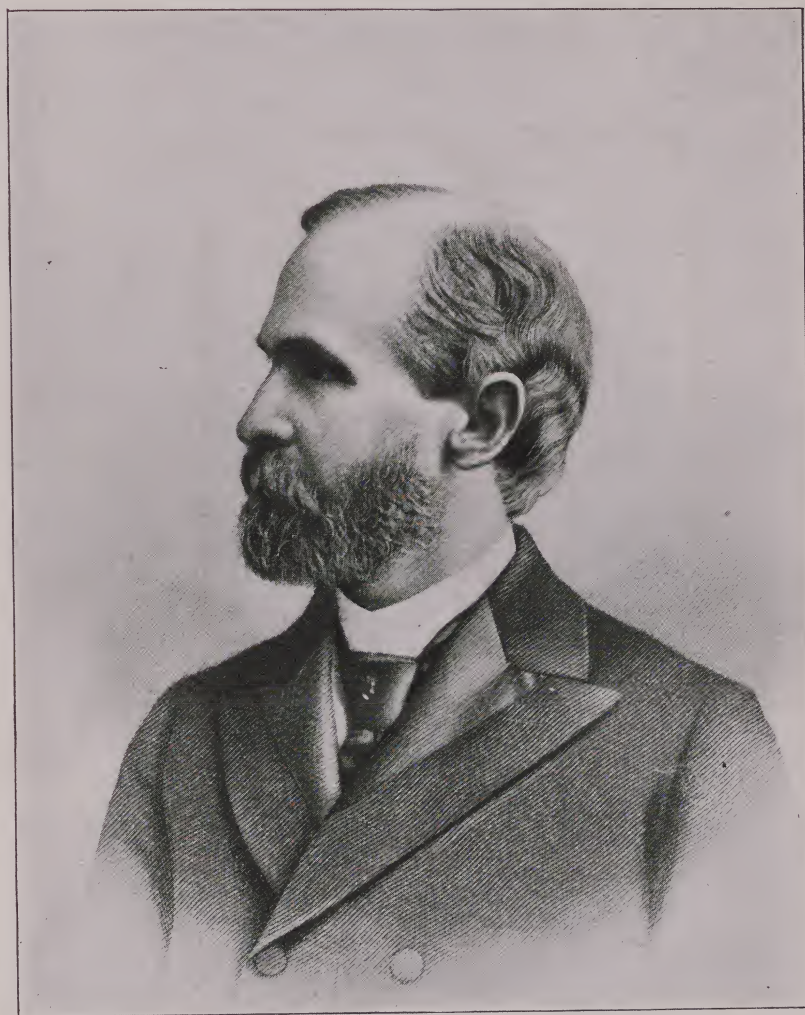
In July, 1885, a state board of health was established, and Dr. McClelland was appointed by the governor to represent this section of the state.

Without entering into further details, it may be remarked in conclusion that energy and ability to despatch business have enabled Dr. McClelland to crowd an immense amount of work into a comparatively few years. He has had a large share in the advancement of medical science, and has few superiors in the art of surgery. While he has won eminence already in the line of his profession, he has still found time to cultivate and enjoy the graces of social life, and has won a large circle of friends. He is loved, admired and respected wherever known, and the usefulness he has already been able to give the world is a sure guarantee of even greater usefulness in the future.

In 1884 Dr. McClelland was married to Miss Rachel May Pears, daughter of the late John P. Pears of Pittsburgh.

J. H. KENNEDY.

Magazine of Western History Feb 1887



J. H. McCLELLAND, M. D.



J. H. McClelland, M.D.

Century Apr 1907

DR. J. H. McClelland's Fortieth Anniversary.

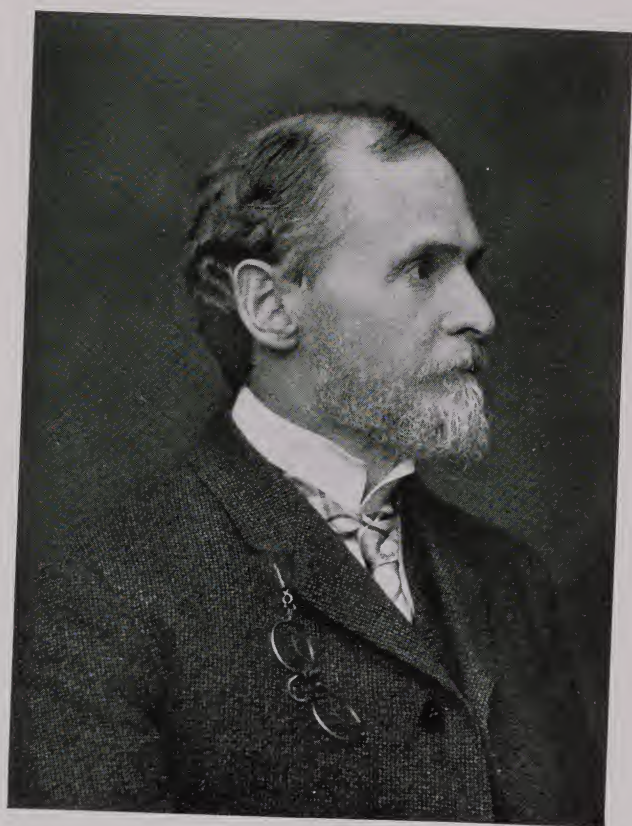
The East End Medical Club, of Pittsburg, held a notable session on Saturday, the 2d of March. The club meets regularly once a month, being entertained in succession by its members. The entertainment last month was at the home of Dr. J. H. McClelland. It was very fitting that the members should meet with him on this occasion. Dr. McClelland graduated from Hahnemann, of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 2d of March, 1867, this day being the fortieth anniversary of that important event.

It was known to the members that the day was a red letter one, and almost to a man the membership attended. Dr. McClelland called the meeting to order, and after routine business, introduced Dr. Royal S. Copeland, of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, who addressed the society on the question, "Has Homœopathy a Scientific Foundation?"

Following the formal session, congratulatory addresses and remarks were made by the different members and visitors, and Dr. McClelland was quite overcome by the kind and truthful things which were said to him. He modestly responded, and then invited the guests to an elaborate repast. Everybody lingered about the tables, and it was not until a late hour that the company dispersed, voting it the most successful session the society has ever held. Each guest took with him as a souvenir of

the occasion two photographs, one representing Dr. McClelland in 1867, and one as he is known to our readers to-day.

The Century joins in congratulations to a man who has been a member of the profession for many years, who has held all the important offices within the gift of the profession, and whose work in the organization of Homœopathy will be remembered so long as the monument at Washington shall stand.





MCCLELLAND, JAMES H

JAMES H. MCCLELLAND, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, former professor of surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, president of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1894, a founder of the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital and member of its surgical staff since the organization of that now famous institution, is a native of Pittsburgh, born May 20, 1845, and has made that great industrial metropolis the scene of his entire professional life. He was educated there in the public schools and later was a student in the Western University of Pennsylvania, which later conferred upon him the degree of D. Sc. In 1862 he became a student of medicine under Dr. Jabez P. Dake, and on the removal of Dr. Dake from the city he continued his preliminary studies with Dr. J. C. Burgher. In 1864 he matriculated at the old Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and attended upon one full course of lectures; and in session of 1866-67 he again took up college studies and graduated M. D. in 1867. Dr. McClelland began practice in Pittsburgh in 1867, associated with Dr. Burgher, and so continued three years, when he opened an office of his own and entered upon the career which in subsequent years has gained for him the highest standing in the ranks of the profession and has extended his reputation throughout America and even

across the Atlantic. As the senior Hel-muth was to surgery in New York so is the senior McClelland to that special branch of practice in Pennsylvania; both men of achievement and both bold and skillful operators; and as the former stood in his lifetime in the clinical department of Flower Hospital in New York, so stands the latter to-day in the surgical clinics of the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital, which institution owes its existence largely to his efforts and public-spiritedness. In 1876, on the retirement of Professor Morgan from the chair of surgery in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Dr. McClelland succeeded him and held that professorship until the end of the session of 1877-78, when he resigned; at the beginning of that session he delivered the introductory address. Neither is Dr. McClelland wholly unknown as contributor to the literature of his profession, although his efforts in this respect have been generally limited to monograph articles and addresses published after delivery before the highest bodies of homœopathy. "The Mind" was the subject of an address before the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania in 1875, and in modified form was read before the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1876. His thesis, "Homœopathic Treatment of Syphilis," was printed by the American Institute of Homœopathy for use

at the World's Homœopathic Convention at Philadelphia in June, 1876. His "Nephrectomy" was read before the Homœopathic Society of Pennsylvania in September, 1880. His "Antiseptic Surgery" was printed in pamphlet and also in the transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy. His membership in that institution dates from 1867, and now he is a senior. He was president of that body in 1894 and for many years has been an influential figure in its councils. He also was president of the Hahnemann statue committee and was largely instrumental in accomplishing the object of that organization; was honorary president of the International Homœopathic Congress held in Paris, 1900, and was president in the same year of the Pennsylvania state board of health. He also holds membership in the Pennsylvania State and Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical societies, and is honorary member of the British Homœopathic Medical Society, the Massachusetts State and the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical societies. Dr. McClelland married Rachel May Pears, daughter of the late John P. Pears of Pittsburgh, by whom he has had three daughters, the youngest having died in infancy. He is associated in practice with his two brothers, Drs. John B. and Robert W. McClelland.

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American Institute of Homoeopathy.

J. H. McCLELLAND, M. D., President.

Fifth and Wilkins Avenues,

Pittsburgh, Pa. June 21 1894.

My dear Dr Bradford

I received the
numbers of the Record you
had sent me & I am greatly
obliged. I shall take great
pleasure in your development
of the history so well begun.
I hope I am entered up
as a subscriber of the
Record. Thinking you
again I remain

Fraternally yrs

J. H. McClelland

I see you become a Senior
at the next meeting of the Institute
you must not fail on such an occasion.

J. H. McCLELLAND, M. D.
No. 316 Penn Avenue.

Pittsburgh, Aug 18th 1871

Prof. Richard Koch, M.D.

Regis. H. M. College Phila

My Dear Doctor

Your note of invitation to lecture during the preliminary course is at hand. Be kind enough to make my compliments and acknowledgments to the Faculty, and say that while appreciating the honor, I would not be justified in making the appointment you desire, on account of engagements which I now see no way of avoiding. If, however, I can see my way clear to be in Philad. in time

to answer your purpose,
it would give me pleasure
to comply.

My connection with
the Hospital & Dispensary
here gives me opportunity
to do more for the "fish-
ing generation" of "saw-
bones", than I could
accomplish by giving
them a lecture or two,
and especially as my
qualifications for the
latter are among
the things untried &
doubtful.

Have you rec'd our
last Hospital Report?

Respectfully & Truly

J. H. McCalland.

gl a 141 Sept 1917

THE McCLELLAND PORTRAIT

Presentation by Robert W. McClelland, M. D.

Mr. Toastmaster and Fellow Alumni:

I have been asked by your honored Dean to present to the College on behalf of this Association, a portrait of my brother, the late Dr. James H. McClelland.

When first requested by Dean Pearson to present this portrait, it seemed highly inappropriate for me to eulogize one so nearly related as a brother, but on second thought I realized that he belonged to his own immediate family in small degree only, that he was pre-eminently a citizen of the world. His work for humanity and his long and intimate association with the members of his profession have made his life and his memory a common heritage. To set forth in a few words the achievements and abilities of such a man would indeed be a hopeless task, which I shall not attempt at this time; however, I cannot refrain from referring feelingly to a life-long association with our departed brother, an association which enables me to testify from this intimate viewpoint to his many fine qualities of mind and heart. Therefore, without attempting anything biographical, I shall refer to a few of the features which seem to me to stand out most prominently in his character. A sketch of his life and work will be presented much more adequately than I could do, by his devoted friend, Dr. Wm. W. Van Baun, in his acceptance of the portrait on behalf of the college.

Referring, then, to a few of these salient points, I would regard fidelity to duty as the keynote and one of his most distinguishing traits. Second, his exalted estimate of the great calling he had made his own. His pride in it was intense and his efforts to uphold the honor of the profession on all occasions was with him a sacred duty. Anything derogatory to the profession or to any of its members he felt most keenly. One of his old students at Hahnemann told me that in the first lecture of his course in surgery he made a statement which he, the student, never forgot. He was describing what he regarded the essential qualifications of the physician in addition to his medical attainments. "Young gentlemen," he said, "remember that, first, a physician must be a *genteel* man, second, he must be a *gentle* man, and third, he must be a *gentleman*." This illustrates also in a small way his unerring faculty of always saying something worth while, and something which could be thought over afterwards and stored away in the memory. His superior abilities found their chiefest play in helping the younger members of the profession, which he was ever ready to do; yet he never hesitated to learn, even from a junior practitioner, should opportunity arise. On one occasion a student who had just graduated was with him in our old Pittsburgh Dispensary; Dr. McClelland, after examining a patient, turned to his student and said, "Now

Doctor, we will give this patient phosphorus; what would be your prescription for such a case?" The young man answered, "I would have made no comment on your prescription, but since you have asked me, I would give this patient bryonia." Dr. McClelland looked up surprised, thought a moment, then scratched out "Phos." and substituted "Bry.," with the remark, "A wise man changes his mind, a fool never." In relating this incident to me years afterwards the younger man said, "This showed me I was talking to a big man as well as a great one; it made me his friend for life."

But no longer will we "seek his virtues to disclose." This year marks the 50th anniversary of his entrance into the practice of medicine, and it seems a fitting time to present this portrait to the college he had served so faithfully and loved so well. He graduated in the year 1867 and those were the days of small things. How proud he would be to see the wonderful achievements of this and other colleges of our school in the last two or three years. He grew with the profession and was prominently identified with every stage in the progress of our school,—and now it is for the purpose of visualizing and perpetuating what would only be a memory that the alumni desire to present this speaking likeness. I regard it as wonderful in its truthness to life, showing so much that was characteristic of the man and transferred to enduring canvas by an artist who had never seen him in life. It is truly a triumph for your fellow townsman, Mr. Richard B. Farley, who has already won distinction in his chosen art, and who in this portrait adds new laurels to his already brilliant record of success. The portrait is to have a fitting place in the halls of old Hahnemann where we trust it may be an incentive and an inspiration to generations of students yet to come. Their lives will be unconsciously influenced by daily contact with this inspiring presence, associated with those other faithful men whose portraits now adorn the walls of our beloved institution.

In closing I cannot refrain from paraphrasing for this occasion a few lines from a beautiful poem by Francis M. Finch:

The soldier with his sword of might,
In blood may write his name,
The prince in marble columns white,
May deeply grave his fame,
But graven on each student's heart
There shall unsullied dwell
While of this world we are a part
This name we love so well.

Acceptance by William W. Van Baun, M. D., President of the
American Institute of Homeopathy

Robert Watson McClelland, Pittsburgh, Pa., Doctor of Medicine, class of 1884:

In no way could you more fittingly confer great honor and distinction upon our Alma Mater, upon the Alumni of "Old

his practice. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, serving one year as vice-president of the latter, and also as a member of the "Bureau of Surgery," to which he has contributed several valuable papers. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, to which he has also contributed a number of well-written articles; has served three years as its secretary. He is a corporator and trustee of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburg, a member of its surgical staff, of its executive committee, one of its dispensary physicians, and secretary of its medical board.

(W.C.)

MCCLELLAND, JAMES H.—Was born in Pittsburg, Pa., May 20, 1845. He attended the public schools and later the Western University of Pennsylvania. In 1862 he entered the office of Dr. J. P. Dake and in 1864 matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania attending the full course of lectures. In the meantime Dr. Dake had removed, so he became the student of Dr. J. C. Burgher. He attended lectures at the Homœopathic College 1866-'67, graduating at the end of the session. He returned to Pittsburg where he became the assistant of Dr. Burgher, with whom he practiced for three years. He then opened an office of his own. He has always practiced in Pittsburg where he is very widely known on account of his surgical skill. He has performed many delicate and difficult operations and makes a specialty of surgery. On the retirement of Dr. J. C. Morgan from the Chair of Surgery in the College Dr. McClelland was elected to fill his place. He commenced to lecture with the session of 1876-'77 and continued until the end of the session of 1877-'78, when he resigned. In 1877 he delivered the Introductory lecture. He is a corporator of the Pittsburg Homœopathic Hospital, a member of its surgical staff, and one of the prime movers in that institution. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1867, and was its president in 1894, when as President of the Hahnemann Statue Committee he was largely instrumental in ensuring the object of that plan. He is also a member of the State and County Societies. He is still engaged in active practice in Pittsburg.

C. H.

OBITUARY—McCLELLAND.

THE Pittsburgh papers announce the death recently of Miss Sallie McClelland, sister of our colleagues, Drs. J. H. and John B. McClelland. She will be sadly missed by her church and by the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital, to both of which she contributed largely of her means and her energies. Her Christianity was of that practical kind which, beginning in the innermost recesses of the heart, finds its beauteous expression in daily acts of charity and benevolence, and esteems it the highest delight to minister to the happiness of others. We respectfully tender our condolence to the bereaved family.

Hahn Mo Sept 18 1882



J. H. McClelland, M.D.
R. W. McClelland, M.D.
Fifth & Wilkins Avenues.

J. B. McClelland, M.D.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1911

Dr. T. L. Bradford,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Doctor:

I feel greatly obliged to you for the copies of the *British Homoeopathic Review* secured through Boericke & Tefel. I was having some volumes bound and discovered that two of the journals were missing, and by your courtesy they are now supplied.

Thanking you very much and hoping you are in good health, believe me,

Very truly yours,

J. H. McClelland

J. H. McCLELLAND, M. D., is a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and prosecuted his literary studies in the Western University of Pennsylvania, until 1862, when he directed his attention to the study of medicine, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1867. Returning to his native city, he opened an office, and entered upon his professional labors, which have been rewarded by a fair share of public patronage. He takes a special interest in everything pertaining to Surgery, and has a large experience in that department, and is well posted in all its details. He has *capitally* performed several capital operations, while cases of minor surgery are of almost daily occurrence in his practice. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, serving one year as Vice-President of the latter, and also as a member of the "Bureau of Surgery," to which he has contributed several valuable papers. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, to which he has also contributed a number of well-written articles. He has served three years as Secretary of the Society. He is a corporator and trustee of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, a member of its surgical staff, of its Executive Committee, one of its Dispensary physicians, and Secretary of its Medical Board.

Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1870-71

J. H. McClelland, M.D., is a native of Pittsburg, and prosecuted his literary studies in the Western University of Pennsylvania until 1862, when he directed his attention to the study of medicine, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1867. Returning to his native city, he opened an office, and entered upon his professional labors, which have been rewarded by a fair share of public patronage. He takes a special interest in everything pertaining to surgery, has had a large experience in that department, and is well posted in all its details. He has *capitally* performed several capital operations, while cases of minor surgery are of almost daily occurrence in

THE PASSING OF A GREAT PHYSICIAN.

ON Friday morning, November 14th, the medical profession lost one of its noblest representatives and the homœopathic school one of its ablest adherents in the death of Dr. James H. McClelland, of Pittsburgh. For many months Dr. McClelland had been in poor health, but such was his indomitable courage and determination to be up and doing that but few realized his end was so near at hand.

Dr. McClelland's activities in the homœopathic profession have been so broad and so varied that scarcely a move of impacting practice and his activities in medical organizations, Dr. McClelland was a liberal contributor to medical and surgical literature and many of his papers that have appeared in the transactions of the various medical organizations commanded widespread attention both at home and abroad and added greatly to the literature of our School.

Despite the incalculable loss that the death of Dr. McClelland meant to the community in which he lived and the homœopathic school throughout the world, it is as a kind and helpful friend that those who knew him best will most lament his loss. His firm adherence to what he believed to be right, his indomitable courage in overcoming what would appear to many to be insurmountable difficulties, his remarkable patience and his kindly councils won the admiration and affection of all who came in personal touch with him. His loss to the community, to the profession and to his friends is overwhelming.

Hahn Monthly Nov 1913

G. H. W.



MCCLELLAND, JAMES H., M.D., of Pittsburgh, Pa., was born in that city, May 20th, 1845. His father was an architect, and for many years held the foremost rank in that department of art. He possessed a high order of intellect, and a moral character above reproach. Without solicitation on his part, he was appointed Postmaster of Pittsburgh, in 1868, a position which he filled with conscientious fidelity, until a short time preceding his death. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. John Black, D. D., for many years Professor of Languages in the Western University of Pennsylvania, an eminent scholar and divine.

Dr. McClelland attended the public schools until sufficiently advanced to enter the Western University of Pennsylvania, where he prosecuted his studies in the higher branches until 1862, when he entered the office of Dr. J. P. Dake, as a student of medicine. In 1864, he matriculated in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, attending a full course of lectures, and, in 1865, became a student of Dr. J. C. Burgher, under whose tuition he continued his studies for two years—Dr. Dake, his former preceptor, having removed from the city—when he attended a second course of lectures in, and graduated from the same college in 1867. Commissioned and well prepared for active duty, he returned to his native city, and entered at once upon his professional labors as the associate of his recent preceptor, Dr. Burgher, with whom he practised three years. He then opened an office of his own, where he continues to dispense the blessings of homœopathy to a largely increasing number of patrons. He is a good diagnostician, and well-posted in *Materia Medica*. He has given much attention to surgery, and keeps himself up to the times in all the improvements in that department. He is a good operator. Among many other difficult and delicate operations, which he has successfully performed, are the amputation of the hip-joint, lithotomy, trephining, ex-section of knee-joint, excision of tumors, etc. He is a corporator of the

Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, Pa., a member of its Executive Committee, and of its surgical staff, Secretary of its Medical Board, and one of its Dispensary Physicians. He is also Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital, and has prepared all the published reports of the Medical Board. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Alleghany County, to which he has contributed well-written and valuable papers. He has served four years as Secretary of the Society, and has prepared the condensed reports of its proceedings, which have appeared in the *Hahnemann Monthly*. He is also a valuable contributor to this able journal. He is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and was at one time Vice-President of its Surgical Bureau, to which he has contributed a number of valuable papers. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of its Bureau of Surgery.



DR. JAMES H. McCLELLAND

mover in the project to erect at Washington a monument to Samuel Hahnemann, the famous leader of the great reform in medicine of this nineteenth century, and founder of the Homœopathic School of Medicine. That leader never had a worthier disciple than Dr. McClelland. Keen in research, lucid in understanding, and in making himself understood, fearless and skilful in practice, he has won well-deserved eminence in his profession, and gives abundant promise of increasing honor and usefulness with increasing years. He was recently elected corresponding member of the British Homœopathic Society. Dr. McClelland was married in 1884 to Miss Rachel May, daughter of the late John P. Pears, of Pittsburgh, and has had three children, Sarah, Rachel and Elizabeth, the last named dying in infancy.

The Non-Medical Reading of Medical Men.

BY F. MORTIMER LAWRENCE, M. D.

Modern culture demands that the knowledge of a physician shall include more than that of a single branch. He must not be the man of one book; nay, more; he must not even be the man of one subject, if he would approximate the ideals of to-day. Advancing science has brought into close touch with medicine a multitude of departments, and the physician who would most nearly fulfil the possibilities of his life-work must have more than a smattering of many branches of science outside of medicine.

The demand to-day is not for more physicians, but there is need, strong and pressing, for more broadly-educated medical men, men whose horizon is wide enough for them to see the necessities of medical science, and whose knowledge is deep enough to enable them to help meet those wants. With better foundations in general education, fewer and fewer would be followers of tradition, content to

plod in paths marked out, and more and more would become thinkers and investigators, men calculated to advance medicine from empiricism to certainty. A higher standard of preliminary education has been adopted, a long step in the right direction; but, after all, it remains with the student, undergraduate or graduate, to complete the foundation of his thinking. It is with the hope of aiding him that the writer offers these mere hints as to the non-medical reading of medical men.

Presumably no student enters upon his medical studies without at least an elementary knowledge of physics and chemistry, biology, botany and zoology. But this should not be all, for his point of view must, of necessity, be narrow, unless before thus descending to the concrete he has had a glimpse of nature's breadth and of the abstract natural principles of which in his later investigations he studied but the effects. I have said frequently, and still say most emphatically, that no man can lay claim to a broad foundation for his knowledge until he has realized his own possibilities and his own limitations, realized them, as he must, after a thoughtful reading of such a work as Herbert Spencer's *First Principles*. Such knowledge is the corner-stone of science, for though it be catalogued at present as philosophy, we must all accept the Spencerian dictum that in the end science and philosophy are one.

In addition to this there are other works of information dealing with more or less fundamental principles. Such are the scientific writings of Huxley, Darwin and Tyndall. The latter's *Fragments*, *Floating Matter in the Air*, and *Hours in the Alps*, have all been of inestimable direct service to medicine itself, and should be familiar volumes to every physician. Darwin's *Origin of Species* and *Descent of Man*,

the 15th day of May, 1871. Dr. McClelland's mother was the daughter of a distinguished clergyman, the Rev. John Black, D. D., who, on graduating from the University of Glasgow, Scotland, carried off many honors. In 1797 Dr. Black came to America; in 1799 he was licensed to preach, and in 1800 ordained as pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. In 1820 he became Professor of Languages in the University of Western Pennsylvania, serving for twelve years in that capacity. He was a most efficient teacher and an impressive and eloquent preacher. He died October 25, 1849. The path which as a youth our subject had marked out for his life-work, he was not destined to follow. He had thought to go to West Point, there to follow the course of military instruction, and at the age of seventeen was assured of an appointment as a cadet. He was, however, induced by his family physician, Dr. J. P. Dake, to take up the study of medicine instead. Warming to the idea, he entered into it enthusiastically, and in 1867 graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. His ability as a surgeon soon won for him a position on the staff of the Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, just at that time established in his native city, since which date he has been continuously connected with that institution. He has served long periods, both as secretary of the Board of Trustees and as chairman of the Executive Board. He was chiefly instrumental in organizing and building the present enlarged institution, including a training school for nurses. Dr. McClelland rapidly built up an extensive private practice, and soon became noted far and wide as a surgeon of distinguished superiority. He became a leading and an active spirit in the medical world, and contributions from his pen were sought by the medical journals and prized by their readers. His avenues of interest and of usefulness were legion, and he managed to find time to perform a multitude of self-imposed duties, private and public, social and literary. He early became a prominent member of the Surgical Bureau of

the American Institute of Homœopathy, and contributed many papers on a variety of surgical subjects. He organized the Anatomical Society of Allegheny County, and was its demonstrator and president. He was also president of the Allegheny County Medical Society, and president of the State Medical Society in 1881. At the International Medical Congress, held in Philadelphia in 1876, he, by special appointment, presented a paper on certain surgical diseases, and at the World's Convention of 1881, at London, England, Dr. McClelland was, by appointment, one of the debaters. In 1876 and 1877 he filled the chair of Professor of Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, his alma mater, and was president of the Alumni Association of that institution for the year 1886-87. In 1878 he delivered a course of lectures on operative surgery at the Boston University School of Medicine. He is the author of the chapter on "Diseases of the Kidneys" in Arndt's "System of Medicine." Dr. McClelland has been widely useful in public and semi-public capacity. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health, having been re-appointed by three successive Governors. He has been vice-president of the Associated Health Authorities of Pennsylvania, of which the Governor is president. He is a member of the Sanitary Commission of Allegheny County, and of the American Health Association. For many years he has been engaged in hospital work as hospital surgeon and manager. He has been honored by the vice-presidency of the Hospital Staff Association of Western Pennsylvania. In 1892 he was elected president of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the oldest national medical society in the United States, and on the great celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of this body, held at Denver, Colo., in 1894, Dr. McClelland delivered the Jubilee address. In this address, which won the plaudits of able medical men of all shades of opinion, a comparison was instituted between the medical science of half a century ago with that of to-day. Dr. McClelland is the prime

meeting of the
be held in the
clock. At this
elected for the
nent physicians
will be taken
They are: Dr.
Va.; Dr. Elmer
Pa.; Dr. Walter
Dr. Aubrey B.
Pa.; Dr. Harry
Ind., and Dr.
Harrington, D.C.
held at the Hotel
Dr. Robert W.
n, Pa., will pre-
ther, Dr. James
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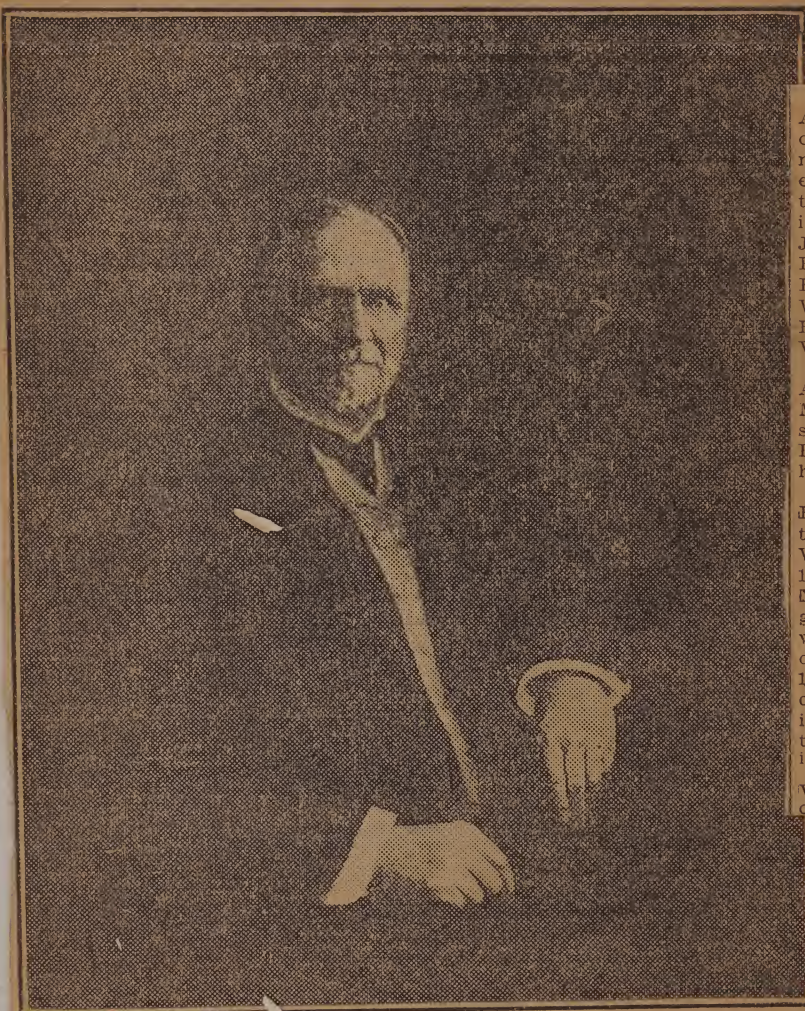
and was born in
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accepted by Dr.
n behalf of the

PROMINENT HOMŒOPATHS.

J. H. McCLELLAND, M. D.

Dr. J. H. McClelland, one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of Western Pennsylvania, especially noted as a laparotomist, was born in Pittsburgh on the 20th of May, 1845. His father, J. H. McClelland, Sr., was one of that race of sturdy pioneers of Scotch-Irish stock who, vigorous in mind, strong in body, and unswerving in moral principle, came to these shores when our country was yet young, and helped by brain and brawn in the upbuilding of the Commonwealth. Emigrating in 1816 from the north of Ireland, he soon took an interest in public affairs in his adopted country, and achieved fame as a writer and orator on subjects of public interest. By profession he was an architect and contractor, and he erected many public buildings in Pittsburgh and vicinity. He was postmaster of Pittsburgh from 1867 to 1871. He died full of years and honors on

1917 Portrait for Hahnemann College



PAINTING OF DR. JAMES H. McCLELLAND

The portrait, of which the above is a photograph, is that of the occupant of the chair of surgery at Hahnemann Medical College during the sessions of 1876 to 1878. He died in Pittsburgh in 1913. The picture will be presented to the Hahnemann Alumni Association at a banquet at the Hotel Adelphia this evening.

The annual business meeting of the Alumni Association will be held in the college building at 3 o'clock. At this meeting officers will be elected for the ensuing year. Six prominent physicians throughout the country will be taken in as associate members. They are: Dr. J. L. Jennings, Danville, Va.; Dr. Elmer E. Straub, Minersville, Pa.; Dr. Walter E. Reilly, Fulton, Mo.; Dr. Aubrey B. Webster, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Harry E. Koons, Indianapolis, Ind.; and Dr. Victor E. Washburn, Wilmington, Del.

The banquet will be held at the Hotel Adelphia at 6.30 o'clock. Dr. Robert W. McClelland, of Pittsburgh, Pa., will present a painting of his brother, Dr. James H. McClelland, who was a prominent homeopath in his day.

Dr. James H. McClelland was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 20, 1845. He attended the public schools and later the Western University of Pennsylvania. In 1864 he matriculated at the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and graduated therefrom in 1867. He was a well-known surgeon and held the chair of surgery during the sessions of 1876 to 1878. He joined the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1867 and was its president in 1894. He was also a member of the State and county societies. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 14, 1913.

The painting will be accepted by Dr. William W. Van Vaun on behalf of the college.

MCCLELLAND, JOHN BLACK

Chironian
Sept
1912

Dr. John B. McClelland, of Pittsburgh, died suddenly August 4. Dr. McClelland graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1879. He served as an interne at the old Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital from May 1, 1879, to May 1, 1880. He took up medicine later than most men, but made a great success of it notwithstanding. When a young man he served in a light artillery battery during the Civil War. At one of the Ward's Island reunions Dr. McClelland, inspired by a remark of Dr. Guernsey, made an extemporaneous speech telling of some of his war-time experiences that those who heard it will never forget.

Jl A I Hom

OBITUARIES

Oct 1912

JOHN BLACK MCCLELLAND, M. D.

OBIT. AUGUST 4, 1912.

Dr. McClelland was born in Pittsburgh, June 4, 1843. His grandfather, John Black, D. D., was a man of erudition and piety, and Dr. McClelland was always proud of the name he bore. Dr. Black was a professor in the Western University of Pennsylvania, of which the present University of Pittsburgh is the offspring.

The great Civil War breaking out during his early manhood gave an opportunity to test the patriotism which was always a characteristic, so in 1862 he enlisted in Hampton's Battery of Light Artillery, and was present in every battle in which his battery was engaged until he was discharged at the close of the war. His companions in arms bear testimony that he was a brave and good soldier and one who never shirked his duty.

After engaging for some years in mercantile life he concluded to enter the medical profession, and in 1879 he graduated from Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, since which time he has been an honor to his profession and a credit to his Alma Mater.

A bright and shining star in the galaxy of homœopathic physicians was extinguished when Dr. John B. McClelland answered the call of the Great Physician to come up to a higher field of usefulness.

A splendid physician, an excellent counsellor, a man of large parts and a true friend was taken away when our dearly loved and much respected friend went over the silent river to join the great majority on the other side; were it not for the blessed hope of a joyful reunion we should be inconsolable.

Rich beyond expression in all that makes real success, as success must be viewed by the powers beyond, he leaves behind a host of friends to mourn his departure.

Endowed with splendid qualities of uprightness, integrity and manhood, one admired him; his nobleness of character and life compelled us to love him.

Behind a gruff exterior he hid one of the kindest and gentlest natures that ever beautified a human being. Those loved him most who knew him best.

Sic transit gloria munde.

C. C. RINEHART, M. D.

DR. JOHN B. McCLELLAND.

LINES BY DR. C. C. RINEHART, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Adieu to thee, dear friend, a fond adieu,
'Tis not farewell, we soon shall meet again
After life's fitful fever, and renew
Our friendship, for the present rent in twain.

There is no death, this mortal house of clay
Which circumscribed you here is now bereft.
The immortal soul, released, has flown away,
The mortal prison house alone is left.

But surely now yours is the better part.
You're free from cares that harass and distress,
While we remain to mourn and feel the dart
With none who bless us, none whom we can bless.

The house you lived in here shall crumble and decay,
Shall lose its form, decay the mortal frame,
And earth shall swallow up the house of clay.
The soul has risen another, yet the same.

'Tis ours to mourn, 'tis ours to bear the cross
Which you have left, and laid your burdens down,
Ours is the sorrow, ours the sense of loss,
Yours the rejoicing, you've received the crown.

Friendship, mysterious cement of the soul
Had bound us here with ties though not of blood;
The ties were strong and looked toward the goal,
Our glorious future in the love of God.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,"
We'll understand them better when we meet,
When I, at last, have reached that other city
And laid my burden down at Jesus' feet.

Time was, when by each other's love possessed,
We wantoned with the swiftly passing hours.
We felt how very greatly we were blessed
With heaven born friendship such as that of ours.

But now adieu, dear John, a fond adieu,
'Twill not be long until we meet again.
After the fitful fever we'll renew
Our friendship, with no pangs of grief or pain.

JOHN BLACK McCLELLAND, M. D.

On the fourth day of August, 1912, within one year of man's allotted three score years and ten, the soul of our fellow member, John Black McClelland, entered that silent bourne from which no traveler returns.

He gave four years of his early life to the loyal defense of his country; he gave thirty-three years of his life to the successful practice of homœopathic medicine, and was one of its most ardent, consistent and conscientious practitioners and defenders; he gave every year of his life to upright, conscientious and clean living.

His was a strenuous and intense nature, an original and foreful intellect, and a positive and dominant will.

In the death of John Black McClelland this society recognizes that it has lost one of its most earnest and valued members; that Homœopathy has lost a true, able and ardent advocate and exponent; that the State has lost a conscientious and faithful physician; and that society at large has lost a clean and Christian citizen; and as this society laid its flowery meed of sorrow and sympathy on his bier, it directs that his life and character be spread upon its records, and transmitted to the surviving members of that trinity of medical brothers, so long members of this society.

Jl A I Hom Nov 1912

H. B. BRYSON, M. D.,
F. C. SAWYERS, M. D.,
E. R. GREGGS, M. D.,

Committee.

Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical Society, Pittsburgh, Pa.

McCLELLAND, ROBERT W

CAR CRASHES INTO BUGGY AND TWO WERE INJURED.

Dr. Robert W. McClelland and Driver
Victims—Had Just Left Bedside
of Colonel Norman M. Smith.

BY a collision between a car on the Wilkesburg branch of the Pittsburg Railways Company and a buggy in which were seated Dr. Robert W. McClelland, of Fifth and Wilkins avenues, Shadyside, and a driver, at Fifth avenue and the boulevard, Point Breeze, about 7 o'clock last night, both occupants were thrown to the ground, buried beneath the wreckage and painfully injured.

The injured:

DR. ROBERT W. McCLELLAND, of Fifth and Wilkins avenues; buried under the buggy; severe scalp wound and bruises about the body; removed to his home, where he was reported resting easy at midnight.

STANISLAUS SALISKI, driver, who makes his home with Dr. McClelland; painfully bruised about the body, but no bones broken; removed to the McClelland home.

At 6:30 o'clock Dr. McClelland, accompanied by Saliski, left the physician's residence for a visit to Colonel Norman M. Smith, at Fifth avenue and the boulevard. Colonel Smith has been quite ill for some time and Dr. McClelland has been a daily visitor. After seeing the patient the physician left the house and entered his buggy. When the vehicle had been turned cityward and had proceeded a short distance the driver chanced to look backward and saw a car approaching.

Before he had time to turn out of the track the collision occurred and both occupants of the buggy were hurled to the street, the vehicle falling on top. The motorman fortunately brought the car to a quick stop and as quickly as possible the victims were hurried to the residence of Dr. C. H. Hoffman, in Highland avenue. After their injuries were dressed both were removed to the McClelland homestead.

While the buggy was wrecked the horse was uninjured.

McGILLIVRAY, ROBERT W.



McCLURE, ALBERT EDWARD

ALBERT EDWARD McCLURE, Lakewood, Ohio, born Brampton, Ontario, March 14, 1870; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Medical College, 1892; health officer of Lakewood ten years.

Sept. 6, 1930

McClure—Herr.

The marriage of Pearl M. Herr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham L. Herr, of Catharine street, and Dr. Carroll L. McClure, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. McClure, of Llanerch, took place at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon at the Wharton Memorial Church. The ceremony was performed by Dr. John Wilson, rector of the church.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream-colored satin and a tulle veil fastened with a circlet of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. J. Ernest McClure was matron of honor and Alma A. Herr, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid.

J. Ernest McClure served as best man for his brother and the ushers were Paul A. Herr, Walter Raudenbush, Talbot Swarner and Rea Swarner.

A reception at Walnut Park Plaza followed the ceremony.

DR. A. R. MCCOLLOUGH (Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco) died June 6th, 1909, at Williamsport, Ind., from cancer, aged fifty-six years. After his graduation he practiced for a time at Hydesville, Humboldt County, Cal., moving from there to Indiana. He accumulated a profitable business. He leaves a widow and two children.

Pac Coast
Jl Mom
Jun 1909

In the same year, Dr. Matthew McCollum located at New Hurly, and commenced the practice of homœopathy. He informs me that the system is taking strong hold on the community there.

Trans.Hom.Soc.N.Y. State. V.4.P 405.

MCCOMAS, WILLIAM GEES

WILLIAM GEES MCCOMAS, Frederick, Maryland, was born in Maryland in 1868. He received his degree in 1893 from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and took post-graduate studies in the Chicago Homœopathic College in 1894. Since his graduation Dr. McComas has been in the practice of his profession in Frederick. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

King Vol 1V

MCCONKEY, THOMAS G

Dr. Thomas G. McConkey* was in every sense a marked contrast to Dr. Jones save in his unqualified devotion to the doctrines of Hahnemann and in his unbounded admiration of that great teacher in medicine. Possessed of an excellent education, and after some years of acceptable work as the principal of the schools at Springfield, Ohio, he entered upon the study of medicine,—the ambition of his life. Although strongly, at that time, prejudiced in favor of Homœopathy, he was induced to matriculate at the University of Pennsylvania; in due time took his medical degree from that institution, and after serving as interne and in higher positions at the hospital connected with his alma mater he entered into private practice at San Diego, Cal., in 1890. It was within a year or so after his removal to the Pacific coast that the writer became personally acquainted with him, and entered into friendly relations that grew close and continued until a very few years ago.

The opportunities of the years spent in Philadelphia had been fully utilized by Dr. McConkey, and had left him a well-informed, conscientious physician, cautious as a practitioner and exceptionally capable as a diagnostician; in fact, he always showed much fondness for work in diagnosis and had few peers in that field. His knowledge of Homœopathy, however, in those earlier years was one-sided and warped; he had slight re-

*Died at Patton, Calif., on February 14th, 1912, aged fifty-two years.

spect for its scientific value, treating it with that kindly tolerance with which an adult looks upon the simple faith of early childhood. It was through the personal interest and influence of a colleague that after many, and often heated, discussions McConkey was at least induced to make a protracted and careful study of the writings of Hahnemann and the old masters in Homœopathy, and after two or three years he announced himself as one who had been blind and could now see, and he became and ever remained a firm believer in and a constant student of Hahnemann. He never in any sense became an extremist, but he clung tenaciously to the conviction that the teaching of the "master" was for all time, and, correctly interpreted, held in it the key-note to almost any phase of progress made in the modern interpretation and successful treatment of disease. With that conviction arose the determination, never abandoned by him, to reconcile modern medicine to the views advocated long years ago by Hahnemann. He gave himself to this task with a determination and a spirit of self-sacrifice which would seem Quixotic to the average doctor of the present day.

The great pity of it all was that even his removal to San Francisco, with its larger opportunities for observation, did not furnish him a fair chance to accomplish positive results. To do this he should have been placed where the practical business aspect of life needed not to be considered, and where he could have had unstinted opportunities for experimentation and intimate association with men engaged in similar pursuits. Nevertheless, in spite of the many drawbacks under which he labored, his various papers, especially those on pneumonia, written many years ago, and on the nature of tuberculosis and cancer, and their relation to each other, gave proof of a very high order of ability and were readily accepted by leading journals of the dominant school. To his own people he was perhaps best known as the author of a prize essay in the *Medical Century* competition, and that essay does not represent the best of the man who wrote it.

The close and continuous confinement and the strain of unceasing occupation with one line of thought eventually affected his health, and the great nervous tension of which he had occasionally given unmistakable evidence was hastened to a crisis by the bitter experience of the earthquake and fire, with the disappointments and anxieties which it brought to so many of those who passed through that catastrophe. It was a kindly Providence that brought the end so soon; and while those who knew McConkey well enough to appreciate his ability, his earnestness and his devotion to one great idea, cannot help but think of him with a sense of great personal loss; they almost experience deep gratitude that he was saved the bitterness of a complete decay of those exalted mental qualities which gave him a conspicuous place in the profession of which he was a useful member and an ornament.

Jl A I Hom May 1912

H. R. A.

A. Lee McCormick, M. D., was born in Marietta, Ohio, March 5, 1857, and graduated from Marietta College in 1878; studied medicine at Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, O.; graduated in 1883, and began the practice of medicine on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O., where he remained in active practice thirty-four years, until his death Feb. 26, 1917, being at the bedside of a patient when his summons came. He occupied the chairs of Anatomy, of Physical Diagnosis, and Obstetrics successively at Pulte Medical College, from soon after his graduation until Pulte was merged with the Cleveland College in 1910. He was a member of the Cincinnati Homeopathic Lyceum, the Miami Valley Homeopathic Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy. H. V. McC.

Jl Am Inst Hom May 1917

A. Lee McCormick, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Born, March 5, 1857, in Marietta, Ohio.
Died, Feb. 26, 1917.
Graduated from Pulte Medical College, 1883.
Member of Institute since 1896.

Jl A I M Doctor McCormick "occupied the chairs of Anatomy, of Physical
Aug 1917 Diagnosis, and Obstetrics successively at Pulte College, from soon
after his graduation until Pulte was merged with the Cleveland College in 1910."

He was also a member of various other medical associations.

MCCORMICK, CHARLES ELMER

Charles Elmer McCormick, M. D., Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1899; a clerk in the Columbus Post Office; formerly a practitioner of Wellston, Ohio, died at his home in Columbus January 20 from purpura hemorrhagica, aged 46.

J A I H
Mar 191
1911

MCCORMICK, WILLIAM FRANCIS

William Francis McCormick, M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1889; for twelve years chief surgeon of the Pacific Coast Coal Company at Franklin and Black Diamond, Wash.. died at his home in Black Diamond December 22, 1910, from acute dilatation of the heart, aged 52.

MI A I
JL A I
H MAR
1911

MCCRACKEN, WILLIAM PATTERSON

WILLIAM PATTERSON MACCRACKEN, practicing physician of Chicago, Illinois, was born May 20, 1863, in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, son of Isaac and Isabel Elizabeth (Caldwell) MacCracken, of Scotch and English-American descent, respectively. He attended the public schools of Allegheny and the Western University of Pennsylvania. He studied for his profession in the Hahnemann College and Hospital of Chicago, graduating in 1887, and since the date of graduation has been in continuous practice in Chicago. He was professor of physiology, 1892-1895, medical jurisprudence, 1895-1897, theory and practice, 1897-1899, in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago; attending physician to the Hahnemann Hospital, 1892-1899; attending physician to the Lakeside and Baptist hospitals; lecturer on materia medica in the Baptist Training School for Nurses; and in 1905 was appointed state supervising medical examiner for Illinois for the Royal Arcanum. Dr. MacCracken served as captain in the Pennsylvania militia cadet corps, and was in charge of the hospitals in Chicago on the return of the soldiers from the Spanish-American war. He is high priest of Fairview chapter, R. A. M., captain Montjoie commandery, K. T., and ex-president of the Clinical Society of Chicago. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Society, the Chicago Homœopathic Medical Society, the Clinical Society of Hahnemann Medical College; member of the Masonic order, the Royal Arcanum, the Royal League, the Iroquois and Kenwood clubs and others. In Aurora, New York, September 17, 1887, Dr. MacCracken married Elizabeth Avery. Two children have been born to them: William P. MacCracken, junior, and Cornelia Isabelle MacCracken, deceased.

M'CREARY, I D

225

J. D. McCreary
Salinasville
Columbia Co.
Ohio



M'CULLOCH, CARLETON BUEL

CARLETON BUEL M'CULLOCH, Indianapolis, Indiana, born Cheboygan, Mich., June 30, 1871; literary education, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College; post-graduate course, same college, 1896.

McCULLOUGH, JOHN HODGSON

JOHN HODGSON McCULLOUGH, Trenton, New Jersey, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1871, son of Dr. William G. and Frances D. (Hodgson) McCullough, and is of Scotch-American ancestry. He attended the public schools of Trenton, then for two years was a student in the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in medicine from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1892. He practiced in Trenton from 1892 until 1895, and was connected with Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, in 1895 and 1896. Since the year last mentioned he has been a general practitioner at Trenton. Dr. McCullough is chief surgeon of the McKinley Memorial Hospital of Trenton, a member of the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society, and captain of Co. A, 2d regiment, New Jersey national guard.

KING VOL IV

MCCULLOUGH, WILLIAM GEORGE

WILLIAM GEORGE McCULLOUGH, Trenton, New Jersey, was born in Minersville, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1851, son of John B. and Rebecca J. (Byerly) McCullough, former of Scotch and latter of Holland descent. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the West Chester Military Academy in 1868. His medical education was acquired in Hahne-

mann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he came to his degree in 1878. Since graduation Dr. McCullough has engaged in general practice in Trenton, and in connection therewith he is chief of the obstetrical department of the McKinley Memorial Hospital. He is a member of all the masonic bodies. Dr. McCullough married, January 2, 1871, Frances Day Hodgson, by whom he has one son—John Hodgson McCullough—and one daughter—Florence Mabel de Villaverde.

King Vol 1V

MCCUNE, WILLIAM E

✧IN MEMORIAM✧

AGAIN THE CHIRONIAN is called upon to announce to its readers the too early departure from this life of one of the prominent members of the class of '85, William E. McCune. He was born at Delhi, N.Y., in 1861, and died in Brooklyn on April 12th. His education began at the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn, where he, with others, started a school journal, the *Adelphian*, which is now in a flourishing condition. For two years he was President of the Adelphi Alumni Association. He entered our college, where he graduated after a three years' course. During his senior year he filled the arduous position of business manager of THE CHIRONIAN, where he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his co-editors and classmates. Upon his graduation he was appointed resident physician to the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital, where he remained two years, when he was elected secretary and attending physician to the Hospital Dispensary. Being very active

in Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, he accepted the secretaryship of its Sunday School and also that of the Plymouth League, became assistant clerk of the Church and editor of the *Plymouth Chimes*. During the last winter he attended the clinics of the Ophthalmic Hospital, and was awarded the certificate of attendance at the last reception held at the hospital, on April 9th. He was well prepared to fill a prominent position in the profession of Brooklyn when he was called away to rest forever. Of a genial disposition, he leaves many friends behind him who mourn his too early departure.

F. D.

Chironian May 1889

OBITUARY.—On Friday, April 12th, 1889, after a short illness, Dr. William E. McCune died at his residence in Brooklyn. Dr. McCune graduated in 1885 from the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and since that time has practiced his profession in Brooklyn. In college he was a faithful and diligent student, and was unusually liked and respected. He was

one of the first Board of Editors of the college paper, the *Chironian*. Soon after graduation he was appointed one of the resident physicians to the Cumberland Street Homœopathic Hospital in Brooklyn. During the past winter he had pursued a course of special study at the New York Ophthalmic College. He was a firm and consistent Christian and much interested in church work. Of genial disposition, of tolerant and dispassionate judgment, of transparent honesty of purpose, a firm friend, a kind and affectionate son his untimely end is mourned by all who knew him.

N Am J1
Hom May
1889

MCCUTCHEON, JOHN H

Mrs. John H. McCutcheon



Before her marriage last night, Mrs. McCutcheon was Miss Kathryn Steinhilber. She is a daughter of Mrs. Ann Steinhilber, of 671 North Preston Street. She and Dr. McCutcheon became acquainted when they worked together as members of the staff at Hahnemann Hospital.

PHYSICIAN AND NURSE WEDDED

Their Romance Began Some
Three Years Ago in Hahnemann Hospital.

A chapter was added last night to a romance which began in Hahnemann Hospital about three years ago, by the marriage of Miss Kathryn Alva Steinhilber, daughter of Mrs. Anna Steinhilber, of 571 Preston Street, to Dr. John Harvey McCutcheon, of 4405 North Ninth Street. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Milton Tweedale, pastor of Calvary Lutheran Church. Miss Steinhilber was given in marriage by her brother, Dr. E. A. Steinhilber.

The bride was beautifully gowned in white crepe de chine and point lace, ornamented with pearl trimmings. Her veil of tulle, arranged with orange blossoms, fell to the hem of the court train. She carried lilies of the valley and bride roses.

Miss Florence Angstadt, of Dover, Del., the maid of honor, wore a frock of pink crepe de chine veiled with pink chiffon, and carried pink roses. Mr. James L. McCutcheon, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

The ceremony was followed by a reception, after which the couple left for Niagara Falls. They will live at 4405 North Ninth Street.

Dr. and Mrs. McCutcheon are graduates of Hahnemann Medical College. Mrs. McCutcheon was graduated from the nurses' training department in 1913, and Dr. McCutcheon finished his medical course a year later.

Press

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1915



McDERMOTT, GEORGE CHRISTOPHER, M. D., of Warren, Pa., was born at Westminster, Middlesex county, Ontario, dominion of Canada, July 29th, 1848. His parents are of Scotch and Irish descent, having immigrated into Canada in the year 1830. His father is a highly respectable farmer, and gave his son the best education the place could afford, at the common school, which however his son afterwards supplemented by a course of studies in the higher branches, pursued under guidance of a private tutor, directing his attention, from his natural predilection, to the mastery of the dead languages, notably the Greek and Latin.

Early imbued with an ardent desire to become a celebrated physician, he labored as a school teacher, from the age of seventeen to twenty, in order to obtain the means of prosecuting his medical studies. During his career as teacher he obtained much self-taught knowledge of the science of medicine, and, at the termination of his scholastic engagement, had economized sufficient means to enable him to pursue his medical course under the direction of able and learned professors.

In 1868, he matriculated in the Western Homœopathic College of Cleveland, O., where, after a severe and laborious course of study, he graduated in February of the year 1870, being then under twenty-two years of age.

After receiving his diploma, he became associated in medical practice with H. H. Jackson, M. D., of Painesville, O., exhibiting such decided ability in his profession that his future success could not fail to be assured.

About this time a favorable opening being offered, by the withdrawal of Dr. J. A. Partridge of Warren, he removed to that place, where he established himself as a homœopathic physician, obtaining, in a very brief period, by his well known reputation for skill and scientific acquirements, an extensive and lucrative practice, which he has the satisfaction of seeing increase daily, through his diligence and constant attention to business, especially in the widely spread and populous territory in the vicinity of his

present abode.

On August 14, 1872, his happiness was crowned by his marriage with Miss Clara J. Waters, which union increased his realization of the stern and imperative duties of married life impelling him, if possible, to more strenuous and ardent exertions to attain the brilliant pinnacle of fame, the all absorbing object of the dreams of his youth.

Dr. McDermott is to a very great extent a "self-made man," most of his knowledge having been acquired by his own exertions, and exhibits another proof of the truth of the French proverb, "*aide toi et Dieu t'aidera.*" He is still a very young physician, being under twenty-five, but, judging from the past, as far as human prescience can extend, there is every reason to predict that few years will have rolled away ere he is entitled to rank amongst the notables of homœopathy.

Dr. George Christie McDermott, who for more than twenty years has been a prominent physician in Cincinnati, died on May 8th. It was only after a long struggle that he succumbed to that dread malady, Bright's disease. On May 21st, two years ago, his first attack came, followed by a paralytic stroke. This so weakened him that the collapse came last October. Since then he was unable to leave his home, during which time his wonderful vitality and the results of an active life sustained him.

Dr. McDermott was a Canadian by birth, having been born near London, Ont., on July 29, 1848. He came to Ohio early in life and studied at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, graduating in 1868. He began the practice of medicine, making a specialty of the eye and ear, in Warren, Pa., where he married Miss Clara Waters on August 14, 1872. Later he took a course in the Ophthalmic College, New York. Graduating, he began a practice in Milwaukee.

In 1880 he moved to Cincinnati. For fifteen years he filled the chair of ophthalmology in Pulte College. He had an enviable record in the fact that nine pupils received a thorough preparation under his guidance, have been awarded gold medals for their proficiency at the Ophthalmic Institute, New York.

Hom Recorder June 1901

Med OBITUARY NOTICES.

Century June 1 1901

Death of Dr. G. C. McDermott.

Dr. George Christie McDermott, who for more than twenty years had been a prominent physician in Cincinnati, died Wednesday, May 8, 1901. It was only after a long struggle that he succumbed to chronic Bright's disease.

Two years ago this month he was suddenly stricken with a paralytic stroke, which gradually weakened his magnificent physique, culminating in a collapse last October, since which time he was unable to leave his home. His remarkable vitality resisted the repeated efforts of Mother Nature to end the hopeless struggle.

Dr. McDermott was a Canadian by birth, having been born near London, Ont., on July 29, 1848. Early in life he came to Ohio and studied medicine

at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, graduating in 1868. He first located in Warren, Pa., and gave special attention to the eye and ear. Later he took a special course at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, and after his graduation he located in Milwaukee, Wis. In August, 1872, he was married to Miss Clara Waters.

In 1880 Dr. McDermott came to Cincinnati, and for fifteen years he filled the chair of Ophthalmology and Otology in Pulte Medical College. He held a high place in the affections of his students and he was a teacher of marked ability. Nine of his pupils receiving his thorough preparation have graduated from the N. Y. Ophthalmic Hospital with honors. Dr. McDermott was an active member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio, of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and an honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Societies of Indiana and Kentucky. He was a member of Avon Lodge, No. 542, F. and A. M., and also a Scottish Rite Mason. He leaves a widow and two daughters—Miss Georgia McDermott and Mrs. Raymond Van Camp, of Indianapolis, Ind.

The funeral took place Friday, May 19. The burial was at Warren, Pa.

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~~Med Century June 1901~~

GEORGE C. McDERMOTT, M.D.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dr. George C. McDermott joined the Institute at its meeting in Cleveland, 1873.

He was born in Westminster, Canada, July 29, 1848. He studied under Dr. H. H. Jackson, of Cincinnati, and graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1870. He also held a diploma from the New York Ophthalmic Hospital dated 1875. The first seven years of his practice was in Warren, Pa., and Williamsport, Pa. In 1877 he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and in 1880 to Cincinnati, where he lived until his death, which occurred on May 8, 1901.

Dr. McDermott took up Eye and Ear Diseases early in his professional life, and soon became well known as a successful and scientific specialist. In 1880 the Trustees of Pulte Medical College, recognizing his ability, tendered him the Chair of Ophthalmology and Otology in that institution. He accepted and filled the position for fifteen years to the great satisfaction of all connected with the college, and only resigned in order to devote his whole time to his private business. Dr. McDermott was a very successful lecturer and clinician. He was noted for his punctuality and promptness. It is said that for ten years he never missed his college clinic. He had an enviable record in the fact that nine pupils who received a thorough preparation under his guidance have been awarded gold medals for their proficiency at the Ophthalmic Institute, New York.

Dr. McDermott has been President of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, and of the Cincinnati Homœopathic Medical Society. He was a prominent member of the Ohio State Society. In the Institute he contributed several valuable papers on subjects pertaining to his specialty. He was a Thirty-third Degree Mason and was prominent in social circles.

For two years he had struggled against the ravages of Bright's disease, and since October of last year had been unable to leave his house. His loss is deeply mourned by the profession and by a large circle of faithful friends.

Am Inst Hom 1901

MCDONALD, ARCHIBALD



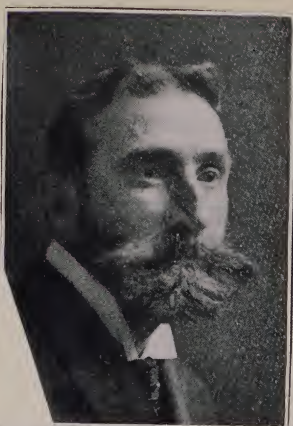
Fayetteville, Va. Jan 30th 1897
Dr W. H. Smith

I herewith send you a statement
of how I became a homeopath.
I ~~first~~ studied under an Alapathic
about six years and also spent about
two years in the midst of the
Botanic Library without profit
to myself by chance during the
late war I obtained Dr J. J. Sykes
works on Homeopathy & commenced
the practice in my own family with-
out the least idea of being called
by my friends to act in that
capacity for them but they did
and at this time I have the patronage
of the most intelligent of our
vicinity. I never graduated at any
institution if you think me

worthy to be enrolled as such to it
if not all is well I have been
doing a moderate practice ever since
the war closed

I remain yours

Archibald. McDonald



T. L. MACDONALD, M. D.,
Washington,
Surgical Collaborator.

MCDONALD, WILLIAM OGDEN



107 Fourth Avenue, New York.

My full name is

Wm Ogd McDonald

I graduated at

New York

Medical College, in the year

1855

My present address is

224 29 St n y city

county of

n y

State of

New York

where I have resided since

1866

Previous to that time I practised in

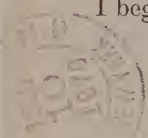
37 15 St n y city

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year

1856

at

47 1st Place





MCDOWELL, CHARLES

Charles McDowell was born in New York City, Sept. 30, 1857. Graduated from Homoeopathic Medical College in 1878 after graduating spent eighteen months in Liepsic, Vienna and Paris, returning home in 1882 he opened an office in New York and married Miss J.W. Fox of Malvern, Pennsylvania.



CHARLES MCDOWELL, M. D.,
New York.

GEORGE WASHINGTON McDOWELL, New York city, is a native of New York, born June 17, 1860, son of Thomas McDowell and Catherine Foster, his wife, and is of Scotch descent. His early education was acquired in the Friends'

Seminary, New York, 1867-1870; Pennington Seminary, Pennington, New Jersey, 1870-1871; Grammar School No. 40, New York, 1872-1876, and he also was a sub-freshman in the College of the City of New York, 1876-1878. His higher education was acquired in the institution last mentioned, and from which he graduated, A. B., 1882, A. M., 1886. He was educated in medicine in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, and came to his degree, M. D., in 1886, valedictorian of the class. Later he took a course of study in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 1886-1887; was clinical assistant there, 1887-1888, and he holds the diploma—O. et A. Chir.—of that famous institution, of date 1889. Subsequently and during the summer months of several years Dr. McDowell went abroad for still further studies in the eye and ear clinics of European cities, but otherwise he has been engaged in active practice chiefly along the special lines indicated; and in connection with an extensive practice he has given considerable attention to pedagogical and hospital work, in these capacities: clinical assistant to the chairs of ophthalmology and otology, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1889; professor of otology, 1902; consulting otologist to Flower Hospital, 1902; visiting physician to Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, 1886-1900; visiting aurist, 1901-1904, and now is consulting aurist to the same institution; assistant surgeon, New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 1892-1896 and 1899-1902, and surgeon since 1902; visiting oculist and aurist to the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum and also to the Methodist Episcopal Church Home. Dr. McDowell is a

member of several professional societies and organizations, among them the American Institute of Homœopathy, the American Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Association, the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Academy of Pathological Science, the Materia Medica Society, the

Chiron Club and the Clinical Club. For several years he was one of the editors of the "Homœopathic Eye, Ear and Throat Journal," and during his medical college course was one of the editors of the "Chirœonian." Dr. McDowell married Letitia Belle Bolen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bolen of Newark, New Jersey. Of this marriage one child has been born, Dorothy McDowell.

King Vol 1V

Chironian, Nov 25 1899
Biographical Sketch.

George W. McDowell, A.M., M.D., Instructor in Ophthalmology, was born in New York City, June 17th, 1860. His early education was obtained in private schools and in Grammar School No. 40.

Intending to enter business he pursued a commercial course for one year, and on its completion, deciding to become a physician, he took the classical course at the College of the City of New York from which he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of A.B., four years later receiving his A.M. While in college he became a member of the Delta Kappa



GEORGE W. MCDOWELL, M.D.

Epsilon fraternity. Entering the New York Homœopathic Medical College, he was graduated with the class of '86, delivering the valedictory address.

After some months of experience in the college dispensary, then located on 23rd Street, interest in the case of a deaf friend aroused a desire to know something more about aural disease than he had yet acquired. Believing that the best place to begin is at the beginning, he entered the throat department of the

30
Ophthalmic Hospital, and, after taking the course then given, was appointed assistant in the clinic of Dr. J. M. Schley. After serving eighteen months in this capacity, he entered the eye and ear department of the same hospital and received the degree of *Oculi et auris Chirurgus* in the spring of 1889. The new medical college buildings in 63rd Street having just been completed, Dr. McDowell was selected to conduct an Eye and Ear Clinic, which it seemed desirable to start in the new location, and for this purpose he was appointed clinical assistant to the chairs of Ophthalmology and Otology, then filled by the late Dr. Geo. S. Norton, and by Dr. Henry E. Houghton.

This clinic never succeeded in attracting sufficient material to afford instruction to the students, and after two years he returned to the Ophthalmic Hospital, where he was later made an assistant surgeon. His connection with the chair of Ophthalmology was continued under Dr. Boynton, he being at present instructor in that department.

In the pursuit of his special studies Dr. McDowell has made several trips abroad visiting all of the more important eye and ear clinics of the old world.

He is Assistant Surgeon at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, Visiting Physician to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children; Consulting Oculist and Aurist to the Webb Home, the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, and the M. E. Church Home. Among the societies with which he is connected are the American Institute of Homœopathy, New York State and County Medical Societies, the Academy of Pathological Science, Materia Medica Society, Chiron and Clinical Clubs, and the Harlem Club.

While in college he was one of the members of the CHIRONIAN Staff, and is now an editor of *The Homœopathic Eye, Ear and Throat Journal*.

His contributions to medical literature have been mainly along the lines of his chosen specialty.

McELWEE, LUCIEN CLAUDE

LUCIEN CLAUDE McELWEE, M.D.

Lucien Claude McElwee, Saint Louis, Missouri, dean of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri and an active figure in the history of that institution for more than fifteen years, is a native of Mount Gilead, Kentucky, born March 26, 1862, son of John James McElwee (who was grandson of James McElwee, a soldier and patriot of the revolution, who was son of William McElwee, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland), and Laura Goodman, his wife.

His early education was acquired in the public schools of Lincoln county, Missouri, and he also received special instruction in private German schools in Louisiana, Missouri, under Professors Reubyn and Willoth. He was educated professionally in the medical department of Washington University, Saint Louis, where he came to the degree in 1882. The scene of his professional career has been laid chiefly in Saint Louis, where, in connection with an extensive practice, he has been for seventeen years a part of the life of the medical college of which he is now the executive officer, and whose *ad eundem* degree he holds, 1888.

He was appointed professor of physiology, 1888; professor of clinical medicine and physical diagnosis, 1890; professor of materia medica and organon, 1894; professor of gynecology, 1899; professor of surgery, 1901; registrar, 1891; dean of the college, 1903, and is still serving in that capacity.

In 1898 Dr. McElwee found temporary release from the cares of practice and the duties of his chair and went abroad for post-graduate studies in the surgical clinics of Heidelberg and Paris; and he also during the three years next preceding that time took private courses in Saint Louis, under A. C. Bernays. Early in his practice in the city (1887) he was appointed

resident physician at the Children's Hospital, and in 1901 was elected consulting physician to the Saint Louis City Hospital.

He became a member of the Missouri state board of health in 1897, was elected its secretary in 1900, and its president in 1901; was commissioned 2nd lieutenant Co. E, First regiment, N. G. M., in 1890. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Saint Louis Homœopathic Medical Society, the alumni society of Saint Louis Children's Free Hospital; member and past master, Anchor Lodge No. 443, A. F. and A. M.; past high priest, Oriental chapter, No. 78, R. A. M.; surgeon, Ascalon commandery, No. 16, K. T., and surgical supervisor, Moolah temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Dr. McElwee married, November 18, 1891, Anna Harris Barnes and has children: Claude Webster McElwee, John James McElwee and Pinckney Glasgow McElwee.



L. C. McELWEE, M.D., St. Louis,
Co-Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and of
Drug Pathogenesis, in the Homœopathic Medical
College of Missouri, St. Louis.



L C McElure M.D. St Louis

DOCTOR AND NURSE ELOPE AND WED

Hahnemann College Graduate
Admits Diploma Is a Wed-
ding Present



WEDS PUPIL-NURSE

Dr. Alvin Roy McGahan took Miss Alice Lichtz as his bride just before getting his diploma from Hahnemann Medical College.

Dr. Alvin Ray McGahan admitted today that the diploma he received yesterday as a member of the graduating class of Hahnemann Medical College was a wedding present. He further admitted that his bride was Miss Alice Lichty, who was a pupil nurse at Hahnemann Hospital.

Less than 24 hours before he received his diploma, Doctor McGahan and the young student-nurse, who is now his wife, slipped quietly off to Elkton, Md., where they were married. The bride, whose home is in Terre Hill Borough, Lancaster County, attended the commencement exercises. They kept their secret until this morning, when Doctor McGahan broke the news to some of his intimate friends.

Dr. McGahan will take his bride to his home in Jeannette, Pa. He will take up work as an interne at the Pittsburgh Homeopathic Hospital on July 1. Mrs. McGahan would have been graduated as a nurse in a few months. She left the hospital a short time ago, but during the four months previous she and her husband met while engaged in hospital work.

McGEARY, GEORGE HARVEY

GEORGE HARVEY McGEARY, Braddock, Pennsylvania, was born at Markle, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1863, son of John Elliott and Sarah Jane (MacLaughlin) McGeary, and a direct descendant of the McGeary, MacLaughlin and Stewart families, the first union of which occurred in Ireland, 1610, by the marriage of John McGeary to a Miss Stewart. Dr. McGeary attended the common schools of the township and the Pine Run Academy, from which latter institution he graduated in 1882. From 1880 to 1885 he followed the vocation of teaching in the public schools of his native county. He then pursued a three years' course in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, New York city, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1888. He settled in Homestead, Pennsylvania, immediately after graduation, and practiced there until October 1, 1893, and since then in his present location in Braddock. In addition to his private practice, he acts as physician and surgeon to the G. A. R. Home at Hawkins, Pennsylvania, and for the past ten years has been surgeon of the Carnegie Steel Company for its plants at Braddock. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Medical Society, and the Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical Society. He married, June 6, 1895, Stella Shively, and they are the parents of one son, John Elliott McGeary.

King Vol ~~IV~~

McGEE, BEN A

It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of Dr. Ben. A. McGee, of this city. The doctor has been a conspicuous figure in this city for years, and had a large circle of friends. At the time of his death he was president of the State Dental Society. He has held high positions in the councils of his profession, both State and National. He was the father of Prof. Rea P. McGee, of the Denver Homeopathic College. We unite with all branches of the medical profession in extending our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved friends of the late Dr. Ben. A. McGee.

Progress Jan 1905

McGEE, J A



J. A. MCGEE, M. D.,
Virginia, Ill.

McGEORGE, EMERSON PULLEN

Dr M F McGeorge was the second son of Dr Wallace McGeorge and Anna Frances (Pullen) McGeorge and was born in Woodbury N J March 4th 1873, the day and hour President Grant was inaugurated for his second term. He received his education in the Woodbury Public School and High School, and entered Hahnemann College Phila in the fall of 1891, graduating in the Class of 1894. He began practice in the Southern part of Camden, but moved to Woodstown in the Spring of 1897 and remained there till his decease August 12th 1913. He was elected a member of the State Society in 1904 and of the West Jersey Society 1894. He was also a member of the Salem County Medical Society. He was elected Coronor of Salem County serving two terms of three years each. He was a member of the Woodstown Board of Health also of the Board of Education and was Medical Inspector of Pilesgrove Township for several years. He was a Mason and belonged to several fraternal organizations. He was elected President of the West Jersey Society in 1900 but never held office in the State Society. He leaves a widow and one child. He was a good husband, a loving father a dutiful son, a skilled physician and a good man. (Wallace McGeorge)



McGEORGE, WALLACE, M. D., of Woodbury, N. J., was born in Bath, England, on January 31st, 1843. He is the son of William and Mary A. McGeorge, and the ninth child in a family of twelve. He was brought to this country in 1850, and was educated in the public schools of New York city, which are so justly celebrated. In his twelfth year, he entered a printing office in the same city; worked at that trade during the day time and attended school in the evening. Until 1863, he continued in the printing business. On the outbreak of the war he took up a strong position in regard to the colored race. As early as 1862, he with several others began urging publicly the importance of arming the colored men to battle for their country, and by his pen and purse contributed, in 1863, toward raising the first regiment of such troops sent from New York State. Just before this result had been achieved, he published a paper entitled, "The Standard of Justice," having for its aim the awakening of a more earnest support and enthusiasm for Lincoln's war measures, particularly the emancipation proclamation, and the enrolment of colored troops; also the extension to the race of equal and exact justice. In 1864, he applied for permission to be examined as Hospital Steward, not feeling qualified to fill a higher position in the medical department. Upon appearing before the Board, he was urged by its members to attend a course of lectures during the ensuing winter, and in the spring to apply for a medical cadetship in the regular army. He acted upon their suggestion, and attended lectures, but the war closed in the following spring, and not caring to enter the army then, he returned to his old business. Shortly afterwards he was solicited to, and did take charge of a large printing establishment in Philadelphia, continuing in the meanwhile to prosecute his studies in medicine. In 1866, he began reading medicine under Professor J. H. P. Frost, M. D. The same year he urged upon Dr. Macfarlan the advisability of resigning from the regular army, and of coming to Philadelphia. That gentleman did so, and on his being elected Professor of Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of Penn-

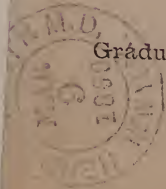
sylvania, the subject of this sketch entered his office, and completed his studies under his directions. He graduated from this college in February, 1868, having during the immediately preceding winter been appointed Prosecutor of Surgery in the institution.

Immediately on graduating, Dr. McGeorge devoted himself exclusively to the practice of medicine. For three or four years previously he had prescribed, as opportunity presented itself, in and out of the dispensary, but he did not rely upon it for his support. This experience proved very valuable to him. He first located in Hightstown, N. J., stayed there for two years, but did not find the field large enough, and removed to Crescent, Saratoga county, N. Y. He was the first physician to introduce the practice of homœopathy in this part of the county. At first, of course, he met with much opposition, but his strong advocacy of the beneficent principles of the new system, and the still more powerful influence exerted by his success in the treatment of suffering and disease, gradually overcame all captious criticism and prejudice. Before long he had made many warm friends and won over many converts to homœopathy. He found a fine field for surgery, the cases occurring principally among the boatmen on the Erie Canal, and consisting for the most part of fractures, contusions, and lacerated wounds. Not liking the country driving, finding it unsafe and dangerous to turn out at all hours of the night, he directed his steps toward Philadelphia. In January, 1871, he entered into partnership with Daniel R. Gardiner, M. D., in Woodbury, N. J., and, in November of the same year, succeeded him, assuming the entire business. This field he still occupies, and finds it sufficiently large and difficult. He is an unswerving adherent of homœopathy, and endeavors to firmly uphold and advance its principles in all their purity in his practice and in his life.

In May, 1869, Dr. McGeorge issued a call for the formation of the West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society, and presided over its deliberations until an organization was effected. He was then elected its Secretary, and has been re-elected every year, except while absent from the State, and still holds the office.



Name in full *Wallace McGeorge*
Hightower.
P. O. Address in full *Mercer Co., N.J.*
Graduate ~~or~~ *Licentiate* of
Geom. Med. Coll. of Pennsylvania



This affords some idea of the estimation which he commands from his brother practitioners in his immediate section of the State. The society itself is one of the most efficient district organizations in New Jersey, and has accomplished much good. Also during 1869, Dr. McGeorge was instrumental in securing a charter for the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he is one of the incorporators. He is also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Bureau of Materia Medica.

But his efforts for the furtherance of the cause of homœopathy have not been limited to his private teaching, his professional duties, and his participation in the establishment and maintenance of incorporated associations having that special object. He wields a powerful and elegant pen, and this has been made to do good service. He has contributed many valuable papers to the journals of the new school, several of which have attracted much attention and given rise to prolonged discussions, resulting in great advantage to homœopathy. He has also labored industriously and successfully to enrich the Materia Medica by his observations, devoting most of his time to that branch of medicine. In the fall of 1872, he delivered two lectures in the preliminary course before the students of the Hahnemann Medical College of Pennsylvania. They were characterized by distinguished ability and wide research.

Dr. McGeorge was married on September 15th, 1869, to Anna Frances Pullen, the youngest daughter of Hon. Isaac Pullen, by whom he has had two children, both boys.

He is a very earnest and persevering man, devoting his whole energies to any project he may take up, and never admitting the possi-

bility of failure while an effort may be made. The traits in his character have been conspicuous throughout his life, whether he was advocating the cause of the colored man, seeking to acquire a medical education, to establish a reputation as a physician, or to advance the cause of homœopathy. They have enabled him to accomplish more during a yet short life than many men with far greater opportunities have achieved during a long career.

As the introducer of homœopathy in an important section of the country, the constant and able advocate and exponent of its principles, and the active promoter of several valuable homœopathic organizations, he is entitled to a high rank among the pioneers of the new practice.

Dr. Wallace McGeorge graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1868. He settled in Hightstown, and remained over two years; then went to Woodbury, where he remains, associated at present with Dr. Gardiner, and doing an extensive business. He has held various offices in the State and local societies, some of which he retains. He has frequently contributed to the homœopathic journal literature, and has also made several provings, viz., of *Hydrastis can.*, *Rhus ver.*, *Ham. virg.*, etc.



OFFICE HOURS:

Morning, 8 to 9.
Afternoon, 3 to 5.
Evening, 7 to 8.

TELEPHONE 22.

Office of WALLACE McGEORGE, M.D.,
170 BROAD ST., WOODBURY, N. J.

Jan 20 1893

Thos L Bradford M.D.

Dear Doctor - Are you still
gathering up old Homeopathic books,
magazines and pamphlets?

If so, I have some I can let
you have. When I have my maga-
zines bound I will not have room
for all I have.

If you are not the man, please
excuse this letter.

Yours faithfully

McGeorge

McGIBBON, WALTER P

WALTER P. McGIBBON, Chicago, Illinois, was born in Cannonsville, New York, in 1872, son of Forrest Laing and Harriett Rose (McLaury) McGibbon. His paternal great-grandparents, of clan Buchanan, came from Glasgow, Scotland, to America. In the maternal line he also is of Scotch descent but his more immediate ancestors came from parish Cloubrouey, County Longford, Ireland. He attended district and public schools and also a private school taught by Miss Adelaide Bundy. He was a student in the high school at Walton, New York, from 1891 to 1893, and then entered Princeton University, where he attended during the sessions of 1894 and 1895, the first year pursuing the regular academic course, the second year taking a special course in anatomy, comparative anatomy and medical scientific subjects, and thus laid the foundation of his later regular medical studies. In 1895 he matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, from whence he graduated with the M. D. degree in 1898. Dr. McGibbon was assistant to Dr. George F. Shears in 1898 and 1899, and has since engaged in general practice on his own account. In the summer and fall of 1902 he took a post-graduate course in the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

College; in 1903 a course on anatomy of the ear in Chicago University, and in 1904 clinical work in study and treatment of diseases of the ear in Rush Medical College, and pathology in the laboratory of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1899 he was clinical assistant in surgery and lecturer on obstetrics in Hahnemann Medical College; in 1901-1902, attending physician to Cook County Hospital; 1902-1904, adjunct professor of diseases of nose and throat in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society, the Chicago Homœopathic Medical Society, and the clinical society of Hahnemann Hospital, being secretary of the body last mentioned. He also is treasurer of the alumni association of Hahnemann Medical College. In 1900 Dr. McGibbon married Gertrude L. Crary of Lafayette, Indiana.

King Vol 1V

McGREGOR, JAMES

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PROGRESS.

THE DEATH OF DR. McGREGOR.

As we go to press we learn of the death of Dr. James McGregor by drowning in the D. & R. G. railroad disaster at Eden, Colorado.

The doctor, who is a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, class of 1902, has been practicing his profession in Ballard, Washington, since graduation. He had built up an extensive practice, and seemed to have a bright future before him. He spent a few days in our city, and note is made elsewhere of his call upon the editor in July. Our report has it that he was to have been married to Miss Stella MacDonald, who has been a friend of the editor for several years, and who was drowned with him. Sympathy can do little to lighten the sorrow of the bereaved, but PROGRESS extends sincere condolence to the families of both Dr. McGregor and Miss MacDonald.

not so

OBITUARY.

"DIED AT PASADENA."

Even so; but only after a long, and patient, and brave, and intelligent struggle to avert the doom that was allotted him even before his first cry gladdened a mother's heart that a man child was born.

We know not the hour of our manumission, and all that a man hath will he give for his life if only for the sake of those who make it doubly dear, and when we feel the barb rankling we flit from place to place seeking to escape; we break up our homes, becoming exiles and strangers amongst strangers, and the inexorable fate follows, and the supreme hour cometh, and the silver cord is loosed, and the dark portals are opened, and the places that know us shall know us no more, forever.

Died at Pasadena is here written of one whom we had known in the flesh for a few brief years; one whom we had early counselled to flee from the treacherous climate of our beautiful peninsula while yet it seemed in time; one who sent for us to declare to him his doom when it was all too apparent that to linger at home was death, and, alas! to go away was only a forlorn hope that duty to dear ones demanded should be pursued to the end.

That solemn interview the survivor can never forget. The hard truth was not hidden from the stricken one: "Stay here, and you must die; go away, and you may die."

How calmly we were challenged, nay, commanded, to "speak plain and tell the worst"; and how thoroughly the well-trained ear of a mutual friend—Dr. W. R. McLaren—detected the cruel ravages, and hid them not from one who full well knew all that they meant. How could one hide anything from eyes having in them the unearthly gleam that pierces a lie like a thunderbolt. And there was no blanching of the cheek; only the thin lips more firmly compressed as when one who gathers himself for an heroic last endeavor.

At our parting interview, an hour or so later, he would not be deluded by the hope that we essayed to paint as rose-hued as we truthfully could. How calmly he gave us to know that he looked the grisly foe fairly in the face, and as the first faint shadows of early evening were deepening around us calmly said: "Death has no terror in it for me; I have been above and beyond that long since; my only pang is leaving those who love me and need me."

It was not sick-bed cant; it was the cool, quiet courage of an earnest thoughtful man in whose unostentatious life the dead had been to the word as the echo to the sound.

We felt that, live or die, as he was going so far and there must stay, it was not likely we should meet again on earth, and, somehow, our talk fell upon the great problem—our relations to the universe, our purpose, our destiny. Assurance he had none—who that is humble has?—but unfaltering trust in the Infinite wisdom, absolute resignation, and peace unspeakable were surely his. And the shadows grew deeper around us, and a silence came, as if it were the hush of the grave.

It seemed to him who at last arose to go as if he had seen light shining from beyond the grave, for at one part of the doomed one's talk the hectic on his cheeks made his face appear radiant, as if

"The light that never was on land or sea"

shown full upon it.

One last warm grasp from the wasted hands; one last "Good bye!"—and his the cheeriest—one last, long look, and we parted: for us the toil and trial, the dust and the sweat, and the empty plaudits of the arena, the hope and the heartache, the duty done or undone (alas, poor flesh!); for him the fitful fever forever calmed, the unbroken rest, the boon of the Infinite Compassion—that sweet secret of the Eternal Silence for which an earthly ear is all too dull. O Friend, Hail and Farewell! Thy sails are furled, thy prow is myrtle-crowned; the storm and stress are ours for yet awhile.

At such times, when Azrael's wings fan our faces and the mystery of mysteries weighs heavily upon us, a strong, firm voice, tho' singing in the dark, brings strength with it, and trust, and confidence, and even such a voice hath sang:

"Did you think that Life was so well provided for, and Death, THE PURPORT OF ALL LIFE, is not well provided for?"

"I do not think Life provides for all and for Time and Space, but I believe Heavenly Death provides for all!"

O wife and fatherless little ones that wept so sore at Pasadena, lay it to your hearts: "Heavenly Death provides for all!"

Even so, my brother toiling with me in the yoke till the home-call cometh from the Master of the Vineyard.

He who made the marvelous chain of Evolution hath not ended with a broken link or a missing; it is only that the crowning one is so high above the mists that our poor eyes fail to see it—yet *there it shines!* S. A. J.

DAVID J. MCGUIRE, M.D., was born in Richland county, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1844. He received his literary education at the district school and at the normal school at Lexington, Ohio. His father was a farmer and was accidentally killed, leaving young McGuire at the age of seventeen the eldest of nine children and the main support of a widowed mother. However, he struggled bravely under the difficulties in which he was placed and finally began the study of medicine under Dr. Mitchell, of Mansfield, Ohio. He graduated from the University of Wooster, Ohio, in 1869, and subsequently embraced Hamœopathy and practiced with Dr. Morrill in Norwalk, Ohio, until he went to Europe.

In 1872 he was married to Clara L., eldest daughter of the Hon. T. R. Strong, of Norwalk, Ohio, who with his two children survive him.

In 1875 he went to Germany while engaged in perfecting himself in his specialty, and in 1877 removed to Detroit where he soon obtained a very lucrative practice in diseases of the eye and ear.

Med. Advance. V. 21. p 376.

RESIGNATION OF PROF. MCGUIRE:

At a regular meeting of the faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College, University of Michigan, the following resolutions were offered and carried unanimously.

WHEREAS this faculty have received the resignation of Prof. D. J. McGuire M. D. from the chair of Ophthalmology and Otology, accompanied with explanatory statement that the unpropitious state of his health will no longer admit the hope of resuming the duties of his chair and,

WHEREAS we his colleagues, are fully aware of the many and special qualifications of Prof. McGuire for this work, of his high professional attainments and general culture, and of the great loss which this faculty and College suffer in losing his valuable services, therefore

Resolved that we, the members of this faculty, keenly regret the necessity of recommending to the Hon. the Board of Regents the acceptance of the resignation of Prof. McGuire; that we express to our friend and colleague the profound sympathy which we feel for him in his present trial; that we thank him for his faithful endeavors to advance the interests of this school and, as a teacher, to do all in his power to insure for it a full measure of prosperity and usefulness; and finally that we pray the Great Physician to so bless all the means employed for the restoration of the health of our friend that he may be enabled once more to assume the pleasures and duties of active professional life.

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and that they be published in the MEDICAL COUNSELOR.

H. L. OBETZ,
H. R. ARNDT,
J. C. WOOD,
D. A. McLACHLAN.

Med. Couns. V. 12. p 527

OBITUARY.

Died, at Pasadena, Cal., August 18th, 1888, D. J. McGuire, M. D., late of Detroit, Mich.

Dr. McGuire was born in Richland County, Ohio, December 9th, 1844. At the age of seventeen years he was left the main support of his widowed mother, he being the oldest of the family of nine children. He received a district school education, finished at the Lexington, Ohio, seminary. He taught district school for several winters, eventually reading medicine with Dr. Mitchell, of Mansfield, Ohio, receiving his medical degree from the Medical Department of the University of Ohio. He located at Norwalk, Ohio, where for three years he was a leading physician of his school when he became a convert to homœopathy, ever after, until the day of his death, remaining an ardent admirer and a conscientious practitioner of the new school. In 1875 he visited Vienna, Leipsic, and other centers of medical learning, remaining abroad for a year, and perfecting himself in the specialty to which he so successfully devoted the latter years of his life. In 1878 he removed to Detroit, which city became his home, until failing health, compelled him to seek, in vain, a warmer climate.

In 1872 Dr. McGuire was married to Miss Clara L. Strong, daughter of the Hon. T. R. Strong, of Norwalk, Ohio. Mrs. McGuire and three children survive him.

Dr. McGuire was a man who commanded the respect of all who knew him. As a physician, he possessed ripe judgment, and his unvarying courtesy, his gentleness of manner, his desire to faithfully discharge each duty, attached to him patients and colleagues. He took a very warm interest in everything that concerned the welfare of his chosen profession, and his fine figure and genial, attractive face were well known to the attendants upon the meetings of the Michigan State Society and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In his own specialty he ranked high, and had his life been spared, he would have accomplished much, for he was an intelligent student and a very careful observer.

Med Counselor Sept 1888

McINTOSH, L D

L. D. McIntosh, M. D., D. D. S., died very suddenly on Tuesday, March 1, at De Funiak Springs, Fla., where he had gone to lecture before the Florida Chautauqua on microscopy and kindred subjects. He was the founder of the McIntosh Battery and Optical Company of Chicago.

Amer Hom't Apr 1 1892

McINTOSH, SHERWOOD D

Oct 27
Misfortune of a Physician.

Dr. Sherwood D. McIntosh, No. 224 West Forty-third Street, was removed to the Bellevue Hospital early this morning, apparently suffering with acute mania. He is thirty-seven years old and was graduated from the Homœopathic College about five years ago. At the house where he boarded and had his office, it was said that for the last two weeks he has been a daily attendant at the convention of the Christian Missionary Alliance, now being held in the Gospel Tabernacle, Forty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. Last night the boarding-house keeper heard the doctor singing and praying aloud in his room. She went in and found him standing in the middle of the room with his arms uplifted. She tried to speak to him but he continued to sing and pray. A policeman summoned an ambulance and the man was taken away.

DR. E. R. McINTYRE.

WE are glad to note from a recent daily paper the triumphant acquittal of Dr. McIntyre of Chicago from a serious charge. It seems that while attending a case of twins, associated with fibroids and encompassed by other difficulties, in all of which emergencies Dr. McIntyre employed his best knowledge, the patient died. The family, being of the lower class, called in the coroner. This worthy Dogberry held a *post-mortem*, and upon its disclosures ordered the arrest of the doctor. After being restrained of his liberty for more than a week, the profession having meanwhile rallied to his support, Dr. McIntyre was given a hearing on a habeas corpus proceeding.

After hearing a mass of testimony which occupied the court more than three hours, Judge Sears said :

I have permitted the evidence in this case to proceed as far as it has for two reasons :

One to justify the State's attorney in dropping the case : and second, that the defendant might be justly vindicated.

The only question for this court to determine here, is whether there has been a showing or probable ground for thinking that the defendant has been guilty of criminal carelessness. It is not a question of whether under the circumstances that existed there he did the very best thing that might have been done by the best surgeons in the world under the most favorable circumstances, but whether he did that which an ordinary skillful practitioner would do under the circumstances.

If a physician is to be held criminally liable for not exercising the highest possible skill in his profession in each emergency, I imagine the medical profession would stop business right away.

The evidence here shows, or at least fails to show, that there was either a lack of skill or a lack of care

HOMEOPATHIST.

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on the part of defendant, or that there was any material difference in his treatment of the case from that of any ordinary skillful physician under such circumstances.

I do not think a grand jury would indict. I am sure a petit jury would not convict, and I know that a court would not permit sentence to be pronounced on the defendant in a case like this.

The order will be, the prisoner is discharged.

Amer Hom't Oct 15 1894
HERNIA CURED.

MCKAY, AUGUSTUS FRANK, M.D., was born in Naples, Ontario County, New York, July 19, 1850. Is the son of Edward F. McKay, the pioneer of grape culture on an extended scale, in Western New York, which is now noted for its extensive vineyards.

Enjoying the advantages of the common school and academy up to the age of thirteen, when he was appointed a page in the House of Representatives, at Washington, where three years constant association with the great statesmen of those stirring times gave him an intimate knowledge of affairs and great men, which falls to the lot of comparatively few boys. Leaving the government service at sixteen he entered a drug store where, owing to apparent experience beyond his years, he was placed in a responsible position and rapidly advanced. Leaving the drug business in 1868 to accept a position in the Treasury Department at Washington he immediately entered upon the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. J. Harry Thompson, surgeon-in-chief of Columbia Hospital for Women at Washington, and Professor of Physiology and Operative Surgery in the Medical Department of Georgetown University. Graduating March



DR. A. F. MCKAY.

6, 1872, after a four years' course (two years was the usual course at that time) he resigned his position in the Treasury Department and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, where he enjoyed unusual opportunities for gaining a practical knowledge of general surgery and obstetrics. Moving in 1876 to Mt. Morris, New York, he came in direct contact with homœopathy as represented by one of its best men, Dr. H. M. Dayfoot, now of Rochester, N. Y., and was soon convinced that his former estimate of the system had been based upon prejudice rather than an intelligent judgment of its merits. After a

few months of friendly intercourse a partnership was formed and continued for two years when, owing to malarial influences prejudicial to the health of his family he moved to the oil regions of Western Pennsylvania. Being desirous of acquiring more of homœopathy and a practical knowledge of the hygienic and auxilliary treatment of sanitarium practice, he accepted a situation in New York City in 1881, and remained there till the winter of 1883, going before the faculty of the New York Homœopathic College, and having his diploma endorsed by them. In February, 1883, he moved to Fargo, North Dakota, and in 1885, to Superior, Wisconsin, where he has resided, doing much to bring that city to notice as a health resort, till 1892, when he moved to Chicago for the purpose of giving his family educational advantages in lines not accessible at Superior. The doctor's tastes have for many years run in the line of climatological, sanitary and sanitarium specialties and he is now engaged in field work for *American Climates and Resorts*, thoroughly familiarizing himself by personal examination with the various sections putting forth claims as health resorts, with a view to making medico-climatology a specialty.

The Doctor is the author of a most unique and ingenious chart comprising the form of a man lying across the map of the North American continent with one foot on Spain and one on the British Islands. The outlines as well as the arterial trunk of a man are clearly defined by trunk lines of railroad while the digestive organs are most remarkably outlined by the system of great lakes, the whole making a useful as well unique study.

Dakota

McKenzie, Horace Ward, Duncannon, Pa.; Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1889; member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; aged 65; died, January 4, at the Keystone Hospital, Harrisburg, of pneumonia. 1929

McKINSTRY, HERBERT SIDNEY



McKNIGHT, CHARLES G.

Practised in Providence, R. I. for many years. About
1876 he retired from practice. (W.C)

McKOUN, JAMES F.

Dr. James F. McKoun, a recent graduate of the Albany Medical College, adopted the homœopathic practice in 1868. The doctor had been investigating the claims of the homœopathic system for a couple of years before he fully adopted it as superior to all others in general practice.

World's Convention. 1876. V.2.

McKIBBEN, ALICE B. (Mrs)

G. B. PECK, M.D.: *Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

"Like other tyrants, death delights to strike
What, smitten, most proclaims the pride of power

Little thought had I when grasping in farewell greeting on June 6, 1885, the hand of the Institute's youngest member, Alice B. McKibben, of St. Louis, that to-day it would be my sad duty, and privilege as well, to render tribute to her exalted character and worth; that that parting was to be the final one and that our next meeting would be beside the River of Life. We both looked forward to this session with brightest anticipations, she, in the expectation of meeting our most gifted leaders and of drinking at the fountain-head deep draughts of that knowledge for which her soul ever thirsted; myself, in hopes of renewing a most pleasant acquaintanceship and of presenting for your consideration through her a paper not less creditable to its fair authoress than to her distinguished associates upon my bureau. But how different the reality! The gentle winds that have so gratefully laved our throbbing temples during these bright summer days waft us the gentle echoes of the tender requiems they have already sung over her grave, while the twittering of the birds in the tree-tops sound a fit accompaniment to our pensive memories.

Mrs. McKibben first came under my observation June 1, 1885, in one of the reception rooms of the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis. She was then acting as Secretary of the Pædological Society, to the permanent duties of which position she was afterward regularly elected. I was at once and deeply impressed by the profound thoughtfulness and seriousness of her character. Every lineament, every movement, revealed the intense earnestness of purpose that pervaded her entire life. The close attention with which she followed every speaker, the appositeness of her occasional interrogatories, and the modest but collected manner in which she narrated her own pertinent experience, satisfied me that I had found a physician of unusual worth and unbounded promise. As I observed her from time to time during the week at the various meetings of the Institute and noted her unchanged bearing, my convictions were strengthened, and, when on the last morning of the session her application for membership re-

ceived a clear ballot, I at once, though an entire stranger, went to her side and tendered her the only unfilled position on the Bureau of Obstetrics. Characteristically she replied, "But I have only just been admitted." "I know it," was my rejoinder. "There are ladies here who have had greater experience than I." "That matters not, I want you." "But if I take the position I shall mean work!" "That is precisely why I invited you."

As it was impossible for me to reach home that week, I tarried in the city until the next evening, calling in the morning at Dr. McKibben's residence. She asked me many questions of men and books, and then spoke in enthusiastic terms of the rich enjoyment she had reaped during the week. She expressed her gratification at meeting physicians thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the profession, who loved knowledge for the sake of knowledge and not merely for the dollars it may secure. Then she gradually unfolded the story of her life. She was, strictly speaking, a natural physician. When her mother was a young lady an elder and favorite brother studied medicine, graduating just previous to the time of her marriage. She participated in that brother's studies and ambitions, and resolved that if there be any truth in the received principles of heredity, her eldest child should be a physician. Accordingly she continued, while *enciente*, her medical reading. I imagine if possible the mother's disappointment on finding her first-born a girl! But the laws had been observed in one particular at least and subsequent years witnessed its fruitage.

During childhood Alice was always playing doctor, and in maturer years made herself very useful in the sick rooms of home and of friends. Domestic practices were as familiar to her as ponderous tomes are to us. After marriage she took up her residence in a farming district (in Kansas, I think), where the nearest allopathic physician was eight miles distant and the nearest homœopath twenty miles. Here she proved herself an invaluable neighbor in all manner of emergencies, especially obstetrical. She distinguished herself particularly

McKIBBEN, ALICE B. (Mrs)

G. B. PECK, M.D.: *Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

"Like other tyrants, death delights to strike
What, smitten, most proclaims the pride of power
And arbitrary nod. His joy supreme
To bid the wretch survive the fortunate,
The feeble wrap the athletic in his shroud,
And weeping fathers build their children's tomb."

in a case of complete *postpartum* uterine relaxation and filling, solely through the promptings of feminine intuition, in such a manner as to win the highest encomiums of the allopath. He chanced to spy, however, one day a vial of little pills, when he promptly informed her that if she continued her labors of charity he would complain of her for practicing without a license! She, at once, disclaimed all intentions of doing more than relieving the unfortunate until his arrival, but the doctor was implacable, and she discontinued her ministrations. The incident came to the attention of the nearest homœopathic practitioner, who promptly supplied her with books and encouraged her to attend the School of Midwifery at St. Louis, so that in a few months she was a regularly licensed practitioner. With her knowledge, her reputation increased. Ere long she was informed that she was grievously wronging not only herself but the community by neglecting thoroughly to cultivate the gifts she possessed. Accordingly, she repaired again to St. Louis, and took a full course in the Homœopathic College, where she was graduated in 1884. She at once opened an office in that city, where she remained devoting eight hours of each twenty-four to study, until her death early in the current year. Her apparent age was thirty-two.

In the light of such a record, who will venture to compute the loss to her city, her State and this Society? And yet who of us would recall her? She is freed from her labors; her soul enraptured quaffs at the fountain of eternal truth and is satisfied for she knows as she is known.

A.I.H. 1886

"Happy they!
Thrice fortunate! who of that fragile mould,
The precious porcelain of human clay,
Break with the first fall; they can ne'er behold
The long year linked with heavy day on day
And all which must be borne and never told."

MAC LACHLAN, DANIEL A

DANIEL A. MAC LACHLAN, M.D.

Daniel A. MacLachlan, Detroit, Michigan, dean of the faculty of the Detroit Homœopathic College and also incumbent of its chair of ophthalmology, otology and laryngology, is a native of Aylmer, Ontario, Canada; born November 10, 1852, son of Archibald MacLachlan and Mary Robertson, his wife. On his father's side he is of Highland Scotch ancestry and on his mother's side a mixture of Scotch Lowland and Irish ancestry. His father's family in America first settled in Caledonia, New York, (in which locality many of the surname still live) and later removed to Aylmer in the province of Ontario.

Dr. MacLachlan acquired his elementary and secondary education in the public schools of his native town, and also studied the languages—Latin, Greek and French—under private tutors. Later on he spent two years in teaching, and then took up the study of medicine with the Drs. Clark of Aylmer, one of whom, Dr. G. F. Clark, was a specialist in ophthalmology and otology. In 1876 he matriculated at the medical department of the University of Michigan, and came to his degree in medicine in 1879. For a time, too, he continued his studies in medicine in Toronto and there passed the examination before the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His professional career was begun in Pontiac, Michigan, and after a year, in 1880, he removed to Holly, from which place in 1885 he was called to the chair of theory and practice in his alma mater, with which he ever has continued in close touch, having served as president of its alumni association and otherwise identified himself with its best interests.

In 1885 Dr. MacLachlan became business manager and co-editor of the "Medical Counselor," and later its sole editor, continuing in that capacity until 1893. In 1889 he went abroad and visited and studied in the hospitals of London, Heidelberg, Vienna and Paris; then returned to America to accept the chair of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in the university. In 1892 he again visited Europe and spent several months in the hospitals of London and Edinburgh; and on his return again occupied his professorial chair, holding the same until 1895, when he resigned and located in Detroit. In 1899 he was elected to the chair of ophthalmology, otology and laryngology in the Detroit Homœopathic College, which he still holds, and also during the same time has filled the office of dean of the faculty. In 1901-1902, in

connection with his other duties, he lectured on sanitary science and hygiene.

Dr. MacLachlan was one of the founders of the American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society, and still is one of its active members. In 1895 he was elected president of the Michigan State Homœopathic Medical Society, and held that office two years. In 1896 he was elected first vice-president of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is a member of the Detroit Homœopathic Practitioners' Society, and of the medical staff of Grace Hospital. In 1899 he was appointed member of the Michigan state board of health. He is a mason, a member of the Fellowcraft Club and of the Wayne Club.

In 1882 Dr. MacLachlan married Bertha Hadley of Holly, Michigan. Their children are Mary Winifred and Ruth MacLachlan.

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PROMINENT HOMOEOPATHS

VI. GEORGE I. M'LEOD, M. D., MEMBER OF STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, ETC.

AMONG the Homœopaths of this city, in fact of the State, not now holding a position in a teaching capacity, there is none more popular nor better known than the subject of this sketch, Dr. G. I. M'Leod, whose brief, yet nevertheless interesting, biography we are pleased to be able to present to the readers of this number of the college journal.

Dr. George I. M'Leod was born in Philadelphia, and there received his preliminary education. He then entered the University at Lewisburg (now Bucknell), graduating from that institution in 1852. His health having become impaired he spent the following two years in endeavoring to regain it, and met with such success that in the fall of 1854 he was able to begin the study of medicine. He matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in October, 1854, and at the same time entered the office of Dr. H. H. Smith, at that time professor of surgery in the University. During the last year of his undergraduate term Dr. M'Leod was clinical assistant of Dr. Smith.

Graduating in 1857, Dr. M'Leod was at once elected as one of the resident physicians in Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley), where he remained for three years. Before leaving the hospital, having become much interested in Homœopathy, he seized opportunities on various occasions to test the efficacy of the homœopathic method of administration of

drugs, and was so much impressed with the results that he devoted considerable time to the study of the new system of medicine before entering on private practice. He then established himself in practice in West Philadelphia, where he soon built up a lucrative practice, and has remained there, continually adding the most influential people to his clientele.

Outside of his legitimate work he has been much interested in educational matters. For nine consecutive terms, or twenty-six years, his fellow citizens of the ward have elected him a member of the Sectional School Board. He is also a trustee of the Drexel Institute.

For eight years he has been, by appointment of Governors Beaver, Pattison and Hastings, a member of the State Board of Public Charities, having all the charitable and penal institutions of the State under their supervision.

Also, he is chairman of the State Committee of Lunacy, this committee having all the insane hospitals, asylums and private institutions for the care of the insane, feeble-minded, etc., under their immediate supervision and care.

Dr. M'Leod is on the consulting staff of Hahnemann Hospital and also of St. Luke's Homœopathic Hospital.

He is a fluent and able speaker, and has exercised potent influence in securing from the State appropriations for the maintenance of homœopathic hospitals.

Just me 96



GEORGE I. M'LEOD, M. D.

GEORGE I. McLEOD, M. D.

There is no more popular homœopathic physician in West Philadelphia than Dr. George I. McLeod of No. 3907 Locust street, and there are few doctors in this city that have a more lucrative practice. Dr. McLeod was born in this city in 1835, his parents at that time being among the few advocates of homœopathy. Young McLeod was educated in the private school of Thomas D. James, at Eleventh and Market streets, and then he was taken by his parents to Wellsboro, in Tioga county, where he remained until he was seventeen years of age. He was then sent to the University of Lewisburg, now known as Bucknell University, and he graduated from that college in 1855.

Having determined to adopt the medical profession the young graduate entered the University of Pennsylvania and studied medicine under Dr. Henry H. Smith. He went through his course and graduated with honors in 1857. He was then appointed as an attending physician for general practice at Blockley Almshouse, and Hospital and served there until the latter part of 1860. Dr. McLeod then commenced to practice on his own account, but first he returned to the principles of his father and adopted homœopathy, his convictions and teaching having all tended in that direction. He settled in West Philadelphia and in thirty years he has achieved much celebrity and has built up a very large practice. Dr. McLeod is a member of the consulting staff of the Hahnemann Hospital and he has been a school director of the Twenty-seventh Ward for twenty years. He is also a member of the State Board of Public Charities; Chairman of the State Committee on Lunacy, and is a member of Hamilton Lodge No. 274 of the Free and Accepted Masons.

MCLEOD, GEORGE I

3905 Locust St.
May 14 1898

My dear Dr. Mohr.

Permit me to explain
and apologize for an act of apparent
discourtesy - Not until last night
did I see your very kind invitation to
attend the Banquet on Thursday Evening.

When the note came I opened the en-
velope and finding therein tickets for the
Commencement laid it aside intending
to use them at proper time - It never
occurred to me that there was also a
personal note -

Being exceedingly occupied on Thurs-
day I had not opportunity to attend the
Comm., and last night in looking over the
tickets again I discovered the note -

I beg of you, my dear Dr., to pardon
my negligence and to allow me to assure

association of
your in four
ness of me. -

or had really

it is always
his affairs
urgent of

ours

W. Leedy

you of my very high appreciation of
the Compliment conveyed in your
very courteous remembrance of me. -

I am glad to know you had really
a good time - altho' that is always
characteristic of the Hahn. affairs
whenever I have been cognizant of
them.

Very Sincerely Yours

Geo. O. McLeod

McLIN, GEORGE H

Name in full

George H. McLin M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Buchanan Mich

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Western Homeo. College
Cleveland Ohio*



McLIN, LUTHER I

Dr. Luther I. McLin, St. Joseph, Mo., died suddenly on Dec. 11th, in Twin Falls, Idaho. The doctor was visiting his son who is located in Twin Falls, when the end came. Heart disease is supposed to be the immediate cause. Dr. McLin was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1847, and was a descendant of President Jackson. His medical degree was from the U. of M. and Detroit College, where he graduated in 1873. He immediately afterward located in St. Joseph, Mo., where he has continued to practice ever since. 1910

McMAHON, HENRY OLIVER

HENRY OLIVER McMAHON, Detroit, Michigan, was born in New Brighton, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1877, son of John and Laura (Howard) McMahon. After graduating from the high school at New Brighton he spent two years in the study of the scientific course at Western University, Allegheny, Pennsylvania. He attended the Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburgh, 1898-1900, and the Detroit Homoeopathic College, 1900-2, from which latter he graduated with the M. D. degree. He was interne at Grace Hospital from 1902 until 1904, is now a member of its auxiliary medical staff and also is engaged in general practice. He belongs to Ustion fraternity, a college organization.

King Vol 1V

McMANUS, GEORGE D

Name in full

George D. McManus

P. O. Address in full

Oswego City, N. Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Western Horn. Med. College
Cleveland Ohio.*



MCMANUS, FELIX R., M. D., of Baltimore, Md., was born in that city, May 30th, 1807. His parents emigrated from Ireland, in 1798, and arrived in Baltimore, where his father pursued a mercantile life for nearly forty years. Having received a preliminary education in his native city, he was sent to Georgetown College, D. C., at the early age of eleven years. When he attained his twentieth year, he commenced the study of medicine, as a resident student of the Baltimore Infirmary—the hospital of the University of Maryland. After attendance upon two courses of lectures in that school of Medicine, he graduated in April, 1829, and immediately commenced the practice of medicine in his native city. This he pursued with untiring industry and great success as an allopathic physician, until November, 1837, a period of eight and a half years. In going to the funeral of one of his patients, in company with a clergyman, the subject of homœopathy was introduced by the latter, who, while he admitted that Dr. McManus had pursued a very energetic course of practice in the case of the deceased, deprecated in the strongest terms its severity and destructiveness. From the manner in which the clerical gentleman lauded the merits of homœopathy, and its unquestioned superiority over the prevailing modes of medical practice, Dr. McManus concluded either that there must be something in homœopathy of a curative power, or that his clerical friend, who was a very learned man, was most egregiously deceived. He promised the clergyman to investigate it, and to do it fairly. In order to do this, he determined to go to Philadelphia, and to find and converse with a physician of standing, who had practised both systems of medicine. Dr. Matlack being suggested, he visited him, and made him acquainted with the object of his visit. Dr. Matlack stated that he had practised medicine for twenty years, the last five of which he had devoted to Homœopathy. After hearing what Dr. McManus had to say, and the very many questions he had to ask, Dr. Matlack informed him that, as there were no American works from which to study homœopathy, it would

be necessary for him to study German, and named several standard German works upon the new system of medicine, which were of great value to the student and practitioner. With these books, he returned to Baltimore, employed a German teacher, and investigated with him the novel system. The German teacher understanding German, but not the medical technicalities, and Dr. McManus, understanding the latter but not the former, remedies were selected for many complaints of many patients, and the result was satisfactory. After a labor of six months in this way, the first full English translation of the first edition of "Jahn's Manual" appeared, in an issue from the Allentown, Pa., Homœopathic College. This work was hailed with joy by Dr. McManus, as it greatly facilitated the object he had in view, a fair and full investigation of the merits of homœopathy. That investigation and the practice of the new system have been progressing in his hands ever since 1837, a period of nearly thirty-six years.

At the time of his commencing this examination, as he was the first and only physician in Maryland engaged in the pursuit, and not understanding German, and having no English translations, the magnitude of the undertaking may readily be imagined, and some idea formed of the trials borne, and courage demanded by the pioneers of homœopathy; and what they have endured for the cause of science and humanity.

Dr. McManus was one of the small band who formed the American Institute of Homœopathy, now the largest medical society in the world. He has been once elected its President, and, for many years, has filled the very important and responsible office of chairman of its Board of Censors, an office which he now holds by the unanimous vote of the institute. His success and standing as a practitioner are well known to the profession and to the community in which he has so long labored, and where he has established an imperishable fame for homœopathy as well as for himself. His first son, Dr. Felix S. McManus, was, like his father, a graduate of the University of Maryland, and a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He fell a victim to consumption. His second son, Dr. Frederick A. McManus, also a graduate of the same University, is now a practitioner of homœopathy in Baltimore, and bids fair to perpetuate the skill and success of his father.

DR. F. R. McMANUS was the first to practice homœopathy in this State. He commenced to practice medicine in Baltimore April 6th, 1829, and has remained at his post there up to the present time. After having practiced according to the common routine (allopathically) for eight and a half years, homœopathy was mentioned to him by a distinguished Catholic priest, and shortly afterwards by a distinguished lawyer, both of Baltimore, both of whom were then engaged, together, in the study of German, that they might read and translate the writings of Hahnemann,—no English translations of his works having at that time been made. The *Organon* and the first German publication of Jahr's *Manual*, were then just being translated by the Professors of the Allentown Homœopathic College and their co-laborers. From the opinions advanced by the two gentlemen referred to, regarding the miraculous action of homœopathic medicines upon diseased systems, Dr. McManus at once concluded that they were either egregiously deceived, or that there must be something in the new method worthy of investigation.

Dr. McManus says: "I claim the honor of having been the first physician of Maryland who attempted such investigation. Having no one to make inquiries of in regard to it, my first object was to find a physician who had practiced both systems or modes of treatment, to get from him the comparative merits of the two, and I was directed to Dr. Matlack, of Philadelphia, as a gentleman and a scholar. I visited him, told him the object of my visit, and he very frankly and satisfactorily replied to my questions. I asked him, first, 'How long have you been practicing medicine?' and he replied, 'Twenty years; the first fifteen allopathically, the last five homœopathically.' I very naturally asked him if he preferred the latter to the former, and his reply was, 'If I did not, I would not practice it.' I asked him if he had ever cured cases of unquestioned croup, pneumonia, bilious fever, and several other acute forms of disease, which I could not believe could be combated safely by the *vis medicatrix*. He replied in the affirmative, and added, that 'I thought I had done a great deal of good in my practice, but if I changed it to homœopathy, I would very soon find out how much harm I had done.' He inquired if I understood German? I replied that I did not, and he said I must learn German, if I intended to do the subject justice, as there were no English works to guide or teach me,

and he recommended a few works on practice, with which I was to commence the undertaking. I purchased the works and a copy of Hering's *Domestic Physician* with its box of forty-five medicines.

"Having returned to Baltimore with my German books, I employed an accomplished German teacher. He understood the German but not the medical technicalities, and I understood the latter and not the former, and between us we selected a medicine or medicines, which would apply to the cases I visited in the morning, and of which I took very minute notes. In the evening of each day, after the German lessons and selection of the medicines, patients would send for them, and, in my morning round of the following day, I obtained a knowledge of the effects of the previous day's prescription, and reported to my teacher at his afternoon call. This course I continued for six months, when, to my great delight, appeared the five parts, complete, of the first American translation of Jahr's first *Manual of Homœopathic Remedies*. To use a common phrase, 'I was made up,' when I had a work to study from of my own vernacular. By this time I was fully convinced that there must either be astonishing curative powers in homœopathic medicines, or that I could cure many very serious cases which would be formidable to treat, and sometimes fatal, with my previously used *heroic* mode of practice, with nothing. Every investigator of the new system has had one, or, perhaps, many remarkable cases and cures, and I beg to relate here one of that kind, cured with a single dose. I was attending a young lady, aged seventeen years, who was singularly and severely afflicted. One day, without any apparent cause, she was attacked, at 2 P.M., with a severe stitch-pain in region of the heart. She described it as like the puncture of a very sharp long needle. It was momentary, but always followed by violent convulsions, of the epileptic kind, continuing from one to six or eight hours. The stitch-pain occurred *every day at 2 P.M.*, and the convulsions were sure to follow. I considered it a species of intermittent neuralgia. I had been treating the case allopathically for three or four weeks, giving, in the intermissions, various tonics, such as Quinine, Carbonate and Muriated tinctures of iron, Fowler's solution of Arsenic, etc., and generally anticipated the hour of attack by the application of a sinapism over the region of the heart, anteriorly and pos-

teriorly, until I concluded that I could not cure it. At this time a gentleman came to Baltimore, and advertised himself as a practitioner of homœopathy. He was not a physician, but an amateur practitioner, having been engaged as a co-translator of the *Organon* and of Jahr's first *Manual* with the professors of the then existing and first homœopathic college in the United States—the Allentown, Pa., school or college—of which our venerable colleague Hering was a professor. The gentleman's name was Radcliffe, and he was, I believe, a Baptist clergyman, and a person of a very high order of literary attainments. I called upon him in regard to my case of intermittent neuralgia, asking him if he had ever seen such a case, or had ever read a description of such a case, to which he replied in the negative. I asked him if he thought he could give any medicine to cure or relieve the case. He referred to a book for a few minutes, and said: 'Yes! I think a dose of *Spigelia* would cure it.' He gave me what he called a dose of *Spigelia*, directing me to place it upon her tongue, which I did between 10 and 11 o'clock, A.M. I visited the house again at 5 P.M. of the same day, and was met at the door by her mother, who said: 'Maria has missed her pain to day, and has had no convulsions!' My surprise

may be imagined, and my confidence in homœopathy was fully established.

"In all my medical readings and studies I never saw a record of such a case, and I never met a physician, of any school, who ever admitted to have had such a case. I am writing of a period thirty-eight years ago; and such was my success that I have continued to practice homœopathy ever since that time, and among the most intelligent and wealthy families in Baltimore.

"Homœopathy here, as well as elsewhere, had a 'hard road to travel,' as, in all other places, nothing but its success could vindicate its adoption; and now it enjoys a proud and enviable position. Maryland cannot, like many of her sister States, boast of a homœopathic college or hospital, or of the publication of a journal; but there are many practitioners who, I am told, are sustaining themselves by their success. In Baltimore some of our physicians are giving valuable services in attending to a free dispensary, rendering comfort and relief to many who are objects of charity. A recent publication gives the names of fifty prac-

tioners of homœopathy in Maryland, almost thirty of whom resided and practiced in Baltimore city,—the remainder in eight of the counties. We are highly favored in Baltimore by having a well-conducted branch pharmacy of Boericke & Tafel. There are now thirty-two homœopathic physicians in Baltimore."

Carroll County.—Rev. Jacob Geiger, M.D., introduced homœopathy in 1836. There are now six in the county.

Washington County.—Dr. Radcliffe went there in 1841. It now contains five practitioners.

Alleghany County.—J. A. Fechtig, M.D., Cumberland.

Harford County.—Drs. J. B. Crane, Bellair, and S. B. Duckerman, Abingdon.

Kent County.—F. A. Clift, M.D., Sassafras.

Somerset County.—Dr. R. D. Dashiell, Princess Anne.

Talbot County.—Dr. J. A. Barber went in 1873 to Easton.

Frederick County.—Drs. F. T. Burch, Q. A. Roth, A. D. Worman, all of Frederick.

World's Convention. ~~188~~ 1876. V. 2.

MEMORIAL OF FELIX R. McMANUS, M. D.

Died, on the 3d of March, inst., at 5 A. M., Dr. Felix R. McManus, in the 78th year of his age.

On the evening of March 4th, a meeting of the Homœopathic Physicians of Baltimore, Md., was held at the residence of Dr. M. Hammond, (an early pupil of Dr. McManus) for the purpose of drafting resolutions relative to the death of Dr. Felix R. McManus. Dr. J. Lloyd Martin was called to the chair and Dr. Eldridge C. Price chosen secretary of the meeting. The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

Whereas, God in His wisdom has removed from our midst Dr. Felix R. McManus, the oldest practitioner and pioneer of homœopathy in this state; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the homœopathic physicians of Baltimore, have heard with deep regret of the death of Dr. McManus, and desire to express our sense of the great loss sustained not only by the community in which he so long practiced, and which always found in him a skillful and sympathetic physician, but also by his confreres, to whom he was a wise and prudent counsellor.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in the great loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the Secretary to the family; and published in the daily papers and medical journals.

Committee. { THOMAS SHEARER, M. D., Chairman.
M. BREWER, M. D.
ELIAS C. PRICE, M. D.

Phys & Surgs Inves Marl885

Meeting 1880

DR. F. R. McMANUS, of Baltimore: Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I must first thank the members of this Institute for this privilege of an hour's conversation. I was assailed at Lake George on the subject of the dilution which I was in the habit of using in my medical practice, always for forty-three years, by being told that in all that period I had never given one dose of medicine. I considered it complimentary on the one hand but not on the other. I considered it complimentary, for the reason that I thought the Great Eternal had vouchsafed to my sugar of milk a wonderful power which he himself must have maintained.

I was asked to give at that time or at that meeting an address upon my experience of those forty-three years in homœopathy. I promised to do it provided the Institute would give me one solid hour. That was promised but never granted. I now appear before you for the purpose of giving you in that hour, as near as I can, the important points in the history of my homœopathic career, or career in homœopathy.

In searching after the kernel of a nut we will all be of the opinion that it is first necessary to take off the bark, and I propose in exhibiting to you the kernel to begin by removing the bark. You will excuse me for having what may appear to be anything at all like an egotistical manner. Please remember that I am talking to you and giving you the reason of my faith, my hope, my practice, my success in homœopathy.

I graduated at the University of Maryland fifty-one years ago on the 6th of last April. I practiced medicine *secundum artem* for eight years and a half. At that time I began to congratulate myself and feel a little vain on the subject. I began to think that I was beginning to be an old doctor, and to possess about as much knowledge as other old doctors. I was getting after those eight years the fundamental principle as an allopathic doctor that I imbibed when I was a student in the University of Maryland. The old professor used to tell us in all cases where you meet with congestion bleed generally and locally; in all cases where you meet with deranged secretion give Calomel; and with those two general fundamental landmarks I proceeded for those eight years and a half. By some remarkable circumstance I was called early one Sunday morning to see a youth, fifteen years of age. The demand was responded to immediately; the boy was in convulsions and had been for two hours. I went to the house and found him totally insensible, with all the concomitants of that condition. He could say nothing, and I had only the external manifestations in the case to be governed by. With

my fondness for the lancet I put a ligature on his arm and bled him eighteen or twenty ounces, which I thought pretty good for a beginning. I ordered cold applications to the head, and had him cupped in the cervical part of the spine, and purged by a powerful enema, and sinapisms to the extremities. I pursued that course for about twenty-four hours very faithfully, when the boy died. When I pronounced him incurable the mother said to me:

"Doctor, what do you think of homœopathic medicine in this case?"

"Homœopathic medicine! why, there is nobody who practices it here, and it is only the shadow of a reality anyhow, and there is no medicine on the face of the earth that is going to cure your son, because he is in a dying state."

It was a sad thing for the mother, who was a widow. I attended the boy's funeral, and in the carriage with me were two persons: one was the minister, who had attended him spiritually, the other was his employer, a drygoods merchant. The minister, with whom I was well acquainted, said to me:

"Dr. McManus, I certainly think so far as your remedies were applied they were powerful, and according to the requirements of your system of practice. I think you did all that anybody could do, but really and truly, if you will excuse me for saying it, I think the boy was literally butchered."

We reached the graveyard, and the minister got out and walked with the corpse, or behind it. The merchant said:

"Dr. McManus, I think you are the most amiable young man I ever saw. Why," said he, "I wondered that you did not pitch that fellow out of the stage, to make such a charge as that, that the boy was murdered."

"Well," said I, "I know this gentleman well. He is distinguished by virtue of his erudition in literature and, I suppose, in all theological tenets, and like all other great men he is deluded on homœopathy."

The morning after the funeral he introduced the subject again, but I was very taciturn; I was afraid the drygoods merchant would find out the reverse of my being amiable, and so I thought I would say nothing. He said he had spoken to several physicians on the subject of homœopathy, but that they were so inveterately bound by prejudice that he did not believe there was a man in the medical profession in Baltimore who would be willing to investigate or who would dare to do it. I replied:

"My friend, you are very much mistaken. I would consider that the time consumed in the investigation of this thing was time lost. I have got no time to lose, but to show you that there is one man in the medical profession who is willing to investigate it, I will promise you, if I can obtain the means by which that investigation is to be accomplished, I will do it, and

I will do it faithfully, and I will do it with as much fidelity as if I was starting on the road which led to heaven."

I made up my mind, having heard that there were several physicians in Philadelphia who were practicing homœopathy,—there was not one in Maryland,—I made up my mind to go to Philadelphia, and if I could find a gentleman who had been engaged in both practices I would talk to him. I heard of Dr. Marple, a gentleman of the Society of Friends, who stood very high in the profession. I did not know where he lived; I had no direction by which to find him. I looked up the directory and I found there were two of that name. I called to see the one nearest to my hotel and I asked to see the doctor, and told him the business of my visit to Philadelphia. I said to him that I was from Baltimore, and gave him to understand the object of my visit.

"Why," he says, "it is very easy for you to ascertain all about that if you read such a number of the *Medico-Chirurgical Journal*."

"Well," says I, "I have read that, and I agree with everything it says exactly; but I have started on a mission and I am going to accomplish it. Do you know this gentleman by your name?"

"Well, I did once, but I don't know him now."

I went to see the other gentleman and introduced myself, and stated my business, and asked him if he would feel at liberty to answer any questions in regard to the manner of my business.

He said: "Certainly and with pleasure."

Then I said to him: "Doctor, how long have you practiced medicine?"

"Twenty years."

"Did you practice the old system; if so, for how long?"

"For fifteen years."

"Then you have practiced homœopathy for five years?"

"Yes."

"May I ask you, on the start, did you prefer that as a mode of practice to the other?"

"Well," said he, "if I did not I would not practice it."

"Now," says I, "you must excuse me, and any question that

Mattack

I will ask you. But have you ever cured a case of inflammatory croup with it?"

"Yes, sir; dozens of them."

"Have you ever cured a case of unquestioned pneumonia?"

"Yes, sir; I cure them when they come up."

"Without any bleeding or depletion?"

"Yes, sir."

"You have cured pleurisy, have you?"

"Yes, sir."

Well I went on asking him with regard to a great many diseases that I knew would not be cured by the *vis medicatrix nature*.

He said to me: "Dr. McManus, you tell me you have been practicing medicine for eight years and a half?"

"Yes, sir;" I answered.

"Well," he says, "it is not worth while for thee to ask me any more questions, because thee could not believe me. If you are going to investigate this thing you will have to do it for yourself. I can tell thee of hundreds of cases that I have cured, but I don't expect you to believe me, because I would not believe you or any other man unless I had seen it. I would have to see to believe, and then at the beginning I must assure you of one fact, and that is, that I questioned the certainty of my own success. Do you understand German?"

"Not a word of it."

"Well, then, you cannot do the investigation justice. If you feel in the mind to undertake the task go home and employ a German teacher, and study the German language. There is not now one solitary English translation of any important work connected with your investigation."

"Well, what books would you advise me to commence with?"

He gave me a list of three or four books and said: "By the time you have finished these, and finished the translation of the first publication of Jahr's *Manual*, you will be prepared for others."

Having purchased them I returned to Baltimore, and employed a first-class German teacher. I am giving this history

as a preliminary, because I want the members of the Institute to understand what some of us went through forty odd years ago in comparison with the little that they have to encounter in accomplishing the same facts. My teacher understood the German, but not the medical technicalities; I understood the medical technicalities and not the German, and between us we commenced the practice of homœopathy.

I would go around in the morning. I had some reputation as a very successful practitioner when I started out, and I did not want to lose that reputation, and above all things I did not want to lose a patient. Without any faith at all in the efficiency of the homœopathic remedy I commenced in this way, and I am sure you will all give me credit for the indefatigable way and manner in which I commenced the work and carried it out. I would take the patient's symptoms,—those cases I dared to trust, for I did not want to lose anybody,—I would take the required symptoms in the morning and I would meet my German aid in the afternoon, from 3 to 4. At 5 the persons were to send for the medicine I was going to prepare homœopathically. This gentleman and I worked together for three months, and now here is a singular circumstance connected with the whole thing.

He said to me: "Dr. McManus, you will have to get another teacher."

"I am sorry for that; why?"

"Well, I am going to study theology at the Lutheran College in Maryland."

"Can you recommend anybody else to me?"

"Yes, I will recommend to you a gentleman, a highly educated gentleman, and I will introduce him to you when I next call upon you."

I found him a very nice gentleman, but at the end of three months he said to me: "Dr. McManus, you will have to get another teacher."

"Well, why?"

"Why," said he, "I am just about to commence the study of theology."

Simultaneously with that, and unfortunately for me I have often thought, I dropped the study of the German. Then there

came out a repertory of this first American translation of Jahr's *Manual*; then I was made up. I had not to go over these German books to find out what I wanted. I then commenced on my own hook without the German. I speak of this period with a great deal of pleasure for myself, because really if I had been told what I had to go through at the beginning of my career my courage would have failed.

Now I have removed the bark. The first case that presented itself, that I felt like using my remedies upon, was a case of orchitis. I must state that I purchased such medicine in Philadelphia, at the suggestion of Dr. ~~Marple~~, as he thought was necessary for me to have. I had Dr. Hering's *Domestic Physician* with his thirty or forty remedies, and his domestic book, and I purchased a box containing 117 medicines, which I supposed to have been prepared in Leipsic. It was an ever-memorable box, as you will find out after awhile. This case of orchitis was the result of gonorrhoea treated by mechanical means—injections. The person who applied was a married man, which made the thing a great deal worse, and he could not very well rest from the necessity of his business. His case was almost too frightful for an experiment of this kind. However, I made up my mind to try Arnica with him, and I gave him three powders of Arnica and something to follow each successive day that would not conflict with the Arnica or anything else. I told him to take a powder half an hour after every meal and then to come to me, and if he should be worse to come to me immediately, or to stay at home and go to bed, and remain in bed and send for me, and I would immediately come to see him and do something for him, and give him something which would be perhaps more suitable for the case. The gentleman was as good as his word. This man was a cooper by trade. I did not want to tell him to lay in bed while taking the powders; that would have been better. Rest would be a powerful adjuvant in his recovery if he got well, and he laid to that, so I said to him (you all know the duties of a cooper, its very urgency and arduousness; the man had to work around in hooping the barrels): Go on with your work, unless you get worse, and then go home and go to bed and send for me." That man came to me again the third day.

Matlack

"Well," said I, "how are you?"

He said: "Doctor, I think I am well."

"Do you think you are well? that cannot be possible."

Well, you can imagine how I felt about the thing; there was nothing given to him on the face of the earth but that Arnica, and that was of the 30th attenuation for all that I knew. Nothing else known to us at that time. Well, I did not know exactly what to do. I thought that the man was very nearly well, and I found that upon examination there was a normal reduction of the diseased parts, and a restoration to its normal size, and nothing left but a little redness. So I repeated, not the Arnica, but the other six powders for two days, for the simple reason that I did not know which was better to do. I had read what I considered the wonderful weakness, on our part, of the distinguished Hahnemann in having given antidotes. I said, Is it possible that this case needs an antidote—it is possible I have given him a little too much in these three doses of Arnica—if these three doses of arnica have produced this effect? I want to be satisfied any way, and so I will wait. These six powders finished him, and I tell you that in my own sober senses and in the presence of the Great Eternal, I am often disposed to ask myself the question, is this a fact or is it not?

Two or three days afterwards I was passing the house of an old country squire. He always greeted me with a polite salutation:

"How are you, doctor?"

And I would reply: "Very well, how are you and the family?"

He replied: "Mrs. Sterling is not very well. She suffers with a pain in the knee."

I had treated Mrs. Sterling for a pain in the knee, but I had not cured it; I had done everything for her that my extended practice in my old way would suggest, and gave the case up. Well, I thought, as a curiosity, that I would try if I could find anything in this homœopathic box that would apply to that case, and if I did that I would try it. After an untiring search I thought perhaps Pulsatilla would cure her. I called with the Pulsatilla, and I told the lady "that I had just placed into my hand a new system of medicine; I did not know exactly what it

was going to do. I was trying it, and as long as I would guarantee it would not hurt her at all I would try the experiment."

She said: "Doctor, I wish you could cure that knee."

I told her: "I wished I could, too."

As I told you before, I had tried everything on that knee—ointments, liniments, plasters, sinapisms, embrocations, and all that kind of thing. Well, I prepared two doses of Pulsatilla, and four powders which I thought suitable—they were not Pulsatilla. The Pulsatilla was marked one; she was to take one after every meal. I put one on her tongue, and she was to take the other after the next meal.

I forgot the case entirely, I had so much to think about. My mind was in so much excitement that I forgot all about the old lady. Five or six weeks afterwards I was passing the house, and the squire was standing at the door, and he said:

"How do you do, doctor?"

"Thank you," I replied, "I am very well."

Said he: "Do you recollect that you gave to Mrs. Sterling some powders some time ago?"

"Yes, I recollect that."

"Well," said he, "was it medicine?"

"Well," says I, "I gave it for medicine."

"Well now," says he, "I have been very anxious to see you, and I was going to call on you."

Two or three days afterwards Mrs. Sterling found, to her surprise and delight, that she had lost the pain in her knee, and was able to walk as well as ever she could. She had taken the whole of the six powders, and I suppose she concluded that the last two were the effective ones.

However, that was another case. That was Pulsatilla of the 30th attenuation. At least it was sold to me for that, and I had no means of ascertaining whether it was the 30th or the 30,000th. These are two cases. At that time that was the view that I had. That was the way I commenced, gentlemen; I had very few books, and I had to work my way along. I had a very singular case some time after this. I saw an announcement in a paper of a homœopathic physician by the name of Dr. Radcliff, and at that time I had a very singular case, and I did not know what

to do with it. It was a case that I defined to be neuralgia, rheumatic pain, or rheumatism. The neuralgia was intermittent neuralgia. The lady was 19 years of age, very sensitive in her organization and in her nervous system. Every day at 2 o'clock, after an intermission of six weeks, she was taken with what she called a needle pain. She felt as if a needle was stuck into her heart, and that was immediately followed by a convulsion which lasted from thirty minutes to two or three hours. I commenced the treatment of the case on the tonic plan; I commenced with the Sulphate of quinine, which I gave for this difficulty. Still the pain came on at two o'clock. I gave the medicine faithfully for two or three days, but it had no result. Then I resorted to a preparation of Arnica flowers and a solution. Finally I anticipated the paroxysm by sinapisms anteriorly and posteriorly. These were applied to the heart. I thought by the time we began to irritate the surface it would produce some effect; this was on the plan of counter-irritation. I thought by this plan that I might break up the paroxysms; I had never failed before. The fact was I did not know what to do. I saw this advertisement in the paper, and I said to myself, I do not know this Dr. Radcliff; nobody can tell me who he is; I will go and see him. I went to see Dr. Radcliff, and I told him the object of my visit. I did not intend to invite him to see the patient, because I did not know what kind of undercurrent influence might be exerted, and I was suspicious, because I did not want to be humbugged, and I did not want to humbug anybody. I related this case to him as I am telling you about it now. I said to him, "Did you ever treat a case of this kind?"

He said: "No, sir." He was a very intelligent man and very agreeable in his presence, bearing, and conversation.

"You never saw a case of the kind I suppose, and never had anything to do with it."

He listened to my story patiently, and after hearing me he said: "Doctor, I think a dose of Spigelia, the 30th, will cure that case."

I looked at the man, because I told him what I had been doing for six weeks. He considered it very powerful.

"A dose of Spigelia," said I, "you do not mean the Maryland pink-root?"

"Yes," he said, "I will give you a dose."

"Well, what will I do with it?" It was then ten o'clock in the morning. "What will I do with it?" said I.

His reply was: "You put this powder on the tongue of the patient."

I saw him pour out the pellets in a little sugar of milk. I had the curiosity to take up the bottle; it bore the mark "Spigelia³⁰." I left the house, and I thought to myself that man must be a fool, and yet he told it to me with that kind of assurance that would baffle everything like suspicion. I thought to myself if this dose of Spigelia will cure her I will try it. I went to see the young lady about ten o'clock, and I put that powder of Spigelia on the end of her tongue. I thought to myself it was a real piece of folly, but I told her I would come again in the afternoon. I was very busy, but I told her I would come to the house about 5 o'clock that afternoon. Now you must recollect that this patient had not missed a paroxysm for six weeks. Her mother met me at the door. She was standing on the portico, and she raised her hand and said: "Mary missed her pain to-day."

"Missed her pain. Had she any spasm?"

"Not at all; come in."

Well, I went in. The girl was sitting up. The first thing I did after feeling this astonishment was to feel her pulse. I felt her pulse carefully, and I asked her to put out her tongue, which she did very kindly.

"Well, Mary," said I, "how do you feel?"

She answered: "I feel better than I did for a long time; I think it is because I missed this pain."

I asked her: "Had you no symptom of it?"

"No," she said, "I never had any premonition at all, until it came like a needle sticking in my heart. But to-day I had nothing of it."

I looked at the girl, and I looked at myself, and I looked at the house, and I looked at the walls. Well, what conclusion am I to come to here, said I to myself? This must be the effect of

the *Spigelia*. I told Dr. Radcliff that I would call and report to him that night. Well, I did not know what to report, as I had told the doctor if he could cure that case that I should be an unquestioned believer in homœopathy. I did not tell him that I was dabbling in the system myself at that time. I told him I only wanted to inquire into it. Well, I did not go that night. I thought I would wait until to-morrow, and when the morrow came I went at 5 o'clock in the afternoon to see the girl, and she felt remarkably well. I thought to myself that I must go to-night to see the doctor. So that night I went to see the doctor. He said to me, "You did not come to see me last night." "No," said I, "I was busy,—I was very busy,—I told you the truth, but really, doctor, I would wait and give the medicine all the time I could, because I did not want to hurry the thing."

"Well," he says, "did that powder have any effect upon that young woman?"

Then I said: "Really, I don't know how to answer that question." You see I was very careful about compromising myself.

"Well," said I,—I will tell you just exactly what I told him,—“I called at 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the girl had neither pain, spasm, nor convulsion, and I called to see her again this afternoon and she had neither one nor the other.”

"Well, sir," said he, "you told me that if I would cure that case, and I have cured it with one dose of medicine, that you would believe in homœopathy."

"Well, doctor, if I tell you now that I do believe you would say that I was a very visionary man, and I should think so myself. It is a powerful circumstance. It is a strong thing to have occurred, I will admit that, but it is a thing that has occurred. I did not expect and would not believe, if I had not seen it, the testimony of every doctor in the city of Baltimore. But I saw it; but the stumbling-block to me is how that one dose would cure that girl, after I had done so much that would not be considered inefficient. That is what I consider to be a very efficient and powerful remedy. But how that one dose could do it."

"Well," he says, "that's not astonishing at all, my friend. I

think that is a very reasonable cure. But," says he, "do you know the reason?"

"Well," I replied, "I would like you to explain it if you please."

He responded: "The dose of *Spigelia* I gave was what the girl's case required, and what you did amounted to nothing, if not less than nothing." Then he went on in a very jocular way, enjoying, of course, my being so confounded about the case.

Well, I may as well stop with that case. Well, about the next case that came under my observation. I was sent for by a family, not far from my office, that I had been treating homœopathically as well as I could. The lady sent a servant to ask me to send some powders for the baby. The servant said it had a most distracting colic. Well, I made up my mind that perhaps *Colocynth* would cure it, and I sent her three or four powders. After awhile a boy came back and said to me that the child was going into spasms, and asked me if I would go immediately and see it. I went to see the child. "Well," said I, "Madam, I have seen many a case of colic, but I never saw anything of this character or heard anything of the character of this child's screaming." They were really the most distressing that I ever heard, and I said: "I shall conclude that this is not a case of colic." However, I turned the child upon its abdomen, on the palm of my hand, and held it that way, and every motion made the child worse. It occurred to me that nothing would quiet it. "Well," said I, "I wish you would examine this child, and take off everything that is on it, and look for a needle or a pin." Well, everything was taken off; the poor little thing was screaming at the top of its voice. We could not find any appearance of a pin, and I thought to myself, now I will make a kind of exploration upon my pathological knowledge, and I commenced examining the child, touching I suppose every square inch of the body that I could, but it was no use to depend upon that. The child's screaming continued. I could not find out anything in that way; but I examined the spine, passing my fingers along the spinal column. The child was still screaming all the time. I could not perceive any difference. Then I went to the right of the spinal column, in the region of the kidneys, and when I touched the kidneys the

child jumped, and I thought nothing would hold it. I said to the lady: "Madam, I think that this disease is in the kidneys;" for every time I would touch that spot, and I tried it two or three times, the child would jump. Then I put up six or eight pellets of Cantharides the 30th, dissolved in as many teaspoonfuls of water. I said to her: "Give this child a teaspoonful every half hour. I will be in my office for two hours, and if the child is not better send me word, for it cannot go on in this way." Well, she gave a spoonful, and she gave another, and she gave another, and I heard nothing from the child. Of course, I thought, perhaps it might be a little better, because she was enjoined that she should send me word if it was not any better. In the evening, when I got over my round of visits, I found a call to go to that house immediately. Well, I wondered to myself, what am I to do? I went to the house, and the mother almost embraced me.

She said: "Oh, doctor, I am glad you have come; I don't know what to make of my poor child."

"Well," says I, "is there anything new?"

"Yes," says she, "I thought perhaps the medicine might be too strong for it."

I asked: "Why?"

Then she replied: "I only gave three doses, and the little thing went to sleep, and it has been asleep ever since, and I was afraid to wake it until you came."

Three teaspoonfuls of Cantharides the 30th, in solution. Well I said to her: "I will come in here again to-night at about 9 o'clock; don't disturb the child at all." You will think it is a fabulous thing when I tell you that the child awoke, had taken the breast, and needed no further medication.

DR. PEARSON, Washington: I just wanted to ask you; you said you gave Cantharides for colic?

DR. McMANUS, resuming: The way I found that out was by the pathology, and I ventured on the Cantharides. I did not know what else to do. I knew it was recommended by Hahnemann for inflammation of the kidneys, and I followed the old man's advice. It is impossible for me to mention the numerous cases that I have had with the same kind of success. One day,

after I was practicing for a year, I found out why it was that Hahnemann had recommended antidotes to the too frequent administration of some medicines. I was then getting a little bit complacent about my knowledge of homœopathy, although I did not know anything about it at that time. I don't know much about it now. One Sunday I had been attending an old lady afflicted with headaches and spasms, and I happened to be looking over *Veratrum album*, and I thought to myself this *Veratrum* is a wonderful thing. It is really a wonderful thing, and I wondered if that would not suit her case; and I said to myself when she comes again I will give her a couple of doses of *Veratrum* anyhow. So Sunday morning I gave her a couple of doses of *Veratrum* to take, two hours apart. When I saw her the next day I went to meet an allopathic physician, a full graduate. He said to me: "I want you to see a lady they call Sal Taylor. I wish you would go and see her in consultation." So I went to see Sal Taylor. It was Sunday morning; the people were going to church. I did not know exactly what to do for Sal Taylor, so I thought that case is very much like this other case of mine; I think I will recommend her to take three doses, two hours apart, of *Veratrum*. The doctor who was attending her was a very nice young fellow anyhow, and a fool at that. I thought I would try it anyway, and so I gave it to her, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon I got a message from the doctor saying: "I wish you would come without delay and see Sal Taylor. She is deaf, blind, and dumb." I sent word I would come over as soon as I could. I also got a message from my other patient.

A gentleman came and said: "I am very much concerned about my wife."

Says I: "What is the matter now?"

"Well," he said, "I am in the very greatest way; the very greatest way, indeed."

"Well," said I, "what is the matter?"

He replied: "She cannot see out of one of her eyes, and she cannot hear out of one of her ears."

That was the 30th of *Veratrum*. I did not know what else to attribute it to. The coincidence was so great that it began to create in my mind a suspicion. So I went to see Sal Taylor.

I felt of her pulse, and I said to her: "Mrs. Taylor, how do you feel?"

The doctor, who was there, said: "It is no use asking her any questions; she can't speak, she can't hear, and she cannot see; I have been here some time and I have found that out."

"Well," said I, "I think that I can cure her." So I gave her the antidote for Veratrum. I thought to myself I do not know anything else to give, and as it is evident that she is suffering from the effects of the Veratrum, I will give her the antidote. So I said to the doctor: "I think that this is a medicinal aggravation. I am not sure, but I think it must be."

Said he: "Dr. McManus, I always thought that you had common-sense, but now I think you are one of the biggest fools I ever saw. Those three powders could not produce this thing; as for me, I give it up. You may give what you please."

"Well," said I, "I am going to give her the antidote for Veratrum." And I put up two doses of the 30th of Mercurius viv. The mother was directed to put one on her tongue, and to give the other after two hours if she was no better. The next morning I called again. The doctor got there before me.

"Well, really," he said, "you were not such a fool as I thought," and he burst out laughing.

Says I: "What are you laughing about? how is the patient?"

"Well," says he, "I think she must be hearty. She can talk plain enough now; she answered all my questions, and she says she can hear everything I say."

I asked for the history, and her mother said that one hour after she put that first powder on her tongue, the girl was laying in bed beside her, she rose up, and her mother spoke to her, and said: "My dear, what is the matter?"

"Didn't you hear that pistol?" she asked.

"Oh! no," the mother replied, "I did not hear anything."

"Why," she said, "I just felt as if a pistol had been fired from one ear to the other."

After that she could hear, she could speak, and she could see. I tried the same experiment with the other patient and it was confirmed.

So I went on in that way, and I tell you I began to think I

was getting on splendidly. But I said to myself, I must not trifle with this Leipsic box; and so I was more careful in my prescribing. I did not want to make the people deaf and dumb and all that kind of thing, you know. So I wrote a letter and sent it off to Germany, telling a friend of mine about my experience in this case; and he says you give too many doses, and perhaps you don't give the right thing; you have not got experience enough, and I will send you some other attenuations from the 6th to the 12th, and then there is not so much danger in repeating the dose. You can give more doses, and there will not be so much danger. The Leipsic 30th is dangerous. So I laid by that Leipsic box, and substituted the other, and went on in that way. So occasionally, when I dared to do it, I would give a very few pellets out of the Leipsic box. But I began to think that there was a wonderful difference. So, gentlemen, I could go on for hours and tell you of many cases, and perhaps instruct some of the younger members of the profession.

But I found out very early in my practice, when I became a real believer in homœopathy, that it would not do to repeat the dose. Now when I read the records of cases in the medical journals I read the cases very carefully, and I was looking over the *Hahnemannian*, of Philadelphia, on my way to this place, and was reading of a case where a gentleman was attending a case of incipient pregnancy. This case was accompanied by the most constant nausea and vomiting, and all its concomitants. He attended the lady for ten days, and in the ten days he gave her ten different remedies. On the third day he gave her the remedy that he ought to have given her the first day. Then he ought to have stopped; but being unsuccessful he considered it a case for further medicine, and sought to relieve the patient in that way. I was perfectly horrified to hear and read of cases of that kind. For example, I read of a case where a person is attending a child with the croup, or some other disease, especially acute diseases; and the doctor will say I ordered Aconitum and Belladonna and Spongia every fifteen minutes, and then I added to the three Bromide of potash. Well, I said to myself, my heavens! what does the doctor expect? to go on in that way, giving a dose of Aconite the 30th, and all these other things, when one dose

would have cured the case—which ever was the remedy. And then as to that alternation, it only convinced me that they don't understand the business. They first take one medicine, No. 1, and then give No. 2, and then apply No. 3, and then No. 4, and if that don't do any good they will give No. 3 again. That goes to show a thorough want of confidence of the man in himself. If No. 1 is the remedy they don't want 2, 3, and 4. If No. 3 is the remedy they don't want 1, 2, and 4. This repetition of doses causes me to believe that the greatest enemy that the homœopathic physicians have is to be found in themselves. (Applause.)

They will give a man, for example, a dose of medicine at 9 o'clock, it may be Aconite, and then go to see the man at 10 o'clock, and think, well, I ought to give Bryonia, this patient has some of the symptoms of Bryonia. All I have got to say about that man is that he can never be trusted with acute cases. He never can trust himself, and I never would trust him. If I was sick myself I would not send for him; I would rather have a sensible allopath who knew what he was doing. That is the great secret. Then, perhaps, he would begin with the 30th, and having no better success would prescribe something else,—give some other remedy. That man, I say, is a fool who attempts to use the medicine in that way. Take, for instance, the vaccine virus. A man who puts it in the child's arm every morning and night for five days is a fool; that you will all agree with me, and say he must wait until the fifth day to see the effect. He must not vaccinate every day. That compares exactly with the modern practice of homœopathy. I am not personal, gentlemen, because I don't know who practices high or low, or who gives one dose a day, or one a week, or one a month. But there is one thing I have noticed in all the reports of cases that I read, that the low dilutionists—as I may call them, and I am very glad that they do, that it is a fortunate thing that they use the low dilutions—will give ten or twenty doses of medicines to one that would be given by my distinguished friend Dr. Lippe. In many diseases one solitary dose, well selected, will do the work; that is what Hahnemann says. That is the Hahne-

mann theory, and that is the Hahnemann practice, and it must be followed by success.

Gentlemen, I could go on and tell you about these things for weeks, but I have said enough to satisfy you that I have been sustained in practicing with the 30th attenuation for forty-three years. I have never found it wanting. When I do I shall go higher or I shall go lower. As a member of the Bureau of the Board of Censors we have finished our work for this session. I am to leave at 1 o'clock. To the members present I may say in safety that nine-tenths of you I will never see again; but as long as I can give to each one a kind word I will say to you, with all the affection of my heart, I thank you for your kindness to-day and I thank you for your courtesy always. I wish for you from the Eternal Regulator all the happiness that this world can afford you in time, and in eternity. (Applause.)

McMANUS.—Another member of the "Old Guard," a veteran practitioner and a true Homœopath has joined the majority. Dr. F. R. McManus was born in Baltimore, May 30, 1807, and at twenty entered the University of Maryland, receiving his degree in 1829. For over eight years he practiced Allopathy, when he was induced by a clergyman to investigate the new school, and convinced of its superiority, adopted it. He attributed his remarkable success to his careful and firm adherence to the rules of Hahnemann. When he began, the only remedies obtainable in America were the thirtieth centesimal, and he never required any other. He assisted at the organization of the American Institute in 1844, was President in 1848, and for twenty-five or thirty years chairman of the Board of Censors, and, save one meeting, was present at every session of the Institute since its organization. His familiar form and genial spirit will be greatly missed. The physicians of Baltimore paid a graceful tribute to his memory in a series of appropriate resolutions.

Med. Adv. V. 15. p 588.

McMANUS.—Felix R. McManus departed this life on the 3d of March last, at the ripe age of 78. He was one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and its firm friend to the last. For thirty years he served the Institute as Chairman of the Board of Censors, doing his duty courteously but fearlessly. After his decease the homœopathic physicians of Baltimore met together and passed a series of resolutions of respect for his memory and condolence with his family.

Am. Hom. Obs. V. 31. p 47.

MEMORIAL OF FELIX R. McMANUS, M.D.

ON the evening of March 4th, 1885, a meeting of the Homœopathic Physicians of the City of Baltimore was held at the residence of Dr. M. Hammond, for the purpose of drafting resolutions relative to the death of Dr. Felix R. McManus, who died on the morning of March 3d, in the 78th year of his age.

Dr. J. Lloyd Martin was called to the Chair, and Dr. Eldridge C. Price chosen Secretary of the meeting.

Remarks were made by Drs. Hammond, Martin, Shearer, and Elias C. Price, eulogistic of the virtues of the deceased, also calling attention to the privation and general discouragements attending the pioneer efforts of this strong-willed man, which are impossible to be realized by those of us who are but reaping the benefits derived from the results of his labors.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

WHEREAS, God in His wisdom has removed from our midst Dr. Felix R. McManus, the oldest practitioner and pioneer of homœopathy in this state; therefore,

Resolved, that we, the Homœopathic physicians of Baltimore, have heard with deep regret of the death of Dr. McManus, and desire to express our sense of the great loss sustained not only by the community, in which he so long practiced, and which always found in him a skilful and sympathetic physician, but also by his confrères, to whom he was ever a wise and prudent counselor.

Resolved, that we tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in the great loss they have sustained.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent by the Secretary to the family, and published in the daily papers and medical journals.

N Am J1 Hom
May 1885

THOMAS SHEARER, M.D., Chairman, }
M. BREWER, M.D., } Committee.
ELIAS C. PRICE, M.D., }

Deceased. Felix R. McManus, M. D., Died on the 3d of March inst., at 5 A. M., in the 78th year of his age. On the evening of March 4th, a meeting of the Homœopathic physicians of Baltimore, was held at the residence of Dr. Hammond (an early pupil of Dr. McManus), for the purpose of drafting resolutions relative to the death of Dr. Felix R. McManus. Dr. J. Lloyd Martin was called to the chair and Dr. Eldridge C. Price chosen secretary of the meeting. The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

WHEREAS, God in his wisdom has removed from our midst Dr. Felix D. McManus, the oldest practitioner and pioneer of Homœopathy in this state; therefore,

Resolved, that we, the Homœopathic Physicians of Baltimore, have heard with deep regret of the death of Dr. McManus, and desire to express our sense of the great loss sustained not only by the community in which he so long practiced, and which always found in him a skilful and sympathetic physician, but also by his confreres, to whom he was ever a wise and prudent counsellor.

Resolved, that we tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in the great loss they have sustained.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent by the secretary to the family, and published in the daily papers and medical journals.

Committee: { Thomas Shearer, M. D., Chairman.
M. Brewer, M. D.
Elias C. Price, M. D.

[Dr. M. was one of the pioneers in Homœopathy, a most enthusiastic practitioner, the "watch dog" of the American Institute, a most genial companion and one whose place will be hard to fill.—ED.]

U S Med Invest Apr 1885

DR. FELIX R. McMANUS died on the 3d of March, at five A.M., in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

On the evening of March 4, a meeting of the homœopathic physicians of Baltimore was held at the residence of Dr. M. Hammond (an early pupil of Dr. McManus), for the purpose of draughting resolutions relative to the death of Dr. Felix R. McManus. Dr. J. Lloyd Martin was called to the chair, and Dr. Eldridge C. Price chosen secretary of the meeting.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:—

Whereas God in his wisdom has removed from our midst Dr. Felix R. McManus, the oldest practitioner and pioneer of homœopathy in this State: therefore

Resolved That we, the homœopathic physicians of Baltimore, have heard with deep regret of the death of Dr. McManus, and desire to express our sense of the great loss sustained not only by the community in which he so long practised, and which always found in him a skilful and sympathetic physician, but also by his own *confrères*, to whom he was ever a wise and prudent counsellor;

Resolved That we tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in the great loss they have sustained;

Resolved That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the secretary to the family, and published in the daily papers and medical journals.

THOMAS SHEARER, M.D., <i>Chairman</i> ,	} <i>Committee.</i>
M. BREWER, M.D.,	
ELIAS C. PRICE, M.D.,	

N.E. Med. Gaz. V. 20. p 192.

FELIX R. McMANUS, M.D., Baltimore, Md.*

The members of this Institute will learn with deep and sincere sorrow of the decease of their old and true friend, Dr. F. R. McManus, which occurred on Tuesday, March 3, 1885. The cause was paralysis, with which he had been attacked on the Thursday preceding, while sitting at his desk preparing medicine for a patient.

He was born in Baltimore, May 30, 1807; his father having emigrated from Ireland to engage in mercantile business in

that city. The son obtained a partial course of instruction in Georgetown College, but was prevented from completing it by reverses in his father's business. At the age of twenty he entered the University of Maryland, and graduated in 1829, and commenced practice in that city April 6th of the same year. He practiced allopathy for eight years and a half, when a distinguished Catholic priest drew his attention to Homœopathy. Dr. McManus writes of himself, "I claim the honor of having been the first physician in Maryland who attempted such investigation." He visited Philadelphia, took counsel of the late Dr. Charles F. Matlack, began the study of German, in order to be able to study the scanty homœopathic literature of those days, and his earliest attempts at homœopathic prac-

* For full account of Dr. McManus, see "Transactions of the World's Homœopathic Convention," 1876, volume ii, page 489; also, "Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy," 1880, page 115, *et seq.*

tice soon convinced him of its abundant superiority, and resulted in the final abandonment of the system he had been taught in the university. From that time his career as a physician was one of remarkable success, and the whole weight of his influence was given to its promulgation and advancement. When the American Institute of Homœopathy was formed in 1844, he assisted in its organization, and was one of its most active and energetic members. At the fourth session of the Institute he officiated as President, and for more than twenty years was Chairman of its Board of Censors. He has been present at every meeting save one since its organization.

It might seem impossible that a man occupying so prominent and responsible a position before the profession, and for so long a period, should escape some criticism. Yet the voice of the Institute kept him in his important office year after year. There can be little question that the influence he wielded in the Institute's counsels was at all times salutary and conservative of its best interests. Strict and unbending in his delicate official work, he was nevertheless a genial spirit in his general professional and social relations, and his familiar form and presence will be greatly missed. May it be that men no less faithful than he, may be found to succeed him. *Requiescat in pace!*

A meeting of the Homœopathic physicians of Baltimore was held on the evening of March 4, 1885, at the residence of Dr. M. Hammond, an early pupil of Dr. McManus. Dr. J. Lloyd Martin was called to the chair and Dr. Eldridge C. Price was chosen Secretary.

Remarks were offered by Drs. Hammond, Martin, Shearer, and Elias C. Price, eulogistic of the deceased, and referring to the privations and discouragements voluntarily encountered by this strong-willed man in his pioneer labors in establishing Homœopathy so successfully in the State of Maryland. Dr. McManus's exalted moral character and strict observance of his religious duties were freely dwelt upon, as were the pleasant social and professional relations with him, enjoyed by the speakers, and the instructions and wise counsel received at his hands.

A committee appointed to prepare a suitable minute in reference to the decease of Dr. McManus, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, God in His wisdom has removed from our midst Dr. Felix R. McManus, the oldest practitioner and pioneer of Homœopathy in this State; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the homœopathic physicians of Baltimore, have heard with deep regret of the death of Dr. McManus, and desire to express our sense of the great loss sustained not only by the community in which he so long practiced, and which always found in him a skilful and sympathetic physician, but also by his confreres, to whom he was ever a wise and prudent counselor.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in the great loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the Secretary to the family and published in the daily papers and medical journals.

~~L. H. A.~~ 1885
A. V. H.

THOMAS SHEARER, M.D.,
M. BREWER, M.D.,
ELIAS C. PRICE, M.D.,
Committee.

McMANUS.—Our readers will regret to learn of the decease of the venerable Felix R. McManus, M.D., which occurred on Tuesday, March 3d, 1885, at his residence, 71 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md. His death was due to paralysis, with which he had been attacked on the Thursday preceding, while sitting at his desk preparing medicine for a patient.

Dr. McManus was born in Baltimore, May 30th, 1807. His father had emigrated from Ireland and engaged in mercantile business in the above-named city. The son obtained a partial course of instruction in Georgetown College, but was prevented from completing it by reverses in his father's business. At twenty years of age he entered the University of Maryland, graduating in 1829. He practiced allopathy for eight and a half years, when a conversation with a clergyman induced him to investigate homœopathy. He accordingly visited Philadelphia, took counsel of the late Dr.

Charles F. Matlack, began the study of German, in order to be able to study the scanty homœopathic literature of those days, and his earliest attempts at homœopathic practice soon convinced him of its abundant superiority, and resulted in the final abandonment of the system he had been taught in the university. From that time his career as a physician was one of remarkable success, and the whole weight of his influence was given to its promulgation and advancement. When the American Institute of Homœopathy was formed in 1844, he assisted in its organization, and was one of its most active and energetic members. At the fourth session of the Institute he officiated as President, and for more than twenty years was Chairman of its Board of Censors. If we are correctly informed, he has been present at every meeting save one since its organization.

It was impossible that a man occupying so prominent and responsible a position before the profession, and for so long a period, should escape some criticism. Yet the voice of the Institute kept him in his important office year after year. There can be little question that the influence he wielded in the Institute's counsels was at all times salutary and conservative of its best interests. Strict and unbending in his delicate official work, he was nevertheless a genial spirit in his general professional and social relations, and his familiar form and presence will be greatly missed. May it be that men no less faithful than he, may be found to succeed him.

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Remarks were offered by Drs. Hammond, Martin, Shearer, and Elias C. Price, eulogistic of the deceased, and referring to the privations and discouragements voluntarily encountered by this strong-willed man in his pioneer labors in establishing homœopathy so successfully in the State of Maryland. Dr. McManus's exalted moral character and strict observance of his religious duties were freely dwelt upon, as were the pleasant social and professional relations with him, enjoyed by the speakers, and the instructions and wise counsel received at his hands.

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Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in the great loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the secretary to the family and published in the daily papers and medical journals.

Hahn Mo Apr 1885

THOMAS SHEARER, M.D.,
M. BREWER, M.D.,
ELIAS C. PRICE, M.D.,
Committee.

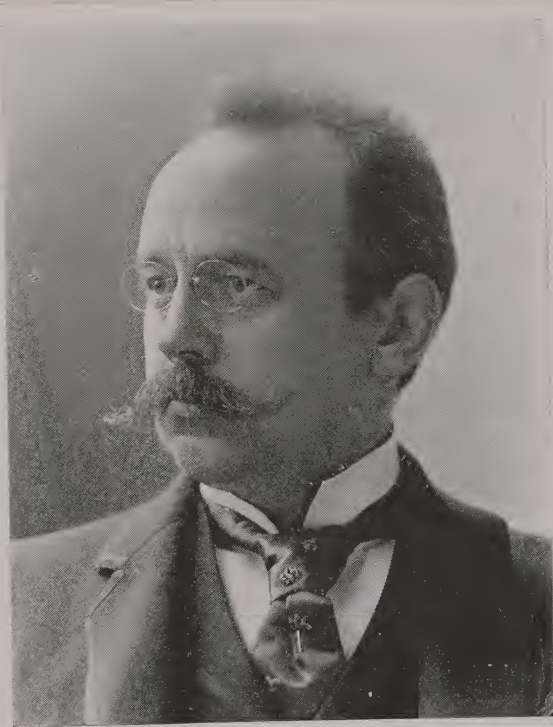
28. Seneca St.
W. Patterson Sept: 24. 1871.
Richd. D. Webb, M.D.

Dear Doctor,

Yours of 23rd with
the card, was duly received.
I intend and hope to be
with you on Sunday evening.
I cannot say by which train
I can go, but will make
my way to your office, it
being contiguous, I believe, to
the College.

With regards to yourself
and colleagues,
Very truly, &c

W. D. Patterson



A. ROGER MCMICHAEL, M.D., New York,
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in
New York Medical College and
Hospital for Women,
New York.

McMILLAN^{III} FRANCES

PRESIDENT, - ALFRED M. DUFFIELD, M. D.,
307 W. Clinton Street. Huntsville, Ala.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT, - T. E. LINN, M. D.,
Asheville, N. C.

SECOND VICE PRES'T, FRANK WEBSTER, M. D.,
NORFOLK, VA.

OFFICERS
FOR
THE YEAR
1900.

REC. SECT'Y, - LIZZIE GRAY GUTHERZ, M. D.,
3689 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

COR. SECRETARY, FRANCES McMILLAN, M. D.,
217 N. Vine Street, Nashville, Tenn.

TREASURER, - - - GEO. S. COON, M. D.,
617 Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.

SOUTHERN HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

NEXT MEETING AT KNOXVILLE, TENN.

OFFICE OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Nashville, Tenn., 1900.

Dear Mr Bradford

There have been no transactions
of the "Southern" published since I
have been connected with it, and
I am not familiar with the
old volumes.

I think you can get the informa-
tion however from the Mayor
of New Orleans. 1032 St Charles Ave.
His initials are C. R.

I must ask your pardon for my
delay in answering but have been
unusually busy the past weeks
and my desk work has given me much

Sincerely

Frances McMILLAN

McMURRAY, JOHN W

JOHN W. McMURRAY, Marion, Ohio, born Steubenville, Ohio, June 23, 1839; medical preceptor, Dr. H. A. Sherwood of Warren; graduated M. D. Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, 1890; principal anæsthetist to Marion City and County Hospital; president Marion Homœopathic Medical Society.



MC MURRAY, ROBERT, M. D., of New York city, was born at Salem, N. Y., on the 17th of January, 1817. He is the son of John McMurray, and is of Scotch descent. His elementary education was received at the Washington Academy, in his native town. After its completion he was desirous of following the medical profession as his future occupation. He entered the office of Drs. Allen and Stevenson at the age of eighteen, and in 1838, when just past his majority, he obtained a license from the county to practise medicine, and immediately engaged in practice according to the allopathic method. He subsequently attended lectures at the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, at which institution he took his degree in the year 1840. He continued to practise under the old school system in his native place and the surrounding neighborhood, chiefly in connection with his former preceptor, Dr. Abraham Allen, until the summer of 1844. In the latter year he received a pressing invitation from his friend, Dr. Alfred Freeman, to settle in New York city, which he accepted, and accordingly removed to that city.

He now, for the first time, became intimately acquainted with homœopathy, as Dr. Freeman was practising according to that school. Becoming interested in the new theory, he at once commenced a thorough investigation of it by study and experiment, and finally became so convinced of its superiority over allopathy that he resolved to adopt it in his future practice. He became intimately acquainted with the late Dr. Dummell, and many of the first living homœopathic physicians; with Dr. Cooke he was upon terms of the closest intimacy. He was one of the first members of the New York County Society, of which he was afterwards elected President, and to which he still belongs. He is also a member of the Hahnemann Academy, and, in 1867, became a member of the American Institute at Pittsburgh. After remaining with Dr. Freeman for about six years, he went into practice alone in 1850, and has continuously practised to the present time, being nearly thirty

years since he went to New York and adopted the homœopathic system, during which time he has contributed some articles of importance to the literature of that school. He was appointed to the chair of Clinical Medicine in the New York Medical College for Women, and is also Hospital Superintendent to the same, and he acted as Professor of Clinical Medicine in 1871.

He was married, in 1847, to Miss Savage, of his native county. The lady is still living, but they have no children.

His long experience and superior abilities have won for him the eminent position which he now occupies, ranking, as he does, among the first physicians of the homœopathic school. He is very thorough and precise in whatever he undertakes, and people at once feel that they may rely upon him; joined to which, his scientific knowledge is far beyond that which usually passes as sufficient for a medical practitioner. His social qualities are also such as to make him loved and respected by all who know him.

The Special Memorial Committee to report upon the death of Dr. Robert McMurray, consisting of Drs. H. M. Smith, Jno. McE. Wetmore and T. F. Allen, presented a sketch of his life and work, after which remarks were made by Drs. T. F. Allen, Hallock, A. W. Palmer, Baldwin and Amelia Wright. The following resolutions were then read and adopted :

Whereas, This society has been deprived by the death of Dr. Robert McMurray, of one of its original incorporators, and a most active and useful member.

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the loss of an associate who was always foremost in all efforts to unite the homœopathic physicians of New York ; always enthusiastic in the cause of homœopathy and always earnest for the advancement of scientific truth and true medicine.

Resolved, That we remember in Dr. McMurray the courteous gentleman, the conscientious physician and the honest man, who stood steadfast for the right and never neglected duty.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the wife of our deceased member and friend, and direct that these resolutions be entered on the minutes and a copy be forwarded to her by the secretary.

The Special Memorial Committee, consisting of Drs. St. Clair Smith, Leal and Irving Townsend, to report upon the death of Dr. Edwin J. Pratt, offered a sketch of his life, followed by remarks by Drs. Hallock and Norton. The following tribute of respect was adopted by the society :

Your committee feel that no formal resolutions can adequately express for themselves or this society the affectionate regard of its members for the memory of Dr. Pratt, and they therefore submit this slight tribute to his sterling worth and modest excellence.

If any one trait of his character seems more than another to represent the man, it was his *fidelity*, and to this quality is due his unquestioned professional success, the warmth of his friendships, the tender regard of those who knew him well, the respect of all with whom he came in contact.

He was as brave as he was loyal, and as true to the cause he espoused as he was as aggressive in its defense, and as staunch in his convictions as he was careful in arriving at his conclusions.

No man sought him for advice, for help, and went away empty-handed if it were in his power to aid, and in every relation of life he bore the character and stamp of gentlemanly honor and a noble manhood.

To his sisters, both of whom are wives of old and useful members of this society, whose influence in a large measure shaped his career, we offer our sympathy and an expression of the regret we all feel.

We extend to his wife our heartfelt sympathy, and hope that the child with whose care and education she is intrusted may imitate the virtues so abundantly evidenced by his father.

In Am J. H. Am Aug 1896.

ROBERT McMURRAY, M.D.,

Was elected a member of the Institute at its session in Pittsburg, in 1866, acquiring seniority in 1891. He was born of Scotch ancestry at Salem, Washington county, N. Y., January 17, 1817. He was the son of John and Margaret McMurray.

After pursuing his studies at Washington Academy, Salem, at the age of eighteen he began to study medicine with Drs. Allen and Stephenson. In 1838 he received a license to practice from the Washington County Medical Society, and opened an office in his native town. He subsequently attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Western District of New York, at Fairfield, where he graduated in 1840. He formed a partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Abraham Allen, and resumed his practice at Salem. In 1844 he was invited by his friend, Dr. Alfred Freeman, to come to New York. Dr. Freeman had been practicing Homœopathy for several years, and, after careful investigation, Dr. McMurray became convinced of its superiority over the Old School and adopted it. He remained with Dr. Freeman six years, when he opened an office and began practice on his own account. He was one of the original members of the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, elected vice-president in 1865 and president in 1863. In 1871 the honorary degree was conferred on him by the New York Homœopathic Medical College. In 1873 he was appointed to the chair of Clinical Medicine in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, and made director of the hospital. In 1878, having withdrawn from the professorship, he was elected a censor of the college. He occupied a similar position in the New York Homœopathic Medical College from 1885 until his removal from New York, in May, 1894, for a few months' vacation, after a continuance of fifty years in practice. He did not return to resume practice. He died April 15, 1896, leaving a widow, formerly Miss Gloriana S. Savage, the daughter of Thomas and Jane Muir Savage, whom he married at Argyle, N. Y., August 31, 1847.

A. I. H. 1896

Name in full

Robert McMurray

P. O. Address in full

192 - 2nd Avenue New York

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Western College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State of New York

OBITUARY.—ROBERT McMURRAY, M. D., was born of Scotch ancestry at Salem, Washington Co., New York, Jan. 17th, 1817. He was the son of John and Margaret McMurray. After pursuing his studies at Washington Academy, Salem, at the age of eighteen, he began the study of medicine with Drs. Allen and Stephenson, attending lectures at Castleton in 1836, and in 1838, he received a license to practice from the Washington County Medical Society, and opened an office in his native town. He subsequently attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Western District of New York, at Fairfield, in 1839, where he graduated in 1840. He formed a partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Abraham Allen, and resumed his practice at Salem. In 1844, he was invited by his friend, Dr. Alfred Freeman, to settle in New York. Dr. Freeman had been practicing Homœopathy for several years and after careful investigation, Dr. McMurray became convinced of its superiority over the old school and adopted it. He remained with Dr. Freeman six years, when he opened an office and began practice on his own account. In 1871, the honorary degree was conferred on him by the New York Homœopathic Medical College. In 1873, he was appointed to the chair of Clinical Medicine in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, and made Medical Director of the Hospital. In 1878, having withdrawn from the professorship, he was elected a Censor of the College. He occupied a similar position in the New York Homœopathic Medical College from 1885 until his removal from New York, in May, 1894, for a few months vacation after a continuance of fifty years' practice. He did not return to resume practice. He died April 15th, of this year, in his seventy-ninth year. He married his cousin, Miss Glorianna S. Savage, Aug. 31st, 1847, at Argyle, New York, who survives him. Dr. McMurray was a quiet, unpretentious, modest man who was much esteemed by all who claimed his friendship. Faithful, honest, temperate, and of excellent judgment. His large experience and good common sense made his advice always wise and profitable. He was a very skilled obstetrician. Leading an even, Christian life, devoted loyally to his professional work, he dies leaving a host of friends, who will miss him; not only in the profession but among those who received his kindly ministrations for many years.

N Am J1 Hom June 1896

MCNEIL, ALEXANDER

Alexander McNeil.

"MCNEIL.—November 20, Dr. Alexander McNeil, beloved husband of Margaret S. McNeil, and father of the late Jean and Warren McNeil, a native of Pennsylvania."

Accompanying this notice, which also stated that the funeral would be held November 22, was a letter from Dr. E. Beckwith, of Petaluma, Cal., from which we take the following: "Enclosed herewith I send a notice of death of Dr. Alexander McNeil, one of San Francisco's leading and oldest homœopathic physicians. A true and faithful follower of Hahnemann's *Organon*, as he understood its teachings and few studied it with greater fidelity. It was my privilege to know him as a member of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy and he was then, as ever after, a faithful follower of pure Homœopathy. He was often a counsellor and help to me in many difficult cases, both in Indiana and California. He was a graduate of the Homœopathic College of Michigan, 1871." *Hom Recorder* Dec 1911

OBITUARY.

~~Dec 30 1898~~

DR. C. HOLMES M'NEIL.

Dr. C. Holmes McNeil died on Sunday evening at his home, in Palisade-ave., Jersey City. Death was caused by a complication of diseases. Dr. McNeil was forty years old, and was born in Jersey City. His father was a well-known physician. He succeeded his father, who died several years ago, as a member of the County Board of Health. He was the examining physician for several fraternal societies. Dr. McNeil leaves a widow.

M'NEIL—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 634 Palisade-ave., Jersey City, on Sunday, December 18, 1898, C. Holmes McNeil, M. D.
Funeral private.

C. Holmes Mc Neil, M.D., of Jersey City, N. J., whose sudden death was announced the 18th ultimo, was the son of one of the pioneers of Homœopathy in this country, his father, Daniel McNeil, M.D., having been a contemporary and friend of Dr. John T. Gray. Dr. McNeil was a member of the class of '72 numbering among his classmates Drs. Talcott, Danforth, the late Geo. S. Norton and Dr. Butler of Montclair N. J., the latter having been his most intimate and lifelong friend.

Last Spring Dr. McNeil suffered a severe attack of pneumonia, but after a restful trip to Bermuda he returned apparently restored to health and resumed his practice. On the day before his death he was seized with an attack of Angina Pectoris which yielded temporarily to treatment, but after a seventeen hour illness he expired during a paroxysm of the attack.

Dr. McNeil was a member of the New Jersey Homœopathic Society and the American Institute of Homœopathy and was an eminently successful practitioner. While appearing austere and sometimes even frigid in exterior, it has been truly said of him, that a more courteous and warm-hearted friend never lived and, as a former colleague and neighbor puts it, "those who knew him best, loved him most."

Chironian Jan 1899

MCNEILL, ROBERT JOHN

ROBERT JOHN MCNEILL, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, October 23, 1877. He is a graduate of the Central High School, A. B., and

of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, class of 1901, degree of M. D. He is assistant instructor in Hahnemann Medical College and is also on the staff of the out-patient department of Hahnemann Hospital. Dr. McNeill is a member of the Germantown Medical Club and of the Saturday Night Club of Microscopists.

King Vol IV

MCPHERSON, ANDREW, M.D., of Erie, Pennsylvania, was born in the city of Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y., November 8, 1839.



DR. ANDREW MCPHERSON.

His father was a Scotchman and came to the United States from Inverness, Scotland. His mother was of Dutch descent, but a citizen of this country, and was born at Albany, N. Y.

Dr. McPherson's first schooling was obtained in the Catholic parish school under the preceptorship of Father McMullen. Afterward he attended the public schools for several years. At a still later date, by working diligently through the summer, he was enabled to attend the academy through three winters.

It was in the year 1856 that he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Lonsberry, an allopath. In 1858 he left the Doctor and it was not until 1863 that he commenced the study of dentistry. In 1866 he opened an office at Logansport, Indiana, practicing there for ten years, when ill-health compelled him to make a change.

He removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he has pursued his calling ever since, with the exception of one year spent in Illinois.

While living in Logansport he formed the acquaintance of Dr. G. W. Bowen who advised him to study homœopathy. Upon the strength of this advice Dr. McPherson attended his first course of lectures in a homœopathic college, in Chicago, in the spring of 1879. Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital was his choice, and he graduated from that institution in 1885.

Dr. McPherson is one of the founders of the Erie County Homœopathic Medical Society and also a member of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College.

The Doctor has kept up his dental practice ever since for the benefit of his son who will soon graduate in dentistry. When his son takes charge Dr. McPherson will devote his entire attention to medical practice, which at the present time is confined solely to a good office business.

McVAY, JOHN HOWARD

JOHN HOWARD McVAY, Toledo, Ohio, was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1867, son of Homer and Harriet (Thompson) McVay, and is of Scotch descent. He attended the Mohegan Lake School, New York, from 1885 to 1887, was graduated with the B. S. degree from Lake Forest College in 1891, and came to his M. D. degree in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1894. He went to Toledo in 1895, and has since engaged in general practice in that city. He spent six months in medical study in London in 1900, and was interne at the Chicago Homœopathic Hospital in 1894-5. He is a member of the Ohio State and the Northwestern Ohio Homœopathic Medical societies, and the Toledo Medical Club.

King Vol 1V

MCVICKAR, JOHN AUGUSTUS, M. D., of New York city, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., June 16th, 1812. He is the son of James McVickar and Eweretta Constable. His father, a country gentleman, filled and exercised many positions of trust and honor in the community, and was an extensive landholder. His maternal grandfather was

also a large landholder, and both his grandfathers were merchants in New York, wealthy and in a position of high standing. His father moved to Lewis county in 1813, where he continued to reside.

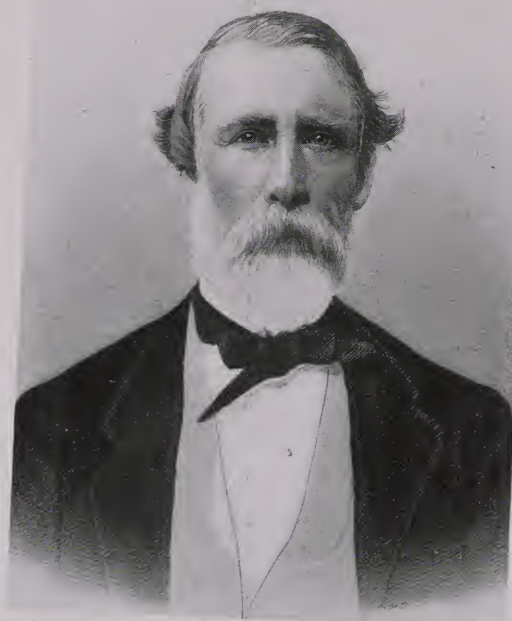
The subject of this sketch was partially educated in New York city and partially under private tutors in the country. He studied medicine under John R. Rhineland, Assistant Professor of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in that institution in 1833, from the office of his preceptor. He first commenced his practical medical career in the Lying-in Asylum, where he was Resident Physician during three years. In 1838, he was married to Charlotte Neilson, daughter of the late William Neilson, Esq., President of the American Marine Insurance Company, a man of much note in underwriting and in mercantile circles. At the time when the Medical Department of the New York University was organized, under Chancellor Matthews' administration, about the year 1839, he was offered the chair of Chemical Midwifery. The other Professors elect were Drs. Mott, Bedford, Martyn Paine, Alfred C. Post, Charles R. Lee, Dr. Ticknor, James A. Washington, etc. Liberty, however, being too much restricted in this institution, the whole of the faculty elect resigned in a body. In 1841, he investigated the theory of homœopathy, which he came to regard as a principle in medicine, but not an exclusive system, and so adopted it, addressing a letter with a title to that effect to Alban Goldsmith, M. D. Sorely against his own prejudices he was induced to examine homœopathy, and pure conviction alone caused him to adopt that system in spite of the condemnation and opposition of his professional friends. When

the New York Academy of Medicine was organized—undoubtedly established with a view to strangle homœopathy—he advised those who were excluded by this institution from the benefit of professional consultations, that they should develop in their own body specialists. Accordingly he himself adopted surgery, matriculating at the college where

he had been a professor; he attended the dissection room, and for the time being gave to surgery his almost exclusive attention. He also assisted in organizing a dispensary, taking charge of the surgical department; his first capital operation being one of stone in the bladder, which he performed with success. In 1853, he was elected President of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine, on which occasion he delivered the inaugural address. Since that time he has always been engaged in a large practice, which, however, has not been diversified by any striking circumstances calling for special notice.

He is essentially of a retiring nature, shunning that notoriety which many others court. As before remarked, he does not regard homœopathy as the sole law in medicine. In his practice he is hampered by no restrictions, but is liberal and comprehensive in his views; he makes no display, nor does he hold his method as a secret. He is wedded to no dogma or creed; he believes there are "sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, and good in everything." He is not attached to any special or favorite drug, which plan he thinks must lead to empiricism; at the same time he is as well informed in the *Materia Medica*—including the old school remedies—as any man in the profession. His professional sagacity and tact are especially noteworthy, and he is also remarkable as a diagnostician.

After being in constant practice during forty-five years, his health became so impaired as to give serious cause for alarm, which compelled him to allow his business to dwindle away; but he suddenly determined to give up smoking, to which he was extravagantly addicted. The result of this change was that he regained all his pristine vigor,



J. A. McVicker, M.D.

and now appears as young and active as a man of thirty. In 1872, a law having been passed appointing a Board of Examiners, under the Regents of the University, with a view to affording to applicants for the degree of Doctor of Medicine an opportunity to claim it without regard to where their education was obtained, upon giving evidence of their ability by passing a searching examination, not only in every department of medicine, but in every mode of treatment, he was selected as one of seven to constitute such Board of Examiners, representing the homeopathic school.

As a physician he enjoys an estimable reputation, being highly respected in allopathic as well as other circles. Courteous and polite, and occupying the eminent position he has gained, it is not surprising that he has many and warm friends. In his profession he is an able and skilful practitioner, but while self-possessed and confident in his own ability, he respects and defers to the opinions and judgment of those who have enjoyed and improved better opportunities in special departments.

In person he is tall and slender, possessing a fine gentlemanly presence, a noble open countenance, and impressing one at first sight with the idea that he is a type of one of the first-class physicians of the *ancien régime*.

Dr. John A. McVickar graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, in 1833. He came here from Schenectady. He was induced to investigate homœopathy by Dr. Zina Harris, and in 1841 acknowledged it as a "principle in medicine," but not an exclusive system (*vide* a pamphlet addressed to Allen Goldsmith, and published in 1841). He does not practice homœopathy exclusively. He was in 1853 President of Hahnemann Academy of Medicine, and delivered an inaugural address on "The Social Position of Medicine," which was published as a pamphlet. He is practicing in New York city.*

World's Conven. 1876. V. 2.

DR. JOHN A. McVICKAR died January 29, of old age, at his apartments in the Westmoreland, 100 East Seventeenth Street, New York. Dr. McVickar was born seventy-nine years ago in Schenectady, and spent his early life in Constableville, where the family still has an estate. He studied medicine in this city and for a few years practiced as an allopathic physician, but in the early days of the homeopathic movement he allied himself with that school and for a half a century enjoyed an extensive practice as a homeopathist. He was once President of the Hahnemann Medical Association, and was a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society. On account of his advanced years he gave up his practice more than ten years ago. Dr. McVickar was a man of unusual size and fine appearance. He was a nephew of John McVickar, a former professor in Columbia College. *Amer Hom Feb 1892* 15

OBITUARY.

DR. J. A. McVICKAR died at his residence in this city, January 30th, at the age of eighty years. Dr. McVickar graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1833, and was the first professor of obstetrics in the medical department of the New York University. In 1841, Dr. McVickar became identified with the Homœopathic School of Medicine, taking the same position as all the early members of that school that the so-called law of *similia* was an important principle in medicine, but did not by any means constitute an exclusive system. Dr. McVickar was exceedingly refined and courtly in his manner, well read in the various departments of literature and science, and when in active practice had a *clientile* in wealth, in intellectual culture and refinement, second to no physician in the city, but was compelled to relinquish active work several years before his death on account of increasing ill health. Dr. McVickar was the father of the Rev. Dr. McVickar of Philadelphia, one of the most scholarly, popular and eminent divines in the Episcopal church.

N Y Med Times Mar 1892

Dr. JOHN A. McVICKAR graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city, in 1833. He came here from Schenectady. He was induced to investigate homœopathy by Dr. Zina Harris, and, in 1841, acknowledged it as "a principle in medicine, but not an exclusive system"; — so reads the title of a pamphlet, addressed to Dr. Alban Goldsmith, which he published in 1841. He does not practise homœopathy exclusively. He was a member of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine, and, in 1853, as its President, delivered an inaugural address on the Social Position of Medicine; this was published as a pamphlet. He continues in practice in this city.

N.E.Med.Gaz. April. 1871.

DR. JOHN AUGUSTUS McVICKAR.

Dr. J. A. McVICKAR died in New York city, January 30, 1892, at eighty years of age. He came to New York a young man, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1833, and was the first Professor of Obstetrics in the Medical Department of the New York University. In 1841 he became identified with the homœopathic school of medicine. Dr. McVickar was a physician of exceptional ability, a man of refined tastes and of lovely manners, highly cultivated in all branches of learning. He enjoyed a *clientele* second to none in New York city, up to the time his failing health compelled him to relinquish active practice, when about seventy years of age. Dr. McVickar was the father of the Rev. W. N. McVickar, D.D., the popular rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, and one of the active Board of Trustees of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. *H.M. Apr. 92.*

H.M. Apr. 92

JOHN AUGUSTUS McVICKAR, M.D.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

AMONG the early confessors of Homœopathy in New York, none held a more honorable rank than Dr. McVickar. A gentleman of unusual ability, of cool discrimination and with a mind well fortified with varied learning, he was for many years a prominent and influential leader in the reform of medical practice which has now become so wide-spread. He was associated with Gray, Wilson, Channing, Hull, Ticknor, and other early representatives of our school in resisting the repressive course instigated by the dominant party for its overthrow. He went into the movement early enough to join in the formation of the Institute in 1844, and his name has held an honored place in the earliest class of seniors since the formation of that department, and most of those colleagues who knew him best, have gone before him, and to the few survivors who remember him in his years of activity, his ill-health and long retirement have made him almost a stranger.

Dr. McVickar was of an old New York family, where his ancestors, paternal and maternal, were prosperous merchants, though he was born in Schenectady, N. Y., June 16, 1812. His father, James McVickar, Esq., was an extensive land owner, and was at that time living temporarily in that part of the State. We have few details of his boyhood, only it is known that his education was as thorough as his father's ample means and his own aptitude could provide. Much of his study was pursued under private tutors.

From an early date he manifested a preference for the profession of medicine, and at a proper age he was placed in charge as a student of Prof. J. R. Rhinelanders who occupied the chair of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and followed the established routine of lectures and instruction in that institution.

After the usual course and requirements he graduated in 1833, and was soon assigned to a post in the Lying-in-Asylum, which he occupied for two or three years with immense advantage to his experience as a young physician. About 1839 the Medical Department of the New York University was organized. He was appointed Professor of Clinical Midwifery. All the professors resigned in a year or two.

After commencing practice on his own account, he secured in a comparatively short time, a desirable class of patients, and grew in credit and reputation from that time on. All his medical traditions and affiliations were associated with the Old School, and whatever

acquaintance he had with Homœopathy was derived from sources opposed to a favorable opinion. We do not know what circumstances first induced him to so far get the better of his prejudices as to examine its tenets or its literature. But we find that about 1841, when his position in the profession was as favorable as it could well be, he was engaged in an investigation of the claims of the system. It would be interesting to know the course he pursued in this inquiry, but it will be safe to believe, knowing the character of his mind, that it was no hurried or superficial process. All the influences surrounding him were antagonistic to a favorable decision, but after a sufficient investigation he addressed an open letter to Prof. Alban Goldsmith, of the College Faculty, announcing his acceptance of the law of *similia similibus curantur* as a true principle in therapeutics, though he was not, however, persuaded of its universal application, or its exclusive character in medical treatment. In fact, while he always held it as a law of wide utility and a great advance in the management of the sick, he never discarded entirely the other expedients recognized by medical science.

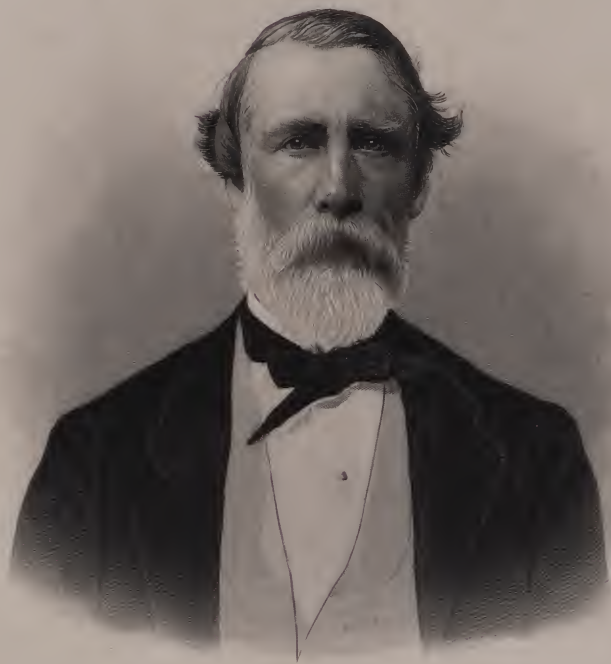
This position he maintained; affiliating with Homœopathists and recognizing their associations, but claiming liberty of opinion as to the extent of the applicability of the doctrine. In practice he was however, probably more consistent with the system than otherwise. He was strongly opposed to the formation of the Academy of Medicine in New York, intended as it was by the Allopathists as a new means of checking the spread of Homœopathy by forbidding consultations. He encouraged the cultivation of special departments in order to render consultations less necessary, and for some time himself devoted much attention to surgery.

Notwithstanding his liberal views, he has been highly respected by his professional brethren of every shade of opinion, and has enjoyed a large and prosperous practice, until eight or ten years ago, when failing health induced him to diminish his circle of labor and gradually to retire from all active professional duty.

Dr. McVickar was twice married—in 1838 to Charlotte Neilson, daughter of the late William Neilson, whose three children are still living, two daughters and one son. The latter, Rev. W. McVickar, is well known as the rector of the Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia. His second wife was his cousin, Eweretta McVickar, of New York, who survives him.

His death occurred in New York on Friday morning January 29, 1892, in the eightieth year of his age. His funeral was held on the following Monday at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square.

A I H 1892



THURSDAY FEB. 10. 1870

J. A. McKim